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BULLETIN OF THE University of the State of Missouri.

VOL. III.

JANUARY, 1902.

NO. 1.

BUILDINGS, LIBRARIES, LABORATORIES.

Historical Statement.

The Legislative Act establishing the University was approved 11 February, 1839. The University was located at Columbia, which is now a beautiful town of 6,000 inhabitants, midway between St. Louis and Kansas City, on the Wabash Railroad, and also on the Missouri, Kansas and Texas. The cornerstone of the main building was laid 4 July, 1840, which is generally accepted as *foundation day*. The School of Mines and Metallurgy, a Department of the University, was located at Rolla, Missouri, in 1870.

Resources.

The cost of our buildings, grounds, books, and other equipment, is \$1,300,000. The endowment, bearing interest at five or six per cent., is \$1,236,000. The income from the United States Government (Hatch and Morrill Acts) is \$38,150 a year. Moreover, the Legislature makes appropriations biennially. There is some income from fees for the Libraries and Laboratories. There are 47,107 acres of unsold land. The Supreme Court of Missouri has recently upheld a Collateral Inheritance Tax, the proceeds of which go to the University. The income of the whole University, from all sources and for all Departments, in 1901 and 1902 is about \$420,000 a year.

Free Tuition.

It is one of the foremost purposes of this University to place higher education within the reach of all that are intellectually and morally qualified to receive it. Therefore, tuition is *free* in all Departments—Graduate, College, Department of Education, Law, Medicine, College of Agriculture, Engineering, Mines and Metallurgy. In all these Departments except Law, the only charges are a fee of \$5.00 a session, and small laboratory deposits covering the cost of material used by the students. In Law, the charge is a library fee of \$10 a year.

Expenses.

The expense for room, board, books and fees varies from \$130 to \$200 a year. For students that board in our club houses these expenses need not exceed \$130. For those that board in private families the expenses mentioned above need not exceed \$200 a year. The fees in some colleges and universities will bear all expenses here.

Buildings.

Observatory, Anatomical Laboratory, three Dormitories, Agricultural Farm buildings, Experiment Station, Greenhouse (new), Law building (new), Chemical Laboratory (new), President's house (1867), Museum (new), Agricultural Hall (1871), Engineering (new), Mechanic Arts (new), Powerhouse (new),

Academic Hall (new), Hospital (new). Our School of Mines at Rolla, has four buildings. Within the present year six new buildings will be erected at Columbia and four at Rolla. The new buildings at Columbia, to be erected in 1902, are as follows: 1. a dormitory for women (stone), 2. a laboratory for Botany, Horticulture, and Entomology (stone), 3. a laboratory for Dairy Husbandry (stone), 4. a pavilion for judging live stock (stone), 5. a laboratory for Engineering, and 6. a laboratory for Bacteriology, Pathology, Physiology, and Anatomy. The first two are to be placed on the Horticultural Grounds, the third and fourth on the Agricultural Farm, and the fifth and sixth on the campus. The new buildings at Rolla are: 1. an extension to the Chemical laboratory, 2. a heating plant, 3. a shop, and 4. a main building. The new buildings at Columbia are to cost about \$165,000 and those at Rolla \$87,000, making a total in the whole University of \$252,000.

Libraries. We have a library for general readers, and a number of department libraries for professors and advanced students. These libraries contain now about 40,000 bound volumes. In the present year \$27,000 will be spent in enlarging our libraries. The collections of the State Historical Society, lodged in one of our buildings, amount to 23,000 volumes. At the end of the year 1902, about 75,000 volumes will be accessible to our students.

Laboratories and Museums. There are at Columbia museums of Archaeology, Zoology, Geology, and Agriculture, thirty laboratories of science and technology, five rooms for drawing and designing, and five shops. At our School of Mines and Metallurgy at Rolla, there are several laboratories and drawing rooms and a shop. Of the \$252,000 to be expended for new buildings in 1902, \$154,000 will go for laboratory buildings, and nearly \$60,000 more will be spent for their equipment with apparatus. Thus about \$214,000 will be invested this year in better facilities for our laboratory work.

Open to Women. All Departments are open to women. A suite of rooms in Academic Hall, comfortable, beautifully furnished, and strictly private, is reserved for their special use. These rooms are in the care of a matron, whose only duty is to take motherly care of the young women. Reed Hall, the new dormitory for women, is to be built this year on the Horticultural Grounds.

Requirements for Entrance. A good high school education, or its equivalent, is demanded for admission to any Department. Applicants must submit evidence of good character. We do not want students that are not intellectually and morally qualified for our work.

Religious Influences. Almost all denominations are represented at Columbia. Few towns of its size in the West can be compared with it in the excellence of its churches. The University has a zealous chapter of the Young Men's Christian Association, and one of the Young Women's Christian Association. There is a students' prayer meeting every week. Prayers by officers

of the University also are held every morning. Attendance upon religious exercises is voluntary.

Enrollment. The students of the University come from almost every county in Missouri. Fifty-two States, Territories, and foreign countries were represented during last session by 1481 students. The enrollment for this session (1901-1902) will be close to 1700.

Graduate Department. Instruction is offered to graduate students in Latin, Greek, Classical Archaeology, English, Germanic Languages, Romance Languages, History, Sociology, Philosophy, Psychology, Pedagogy, Mathematics, Zoology, Botany, Chemistry, Geology, Physics, Physiology, Agriculture, Horticulture, Law, and Engineering (Civil, Electrical, Mechanical, Sanitary, and Hydraulic). There are a number of Fellowships. Elective courses are offered leading to A. M., Ph. D., and graduate degrees in Law and in Engineering.

College. Instruction is offered in English, Latin, Greek, Classical Archaeology, History of Art, Romance Languages, Germanic Languages, Elocution, Philosophy, Experimental Psychology, History, Economics, Sociology, Mathematics, Physics, Chemistry, Zoology, Botany, Physiology, Geology, and Astronomy. One undergraduate degree is conferred, requiring four years' work, Bachelor of Arts (A. B.). All work in the College is elective.

Department of Education. Upon the completion of certain courses the student receives a Life Certificate, entitling him to teach without examination in any public school in Missouri. All the advanced work in Education may be counted toward Academic degrees. The University is the only institution in Missouri, where, at the same time, a student may enjoy the range of college studies, get instruction in Pedagogy, and become expert in Shop Work, Mechanical Drawing, Free-hand Drawing, Agriculture, Horticulture, and Household Economics, and Sloyd.

Engineering. Courses are offered at Columbia leading to degrees in Civil, Electrical, Mechanical, Sanitary, and Hydraulic Engineering. Mining Engineering and Metallurgy are taught at the School of Mines at Rolla. Our facilities for instruction in Engineering have been greatly increased in recent years and will be substantially increased again this year. In 1902, about \$44,000 will be invested at Columbia in buildings, books, and apparatus for Engineering and about \$92,000 at our School of Mines. In addition to this, we shall expend immediately at Columbia \$8,000 for waterworks on the campus, \$5,000 for a refrigerating machine, and \$7,000 for additions to our heating and lighting plant. All these things will be adapted, so far as possible, to experimental as well as to practical use. Thus it is fair to say that in 1902, in the whole University, the sum of \$156,000 will be invested in buildings, books, and instruments for Engineering and things auxiliary thereto.

Law. A course is offered, three years long, leading to the degree of Bachelor of Laws. Our diploma admits to practice in all the courts of Missouri, both State and Federal. In addition to the Professors of History, Political Economy, Sociology, etc., there are three Professors of Law who devote themselves to teaching, writing, and research. Our students are not taught by men worn out with practice in offices and courts. There are several non-resident lecturers, also. The fee is \$10 a year, but no extra charge is made for any instruction that the student may receive in any other Department. In 1902, \$7,000 will be expended in the purchase of new law books.

Medicine. The course consists of four years of nine months each —thirty-six months. Our laboratories of Anatomy, Histology, Pathology, Bacteriology, Physiology, Embryology, Neurology, Pharmacology, Chemistry, and Physics are in charge of men that devote themselves to teaching, writing, and research. This is of much benefit to our students. No man can conduct one of these laboratories up to modern demand and practice medicine. Wherever the attempt is made, the laboratory work suffers. The Boone County Infirmary is available for clinics. So also is the Parker Memorial Hospital on our campus. Here sick students receive medical attendance and nursing at moderate charges. In the near future we shall spend \$42,000 in better provision for our medical laboratories and libraries.

College of Agriculture. The equipment is good for Agriculture, for Horticulture, and for Animal and Dairy Husbandry. Courses in Household Economics are offered. We shall spend \$83,000 this year in making better provision for work in Agriculture, Horticulture, Entomology, and Dairy Husbandry.

Mines and Metallurgy. Our School of Mines and Metallurgy at Rolla is one of the best institutions of its kind in the Mississippi Valley. It has been growing in buildings, equipment, and attendance. Courses are offered in Mining, in Metallurgy, etc. The special Catalogue of this department will be sent upon application to the Director, "Dr. George E. Ladd, Rolla, Mo." This session about \$92,000 will be spent in various improvements in the School of Mines.

Summer Session. The Summer Session will begin 2 June, and extend to 23 August. Courses will be given in Biology, Physics, Chemistry, English, French, German, Greek, History, Latin, Mathematics, Sloyd, Agriculture, and Horticulture. If accredited here, the work done is accepted by the State Superintendent of Public Schools. The fee is very small. Special railroad rates. Enrollment last Summer 507.

Catalogue. If this circular interests you, write for a Catalogue of the whole University or of any Department. It will be sent cheerfully. Address the Registrar, "Mr. Irvin Switzler, Columbia, Missouri."

R. H. JESSE,
President.

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BULLETIN OF THE University of the State of Missouri.

VOL. III.

FEBRUARY, 1902.

NO. 2.

GROWTH IN ELEVEN YEARS (1890-1901).

Historical Statement.

The Legislative Act establishing the public school system was approved 9 February, 1839, and that establishing the University was approved 11 February, 1839. The University was located at Columbia, 24 June, 1839. The cornerstone of the Main Building was laid 4 July, 1840. Courses of instruction in Academic work were begun on 14 April, 1841. A Department of Education was established in 1867, and work began in September, 1868. In 1869 women were admitted first to this Department, in 1870 to the College, and soon after to all Departments. The College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts and the School of Mines and Metallurgy were made Departments of the University in 1870—the School of Mines being located at Rolla. The Law Department was opened in 1872; the Medical Department in 1873; the Engineering Department in 1877. The Experiment Station was established, under act of Congress, in 1888. The Missouri State Military School was created a Department of the University in 1890. In 1896 the Graduate Department was established. In 1868 the State gave the University aid for the first time—\$10,000 for two years. On 9 January, 1892, the Main Building, an immense structure, containing the library, museum, and other collections, was burned, the Hall of Agriculture and the Observatory being the only buildings for instruction left on the campus at Columbia. We have had to supply anew buildings, books, and laboratory equipment.

Endowment. In December, 1890, the endowment consisted of (a) seminary fund, \$540,000, in state certificates at five or six per cent; (b) annual income from U. S. Government, \$29,150; (c) unsold land, 57,256 acres; (d) appropriations by the Legislature. In December, 1901, the endowment consisted of (a) seminary fund, \$1,236,000, in state certificates at five or six per cent; (b) annual income from U. S. Government (Hatch and Morrill acts), \$38,438; (c) income from collateral inheritance tax of five per cent voted in 1898 (about \$120,000 a year); (d) unsold land, 47,108 acres; (e) appropriations by the Legislature. The chance of missing an appropriation by the Legislature is scarcely so great as that of missing interest on the bonds of a corporation.

Annual Income.

On 31 December, 1890, the annual income from all sources, for all Departments, and for all purposes, amounted to \$122,255. If the income from fees (\$11,250) be deducted, the remainder is the interest at 5 per cent on \$2,220,100, or at 4 per cent on \$2,775,125. On 31 December, 1901, the annual income from all sources, for all Departments, and for all purposes was as follows: (a) interest on seminary fund, \$63,017; (b) from U. S. Government, \$38,138; (c) collateral inheritance tax (up to 1-10 mill), \$120,000; (d) legislative appropriation, \$97,350; (e) fees, rents, etc., \$26,000; (f) accumulations of inheritance tax, \$75,850. The total, \$420,655, represents the income for each of the calendar years 1901 and 1902. The annual income apart from fees (\$14,250) is the interest at five per

cent on \$8,128,100 or at four per cent on \$10,160,125. The fees are small because we aim to make education practically free.

**Buildings,
Books and
Equipment.**

In December, 1890, our buildings, books, and equipment were valued at \$360,000. In December, 1901, they were valued at \$1,300,000, not including the campus or the grounds for Horticulture, Botany, and Agriculture.

**Enrollment
of Students.**

On 31 December, 1890, 510 students had been enrolled in that session of whom more than 210 were of preparatory grade. Not so many as 300 could have come in under our present requirements for entrance. They represented 11 states and territories. On 31 December, 1901, the enrollment, including the students of the summer session, was 1,575. The total number in summer and in winter session from June, 1901, to June, 1902, will be close to 1,700. They represent 52 states, territories, and foreign countries. In the next five years the enrollment will go beyond 3,000 probably.

**Requirements
for Entrance.**

In December, 1890, nothing was required for admission to the Departments of Law, Medicine, and Agriculture, and to the School of Mines except a certain age and the training of the elementary schools. In the College proper, the Department of Education, and the School of Engineering there was a preparatory school with a curriculum two years long, on the completion of which the student was admitted to the freshman class. To abolish the preparatory school, to raise the standard of admission to all Departments, and to build up a system of good secondary schools was an early undertaking of the present administration of the University.

**Approved
Schools.**

In December, 1890, 23 secondary schools had been approved. In nearly all of them the course of study was scrappy and only two years long. Few of them had a laboratory or a library. There were not then six secondary schools in Missouri that could have met our present conditions for approval.

In December, 1901, the number of approved schools had grown to 117. According to actual figures, this means a growth from 23 to 117, but according to the present requirements for approval, the increase has been from 6 to 117. As the high schools have advanced their courses from two years to four and have equipped their laboratories and libraries and have increased the number and improved the quality of their teachers their enrollment has grown steadily. In the eleven years the number of pupils in secondary schools in Missouri has been multiplied several times. Eight years ago we appointed an Examiner who spends eight months each year visiting secondary schools and reporting on them. We hope in time through examiners to help build up secondary education in the states south and southwest of Missouri.

**Summer
Session.**

The chief purpose of our summer session is to help teachers to better attainments that they may help forward their pupils. Last summer 507 students were enrolled, nearly all of whom were teachers. Probably each of them this winter has reached with an influence stronger than before at least 40 pupils. Thus, perhaps, 20,000 children have been better taught this winter by reason of our work last summer, and this result will be repeated so long as the teachers last. The summer session is divided into two terms of six weeks each. The faculty is taken from this and from other universities.

**Positions
Created.**

In the last eleven years the University has created the following positions, most of which have been filled, but some will be filled in time for next fall: Dean of the College proper, Dean of the Graduate Department, Greek (In-

structor), Classical Archaeology and History of Art (Professor), English (Assistant Professor), Elocution (Professor), Romance Languages (Professor, Assistant Professor, Instructor), Germanic Languages (Professor, Assistant Professor, Instructor), Mathematics (Instructor), Philosophy (Professor), Experimental Psychology (Professor), Ethics (Professor), History (Professor, Assistant Professor, Instructor), Political Economy (Professor), Sociology (Professor), Physics (Professor, Instructor), Chemistry (Assistant Professor, 2 Instructors), Agricultural Chemistry (Professor), Zoology (Professor, Instructor), Botany (Professor), Entomology (Professor), Agriculture (Professor, Instructor), Household Economics (Instructor), Dairy Husbandry (Professor), Horticulture (Assistant), Veterinary Surgery (Professor), Physical Training (Professor, 2 Instructors), Mechanical Engineering (Professor), Electrical Engineering (Professor), Mining Engineering (Professor), Metallurgy (Professor), Shop Work (Superintendent, 3 Instructors), Drawing (3 Instructors), Physiology (Professor, Instructor), Anatomy (Professor), Pathology and Bacteriology (Professor), Eye and Ear (Professor), Obstetrics and Gynaecology (Professor), House Surgeon to Hospital, Head Nurse and Assistants in Hospital, Examiner of Schools, Registrar, Alumni Recorder, Mechanician, Matron, Head Librarian and staff of Cataloguers, and about twenty Fellows and Student Assistants. In some cases a chair (e. g., Biology, or Modern Languages) has been abolished and two have been created. In other cases two chairs (e. g., Anatomy and Practice of Medicine), formerly filled by one man, have been divided. In some cases the chair (e. g., Pedagogy) had been established but in 1890 had long been vacant. Positions at the School of Mines (e. g., Professor of Physics) have been included.

**Universities
Represented.**

Among our Professors, Assistant Professors, and Instructors, not including those to be appointed this spring, the following colleges and universities are represented. In

many instances the same man has attended two or more universities. Under each institution is given the number of men in our faculty that have attended it as undergraduates or as graduates: Harvard, 15; Yale, 1; Columbia (History and Political Science), 2; Johns Hopkins, 8; Virginia, 5; North Carolina, 1; Georgia, 1; Michigan, 3; Wisconsin, 2; California, 1; Stanford, 2; Indiana, 1; Missouri, 22; Dartmouth, 2; Chicago, 5; Miami, 1; Minnesota, 1; Lake Forest, 2; Cincinnati, 1; Clark, 3; Cornell, 6; Williams, 1; Lehigh, 1; DePauw, 2; Ohio, 1; Trinity (Toronto), 1; McGill, 1; Heidelberg, 3; Ecole des Beaux Arts, 1; Paris, 5; Berlin, 10; Halle, 2; Munich, 2; Classical School at Athens, 2; Classical School at Rome, 1; Strassburg, 1; Leipzig, 2; Goettingen, 2; University of London, 2. That the representation of some famous American universities is not greater is due to the emphasis that some give to research, and to the fact that some are not well conscious of western institutions, and to accident. No local, political, or sectarian test is applied in the employment of teachers here.

**Courses of
Study.**

Eleven years ago the course of study in Law was two years long—sixteen months. The course in Medicine was of the same length. The course in Law is now three

years long, and that in Medicine four years, each session consisting of nine months. In the College the course was four years long, but twenty hours a week in the lecture room were required, and there was

little recognition of laboratory work. The course was nearly a hard and fast curriculum. Now fifteen hours a week are required and the student is prohibited from taking more than sixteen. All the work is elective, but care is taken that the student do not scatter his energies over too many subjects or concentrate them upon too few. Only one Bachelor's degree (A. B.) is given.

In the School of Mines in 1890 a little Metallurgy was taught in connection with Chemistry, but there was no attempt to teach Mining Engineering and there was no separate laboratory of Metallurgy. The course of study has been extended from three years to four, a chair of Mining Engineering has been established, and another of Metallurgy, a shop has been erected, and other improvements have been made too numerous to mention.

Statistical Summary.		31 Dec., 1890.	31 Dec., 1901.
		\$540,000	\$1,236,000
Seminary fund (endowment).....		\$29,150	\$38,438
From U. S. Government (yearly)....		\$122,253	\$420,000
Annual income (for all purposes)...		\$2,220,100	\$8,128,100
Income, less fees, capitalized at 5%		\$360,000	\$1,300,000
Buildings, books, and equipment		57,256	47,108
Acres of unsold land		510	1,575
Students enrolled (actual numbers).....		300	1,575
Students enrolled (under present entrance requirements).....		38	86
Professors, Assistant Professors, and Instructors.....		23	117
Approved secondary schools (actual numbers)		6	117
Approved secondary schools (under present requirements)		0	507

Requirements for Entrance		31 Dec., 1890.	31 Dec., 1901.
		Elementary school course	High school diploma
College†.....	Elementary school course	High school diploma	
Law Department.....	Elementary school course	High school diploma	
Engineering†.....	Elementary school course	High school diploma	
Medicine.....	Elementary school course	High school diploma	
Department of Education†.....	Elementary school course	High school diploma	
School of Mines.....	Elementary school course	High school diploma	
College of Agriculture.....	Elementary school course	*High school diploma	
Graduate Department.....	(not then created)	Bachelor's degree.	

†In Preparatory Department. *For the fall of 1902.

Missouri. Missouri contains 69,415 square miles—nearly 3,000 more than New England. The population is 3,106,665. The assessed valuation of property (about one-third of the real value) is \$1,200,000,000. While the development of its resources has scarcely begun, it is the fifth state in the Union in population and also in wealth and the seventh in manufactures. For agriculture and for mining it is justly famous. The large area, population, and wealth of the state and its imperfect development give great opportunity to the University. Its geographical position and political history make Missouri at once a Western, a Northern, and a Southern state. This also is of advantage educationally.

Conclusion. While the opportunities have been great, the obstacles have been formidable. Situated in a small town reached only by branch railroads, crippled at first by a preparatory department and the lack of secondary schools, burned in 1892, and hindered constantly by many things which impede progress, the University has had to compete in its own state with thirteen schools of medicine, three of law, one of engineering, and with many colleges. What has been achieved justifies hope. We seem to have reached ground from which in the next eleven years the University may make great progress. May He who has shielded it in many a time of peril guide it into the highest usefulness to men!

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BULLETIN OF THE UNIVERSITY OF MISSOURI.

VOL. III.

APRIL, 1902.

NO. 4.

DEPARTMENT OF LAW.

Historical Statement.

The Legislative Act establishing the University was approved 11 February, 1839. The University was located at Columbia, which is now a beautiful city of 6,000 inhabitants, midway between St. Louis and Kansas City, on the Wabash Railroad and also on the Missouri, Kansas, and Texas, and the cornerstone of the main building was laid 4 July, 1840, which is generally accepted as foundation day. The School of Mines and Metallurgy, a Department of the University, was located at Rolla, Missouri.

Resources.

Our buildings, grounds, books, and other equipment, are valued at more than \$1,300,000, not including the campus or the grounds for Botany, Horticulture, and Agriculture. The endowment, bearing interest at 5 or 6 per cent is \$1,230,000. The income from the United States Government (Hatch and Morrill Acts) is about \$38,138 a year. Moreover, the Legislature makes appropriations biennially. There is some income from fees for the libraries and laboratories. There are 47,000 acres of unsold land. The Supreme Court of Missouri has upheld a Collateral Inheritance Tax giving us about \$120,000 a year. The income of the whole University, from all sources and for all departments, in each of the calendar years 1901 and 1902 is about \$420,000.

Tuition Free.

It is one of the foremost purposes of this University to place higher education within the reach of all who are intellectually and morally qualified to receive it. Therefore, tuition is free in all Departments—Graduate, Academic, Department of Education, Medicine, College of Agriculture, Engineering, Mines and Metallurgy. In these Departments the only charges are a library fee of \$5.00 a session and small laboratory deposits covering the cost of materials used by the students. In the Department of Law the charge is a fee of \$10 a year for the benefit of its library.

Expenses. The expenses for room, board, books, and fees vary from \$130 to \$200 a year. For law students who board in our club houses these expenses need not exceed \$130. For those who get the best board in private families the expenses mentioned above need not exceed \$200 a year. The fees in some colleges and universities will bear all expenses here.

Buildings. Observatory, Anatomical Laboratory, three Dormitories, Agricultural Farm buildings, Experiment Station, Greenhouse, Law building, Chemical Laboratory, President's house, Museum, Agricultural Hall, Engineering, Mechanic Arts, Power-house, Academic Hall, Hospital. Our School of Mines at Rolla has four buildings. Within the present year six new buildings will be erected at Columbia and four at Rolla.

Libraries. We have a large library for general readers, and a number of department libraries for professors and advanced students. These libraries contain about 48,000 bound volumes. The law library contains 7,000 volumes. In the present year \$7,000 will be spent in enlarging it, and \$20,000 in enlarging other libraries. Besides the libraries of the University, the collections of the State Historical Society, which contain 23,000 volumes, are accessible to our students.

Open to Women. All Departments are open to women. A suite of rooms, in Academic Hall, comfortable, beautifully furnished, and strictly private, is reserved for their special use. These rooms are presided over by a Matron.

Requirements for Entrance. A good high school education, or its full equivalent, is demanded for admission. Moreover, the applicant must submit evidence of good moral character. We do not desire students who are not intellectually and morally qualified.

Religious Influences. Almost all denominations are represented at Columbia. Few towns of its size in the West can be compared with it in the excellence of its churches. The University has a zealous chapter of the Young Men's Christian Association, and one of the Young Women's Christian Association. There is a students' prayer meeting at eight o'clock every morning. Prayers by officers of the University also are held every morning. Attendance upon religious exercises is voluntary.

Athletic Sports. Our students have an association for boating and teams for foot ball, base ball, basket ball, track athletics, and lawn tennis. There is a good gymnasium for men and another for women. The athletic field and the golf links are excellent.

Debating Clubs. Our students are interested in debating. Much success has attended our contestants in inter-collegiate and inter-university debates.

Opportunities in Missouri. Missouri contains 69,415 square miles—nearly 3,000 more than New England. The population is 3,106,665. The assessed valuation of property (about one-third of the real value) is \$1,200,000,000. While the development of its resources has scarcely begun, it is the fifth state in the Union in population and also in wealth, and the seventh in manufactures. For agriculture and for mining it is justly famous. It is a land of opportunity for enterprising young men. The best introduction to any state is through its university. Our students represent nearly every county in Missouri.

Courses of Study in Law. The undergraduate course of study leading to the degree of Bachelor of Laws has been extended to three school years, commencing with all students entering on or after September, 1901. The classes of this course will be known as *first*, *second*, and *third*, respectively. The studies embrace the general subjects of substantive law and remedial procedure, as prevailing in the United States, and as administered by the state and federal courts.

Requirements for Admission to First Class. No examination in law is required for admission to the *first* class provided application is made at the beginning of the year. If application for admission is made after work has been in progress the candidate must submit to examination on the subjects accomplished by the class at the date of his entry. If he should fail on one or two subjects only, a further examination may (in exceptional cases) be accorded him, and he may be admitted upon condition that the work be made up at such time as may be appointed.

Requirements for Admission to Second Class. No one will be admitted to the *second* class unless he applies at the beginning of the year, and is qualified in the work of the first year. If he should fail on one or two subjects of the first year he may be admitted in exceptional cases, upon condition that he make up his deficiency at such time as may be appointed. Applicants may be admitted to the *second* class upon certificates from approved

law schools showing that they have accomplished the work of the first year or its equivalent. Certificates of admission to the bar will not be accepted.

Third Class. No one is admitted to the *third* class except applicants who have accomplished the work of the second year as resident members of the second class in this University, and who apply at the beginning of the year. Members of the *third* class accomplishing the studies of the third year receive the degree of Bachelor of Laws. This degree admits the holder of it to the bar of the state of Missouri, on motion, without examination.

Graduate Course. A course of one year is maintained for graduates, who wish to continue their work for that period of time. All graduates accomplishing it receive the degree of Master of Laws.

Special Class. For admission to instruction as *special* students, the same moral qualifications are required which are prescribed for admission to the other classes, but if the applicant is twenty-one years of age, the qualification of high school attainments will not be required for his admission as a special student. Such *special* students will not be considered as candidates for graduation.

Enrollment. The enrollment in the Department of Law during the current year is 143 students. In the whole University nearly 1,700 have been enrolled.

Academic Facilities. The connection of the Law Department with the University enables the law student, without additional charge, to take instruction in other Departments, provided it do not interfere with his legal studies. Some members of every class have found it convenient to pursue such studies as Latin, French, Logic, English, Political Economy, History, Stenography, Elocution, etc.

Instruction. The instruction is conducted by a corps of resident professors who devote their whole time to teaching, research, and writing. Non-resident lecturers give occasional instruction on various subjects in the course. Each session opens on the second Tuesday of September and closes on the first Wednesday in June.

Catalogue. If this circular interests you, write for a catalogue of the University or of any department. Address the Registrar "Mr. Irvin Switzler, Columbia, Mo."

7 April, 1902.

ALEXANDER MARTIN, Dean.

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BULLETIN OF THE UNIVERSITY OF MISSOURI.

VOL. III.

JULY, 1902.

NO. 7.

CIRCULAR OF INFORMATION.

Historical Statement.

The Legislative Act establishing the University was approved 11 February, 1839. The University was located at Columbia, which is now a beautiful town of 6,000 inhabitants, midway between St. Louis and Kansas City, on the Wabash Railroad, and also on the Missouri, Kansas, and Texas. The cornerstone of the main building was laid 4 July, 1840, which is generally accepted as *foundation day*. The School of Mines and Metallurgy, a Department of the University, was located at Rolla, Missouri, in 1870.

Resources.

The cost of our buildings, books, and other equipment, is \$1,300,000. The endowment, bearing interest at five or six per cent., is \$1,236,000. The income from the United States Government (Hatch and Morrill Acts) is \$38,150 a year. Moreover, the Legislature makes appropriations biennially. There is some income from fees for the libraries and laboratories. There are 47,107 acres of unsold land. The Supreme Court of Missouri has upheld a Collateral Inheritance Tax, the proceeds of which go to the University. The income of the whole University, from all sources and for all Departments, in 1901 and 1902, is about \$420,000 a year.

Free Tuition.

It is one of the foremost purposes of this University to place higher education in the reach of all that are intellectually and morally qualified to receive it. Therefore, tuition is *free* in all Departments—Graduate, College, Department of Education, Law, Medicine, College of Agriculture, Engineering, Mines and Metallurgy. In all these Departments, except Law, the only charges are a fee of \$5.00 a session, and small laboratory deposits covering the cost of materials used. In Law, the charge is a library fee of \$10 a year.

Expenses.

The expense for room, board, books, and fees varies from \$130 to \$200 a year. For students that board in our club houses these expenses need not exceed \$130, nor need they exceed \$200 a year for those that board in private families. The fees in some colleges and universities will bear all expenses here.

Buildings.

Observatory, Anatomical Laboratory, three Dormitories, Agricultural Farm buildings, Greenhouse, Law building, Chemical Laboratory, President's house, Museum, Agricultural Hall, Engineering, Mechanic Arts, Power-house, Academic Hall, Hospital (new), Dairy Laboratory (new), Live

Stock Laboratory (new), Laboratory for Horticulture, Entomology, and Botany (new), Engineering Laboratory (new), Medical Laboratory (new). Our School of Mines at Rolla has seven buildings. Within the present year new buildings (included in the list above) will be completed at Columbia and Rolla at a cost of \$252,000.

Libraries.

We have a library for general readers and a number of department libraries for advanced students. These libraries contain now about 50,000 bound volumes.

In the present year \$28,000 will be spent in enlarging our libraries. The collections of the State Historical Society, lodged in one of our buildings, amount to 23,000 volumes. At the end of the year 1902, about 75,000 volumes will be accessible to our students.

Laboratories and Museums.

There are at Columbia museums of Archaeology, Art, Zoology, Geology, and Agriculture, many laboratories of science and technology, five rooms for drawing and designing, and several shops. At our

School of Mines and Metallurgy, there are several laboratories and drawing rooms and shops. Of the \$252,000 to be expended for new buildings in 1902, \$154,000 will go for laboratory buildings. Nearly \$60,000 more will be spent for their equipment with apparatus. Thus about \$214,000 will be invested this year in better facilities for our laboratory work.

Open to Women.

All Departments are open to women. A suite of rooms in Academic Hall, comfortable, beautifully furnished, and strictly private, is reserved for their special use. These rooms are in the care of a matron, whose only duty is to take motherly care of the young women. Read Hall, the new dormitory for women, is to be built this summer on the Horticultural Grounds.

Requirements for Entrance.

A good high school education, or its equivalent, and evidence of good character are demanded for admission to any department. We do not want students that are not intellectually and morally qualified.

Religious Influences.

Almost all denominations are represented at Columbia. Few towns of its size in the West can be compared with it in the excellence of its churches. The University has a zealous chapter of the Young Men's Christian Association, and one of the Young Women's Christian Association. There is a students' prayer meeting every week. Prayers by officers of the University also are held every morning. Attendance upon religious exercises is voluntary.

Debates and Athletic Sports.

Our students have teams for foot ball, base ball, basket ball, track athletics, and lawn tennis. There is a good gymnasium for men and another for women. The athletic field and the golf links are excellent. Our students are interested in debating. Much success has attended our contestants in inter-collegiate and inter-university debates.

Enrollment.

The students of the University come from almost every county in Missouri. Fifty states, territories, and foreign countries were represented here during the session of 1901-1902 by 1671 students.

Graduate Department.

To graduate students instruction is offered in Latin, Greek, Classical Archæology, English, Germanic Languages, Romance Languages, History, Sociology, Economics, Political Science, Philosophy, Experimental Psychology, Pedagogy, Mathematics, Zoology, Botany, Chemistry, Geology, Physics, Physiology, Agriculture, Horticulture, Law, and Engineering (Civil, Electrical, Mechanical, Sanitary, Chemical, Hydraulic, and Mining). There are a number of Fellowships. Elective courses are offered leading to A. M., Ph. D., and to graduate degrees in Law and in Engineering.

College.

Instruction is offered in English, Latin, Greek, Classical Archæology, History of Art, Romance Languages, Germanic Languages, Elocution, Philosophy, Experimental Psychology, History, Economics, Political Science, Sociology, Pedagogy, Mathematics, Physics, Chemistry, Zoology, Botany, Physiology, Geology, and Astronomy. One undergraduate degree is conferred, requiring four years' work, Bachelor of Arts (A. B.). All work in the College is elective.

Department of Education.

Upon the completion of certain courses the student receives a Life Certificate, entitling him to teach without examination in any public school in Missouri. All the advanced work in Education may be counted toward Academic degrees. The University is the only institution in Missouri, where, at the same time, a student may enjoy the range of college studies, get instruction in Pedagogy, and become expert in Shop Work, Sloyd, Mechanical Drawing, Free-hand Drawing, Agriculture, Horticulture, and Household Economics.

Engineering.

Courses are offered at Columbia leading to degrees in Civil, Electrical, Mechanical, Sanitary, Chemical, and Hydraulic Engineering. Mining Engineering and Metallurgy are taught at the School of Mines at Rolla. Our facilities for instruction in Engineering have been greatly increased in recent years, and in 1902 about \$44,000 more will be invested at Columbia in buildings, books, and apparatus for Engineering and about \$92,000 at our School of Mines. In addition to this, we shall expend immediately at Columbia \$8,000 for waterworks on the campus, \$5,000 for a refrigerating machine, and \$7,000 for additions to our heating and lighting plant. All these things will be adapted, so far as possible, to experimental as well as to practical use. Thus it is fair to say that in 1902, in the whole University, the sum of \$156,000 will be invested in buildings, books, and instruments for Engineering and things auxiliary thereto.

Law.

The course is three years long, leading to the degree of Bachelor of Laws. Our diploma admits to practice in all the courts of Missouri, both State and Federal. In addition to the Professors of History, Economics, Political

Science, Sociology, etc., there are three Professors of Law who devote themselves to teaching, writing, and research. Our students are not taught by men wearied with practice in offices and courts. There are several non-resident lecturers also. The fee is \$10 a year, but no extra charge is made for any instruction that the student may receive in any other Department. In 1902, \$7,000 will be expended in the purchase of law books.

Medicine. The course consists of four years of nine months each—thirty-six months. Our laboratories of Anatomy, Histology, Pathology, Bacteriology, Physiology, Embryology, Neurology, Pharmacology, Chemistry, and Physics are in charge of men that devote themselves to teaching, writing, and research. No man can conduct one of these laboratories up to modern demand and practice medicine. Wherever the attempt is made, the laboratory work suffers. A large building for our medical laboratories will be completed this summer. The Boone County Infirmary is available for clinics. The Parker Memorial Hospital is on our campus. Here the sick receive medical attendance and nursing at moderate charges. In 1901-1902 we have spent \$42,000 in better provision for our medical laboratories and libraries. Dr. Guy L. Noyes has been appointed Professor of Eye and Ear Diseases and Dr. _____ Professor of Obstetrics and Gynaecology.

College of Agriculture. The equipment is good for Agriculture, for Horticulture, and for Animal and Dairy Husbandry. Courses in Household Economics are offered. We shall spend \$85,000 this year in making better provision for Agriculture, Horticulture, Entomology, and Dairy Husbandry.

Mines and Metallurgy. Our School of Mines and Metallurgy at Rolla is one of the best in the Mississippi Valley. It has been growing in buildings, equipment, and attendance. Courses are offered in Mining, in Metallurgy, etc. The special catalogue of this Department will be sent upon application to the Director, "Dr. George E. Ladd, Rolla, Mo." This session about \$92,000 have been spent in various improvements at the School of Mines.

Summer Session. The Summer Session began 1 June, and will extend to 30 August. Courses are given in Biology, Physics, Chemistry, English, French, German, Greek, History, Freehand Drawing, Mechanical Drawing, Latin, Mathematics, Sloyd, Agriculture, and Horticulture. If accredited here, the work is accepted by the State Superintendent of Public Schools. The fee is \$5. Special railroad rates. Enrollment last summer 507.

Catalogue. If this circular interests you, write for a catalogue of the whole University or of any Department. Address the Registrar, "Mr. Irvin Switzler, Columbia, Missouri."

R. H. JESSE,
President.

1 July, 1902.

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BULLETIN OF THE UNIVERSITY OF MISSOURI.

VOL. III.

AUGUST, 1902.

NO. 8.

SCHOOL OF ENGINEERING.

Historical Statement.

The Legislative Act establishing the University was approved 11 February, 1839. The University was located at Columbia, which is now a beautiful city of 6,000 inhabitants, midway between St. Louis and Kansas City, on the Wabash, and Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railroads. The cornerstone of the main building was laid 4 July, 1840, which is generally accepted as foundation day. The School of Mines and Metallurgy, a Department of the University, was located at Rolla, Missouri.

Resources.

The buildings, grounds, books, and other equipment of the University, are valued at \$1,300,000, not including the campus or grounds for Agriculture, Horticulture and Botany. The endowment, bearing interest at five or six per cent, is \$1,236,000. The income from the United States Government (Hatch and Morrill Acts) is \$38,150 a year. The Legislature makes appropriations biennially. There are 47,000 acres of unsold land. The Supreme Court of Missouri has upheld a Collateral Inheritance Tax giving us about \$120,000 a year. The income of the whole University, from all sources and for all Departments, in each of the calendar years 1901 and 1902, is about \$420,000.

Tuition Free.

It is one of the foremost purposes of this University to place higher education within the reach of all who are intellectually and morally qualified to receive it. Therefore, tuition is free in all Departments—Graduate, Engineering, Academic, Department of Education, Medicine, College of Agriculture, Mines and Metallurgy. In these Departments the only charges are a library fee of \$5 a year and small laboratory deposits covering the cost of materials used by the students.

Published by the University of Missouri. Issued monthly. Application has been made for entry of this publication as second-class matter.

Expenses.

The expenses for room, board, books, and fees vary from \$130 to \$200 a year. For Engineering students who board in our club houses these expenses need not exceed \$130. For those who get the best board in private families the expenses mentioned above need not exceed \$200 a year. The fees in some colleges and universities will bear all expenses here.

Buildings.

Engineering, Mechanic Arts, Power Plant, Observatory, Academic Hall, Chemical Laboratory, Biology and Geology, Agricultural Hall, Hospital, Law, Medical, Dairy, Stock Judging, Veterinary, Horticulture. Two Dormitories for Men, one Dormitory for Women. The School of Mines at Rolla has seven buildings.

A new Engineering Laboratory will be ready for occupancy at the opening of the University in September. It is a two-story brick structure connected with the present Engineering Building, and will furnish approximately the same floor space. The first floor is for the heavy machinery of the hydraulic, dynamo and steam engineering laboratories. The second floor contains laboratories for cement, electrical and mechanical testing, standardizing, gas analysis, etc.

Libraries.

There is a General Library, accessible to all students, and four special Engineering Libraries, containing the best technical books and magazines of America and Europe, for the use of Engineering students. The General and Departmental Libraries contain about 50,000 volumes. Photographs, blueprints, and lantern slides of engineering structures are available. In the present year \$28,000 will be spent in enlarging the libraries.

**Laboratories
and Shops.**

The Engineering Laboratories, together with the extensive power, heating, lighting, ventilating, pumping, and refrigerating plants of the University contain representative equipment of modern Engineering practice in Civil, Electrical, Mechanical, Hydraulic, Sanitary, and Steam Engineering. The Shops, of modern construction, contain equipment covering the entire range of wood and metal work. The general and departmental draughting rooms are equipped with the apparatus necessary for first-class draughting work. The new Engineering Laboratory is being equipped throughout with new machinery and apparatus at a cost of \$23,000.

**Courses
and Degrees.**

All the field, class room, draughting room, and laboratory work is done under the direct supervision of the heads of the various Engineering departments, who have had practical experience in their special lines. Instruction is given by lectures and

recitations, supplemented by field, draughting, and laboratory work, as follows:

In Civil Engineering.

Attention is given to the study of Surveying, Railroad Engineering, Geodesy, Bridge Building, Municipal Engineering, Highways, Masonry and Foundations, and Hydraulics.

In Electrical Engineering.

The course prepares young men for electrical designing, manufacturing and contracting, and for the complete installation of power and lighting plants. Especial attention is paid to alternating currents, the design and construction of electrical machinery, and long distance electrical transmission of power.

In Mechanical Engineering.

Stress is laid upon the theory of prime movers; the theory, design, and construction of machines, engines, and boilers; the installation and economical running of power; heating, and ventilating plants; the theory and strength of cast iron and riveted construction.

In Sanitary Engineering.

The course covers modern methods of constructing buildings, ventilation, lighting, heating, plumbing, sewage and garbage disposal, water supply, and Municipal Engineering in general.

Chemical Engineering.

In view of the large development in Chemical Engineering, a course is offered which is intended to provide instruction in Engineering together with specialization in Chemistry, to supply the demand for trained engineers in industrial works of this character.

Degrees.

These courses are four years each and lead to the Degrees of Bachelor of Science in Civil Engineering, in Electrical Engineering, in Mechanical Engineering, in Sanitary Engineering, and in Chemical Engineering. Graduate courses are offered leading to the Degrees of Civil Engineer, Electrical Engineer, Mechanical Engineer, and Hydraulic Engineer.

Requirements for Admission.

The following are the requirements for admission to the Freshman Class:

1. English, three years work.
2. Mathematics—Algebra, and Plane Geometry, three years work.

3. Six units to be selected from the following list of subjects: Solid Geometry and Plane Trigonometry, History, Latin, Greek, Ger-

man, French, Spanish, Physics, Chemistry, Biology, Zoology, Botany, Physiography, Physiology, Drawing, Shop. The minimum allowed in any one of these subjects is one unit. The maximum varies from one to four units. A unit is equivalent to one year's work in a good High School.

**Other
Departments.**

Graduate Department, College, Department of Education, School of Agriculture, School of Mechanic Arts, Law Department, Medical Department, School of Military Science and Tactics, School of Mines and Metallurgy. These with the School of Engineering constitute the University of Missouri.

Enrollment.

The students of the University come from almost every county in Missouri. Forty-eight states and foreign countries were represented in the 1,671 students enrolled last year.

**Religious
Influence.**

Almost all denominations are represented in Columbia. Few towns of its size in the West can be compared with it in the excellence of its churches. The University has a zealous chapter of the Young Men's Christian Association. There is a student prayer meeting at eight o'clock every morning. Prayers by officers of the University also are held every morning. Attendance, however, upon religious exercises is voluntary.

Athletic Sports.

Our students have teams for football, baseball, basketball, track athletics, and lawn tennis. There is a good Gymnasium and the Athletic Field is one of the best in America.

**Opportunities
in Missouri.**

Missouri is in wealth and population the fifth State in the Union. Its natural resources, which are vast, have been imperfectly developed. It is a land of opportunity for enterprising young men. The best introduction to any State is through its University. Our students represent the entire State. All members of the graduating classes for the last four years, have accepted positions immediately on graduation.

Catalogue.

For catalogue giving detailed information concerning the University, address the Registrar, Mr. Irvin Switzler, Columbia, Missouri.

H. J. WATERS, Dean.

July 26, 1902.

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BULLETIN OF THE UNIVERSITY OF MISSOURI.

VOL. III.

DECEMBER, 1902.

NO. 12

WHAT THE UNIVERSITY HAS DONE FOR MISSOURI.

Historical Statement.

The Legislative Act establishing the public school system was approved 9 February, 1839, and that establishing the University was approved 11 February, 1839. The University was located at Columbia, 24 June, 1839. The cornerstone of the Main Building was laid 4 July, 1840. Courses of instruction in Academic work were begun on 14 April, 1841. A department of Education was established in 1867, and work began in September, 1868. In 1869 women were admitted first to this Department, in 1870 to the College, and soon after to all Departments. The College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts and the School of Mines and Metallurgy were made Departments of the University in 1870—the School of Mines being located at Rolla. The Law Department was opened in 1872; the Medical Department in 1873; the Engineering Department in 1877. The Experiment Station was established, under act of Congress, in 1888. The Missouri State Military School was created a Department of the University in 1890. In 1896 the Graduate Department was established. In 1868 the State gave the University aid for the first time—\$10,000 for two years. On 9 January, 1892, the Main Building, an immense structure, containing the library, museum, and other collections, was burned, the Hall of Agriculture and the Observatory being the only buildings for instruction left on the campus at Columbia. We have had to supply anew buildings, books, and laboratory equipment.

Enrollment.

The sum total of students enrolled in the University in sixty-one years, adding the number in one year to that of another and not deducting names counted more than once, is 26,600.

Degrees.

The total number of degrees conferred for work done is 2,869. The number of persons on whom these degrees have been conferred (two or more sometimes on the same person) is 2,409. Honorary degrees conferred 152.

Summer Schools.

The Summer Schools of the University have conferred great benefits upon the teachers of Missouri, and, through the teachers, upon the public schools and their pupils.

The Summer Session was organized primarily for teachers who were giving instruction during our regular session, in the belief that they would take advantage of an opportunity to increase their knowledge of their subjects and to learn the best methods of presentation. Many hundreds of Missouri teachers have been enrolled every summer as students of the University. After spending one or more summers here they have gone back to their schools with new ideas, with new methods, and with increased inspiration.

The enrollment in the Summer Session has increased in a few years from thirty students to more than five hundred, representing eighty-five counties of the State, and including teachers of all grades —superintendents, principals, teachers in the high schools, and teachers in the grades. In seven years thousands of teachers have been enrolled.

In our Summer Schools nearly 1,200 teachers were enrolled in June, July, and August, 1901, and in the same months of 1902. Every one of these teachers is giving better instruction because of the vacation time spent at the University. It is fair to suppose that each of them is teaching not less than fifty pupils. That means that 60,000 children in Missouri are receiving better instruction in this biennial period because of two sessions of our Summer Schools. A hundred of the teachers took instruction in Agriculture here last summer. Forty of them have informed us that what they learned here they are teaching this fall to their pupils. These forty teachers have been giving instruction in the elements of Agriculture to 2,000 children. From the other sixty we have not heard. If they are doing as well, 5,000 children in Missouri are receiving instruction this fall in the elements of Agriculture because of the courses in this subject offered to teachers here last summer.

If one remembers that we have in our winter session also a large number of teachers who are training themselves for public school work, one will see that the University is helping the public schools of this commonwealth at a most astonishing rate. It is, indeed, at the head of the public school system in law, in fact, and in the recognition of the teachers. Of this fact we are justly proud.

High Schools.

Eleven years ago there were not in all the State more than six high schools that were preparing students to meet the entrance requirements of any good university. Now there are 113. This is astounding growth in eleven years. While there have been other causes for this progress, by far the greatest single cause has been the strenuous influence of the University.

But there has been an increase not only in the number of good high schools but also in the enrollment of pupils in them. In 1891

there were not more than 5,000 pupils in good high schools in all Missouri; there are more than 30,000 now. While there have been many causes for this increase, by far the greatest single cause has been the untiring labors of the University in behalf of the public schools.

We have maintained summer schools for the better training of teachers. We have kept in the field constantly an Examiner who has spent his time visiting high schools and teachers' institutes. Guided by his reports, the officers of the University advise and encourage the schools to equip their laboratories, to furnish their libraries, to increase the staff of teachers, to lengthen the course of study, and to make the work in every respect first-class. Nearly one-fourth of the President's time is given to correspondence with the officers of high schools. Largely as a result of the labors of the University the number of good high schools has increased in eleven years from six to one hundred and thirteen and the enrollment of pupils in them from about 5,000 to more than 30,000.

But the improvement of the high schools means the improvement of the district schools below them. The attempt to build up good district schools without good high schools above them has been tried far and wide and always disastrously. New York City tried it for a shameful number of years but finally established high schools because dry-rot was striking the Seventh and Eighth grades of the district schools. St. Louis has just established two more high schools that there may be a stronger pull upwards upon her ward schools. When, therefore, in eleven years the number of really good high schools in Missouri has increased from 6 to 113, who can estimate the resulting improvement in the district schools? If the University has been the most potent factor in the improvement of the high schools should not she be credited, in large measure, with such improvement of the district schools as has come from that of the high schools?

I wish heartily that the state would give her aid to the establishment of rural high schools in which should be taught agriculture, horticulture, entomology, botany, manual training, and domestic economy, as well as languages, mathematics, sciences, history and English. In my opinion the greatest educational problem before Missouri to-day is how to develop, through state aid and local aid and county aid, a great system of rural high schools—literary, scientific and industrial.

Cattle Feeding.

During the past seven years the Agricultural Experiment Station has given attention to the problems of cattle feeding, and especially to such questions as the cheapest and best methods of wintering cattle; the comparative feeding values of clover, alfalfa, cowpeas, millet, sorghum, corn fodder, and timothy, for wintering cattle and for full feeding; the values of cottonseed meal, linseed meal, and bran compared with corn, and compared one with another when combined with corn for full feeding, in winter and in summer; a comparison of the profits of winter and summer feeding; the value of shelter in winter

for full-fed and half-fed cattle; and the profits of baby beef as compared with those of older cattle.

The Station has collected statistics from over 1,000 of the leading cattle feeders of Missouri, Illinois, Iowa, and Nebraska, concerning the practical details of beef and pork production. This represents a sum total of mature judgment of feeders, based upon about twenty years of experience, and upon an aggregate of 2,500,000 steers fed and marketed.

In addition to presenting to the beginner the results of this experience of the most successful feeders of the country, these statistics present a summary of our present knowledge of beef production, and outline clearly the kind of work the Experiment Station should undertake. They show what questions have been settled by experience and what problems must be solved by the Experiment Stations.

On account of the work this Station has done along these lines, the United States Department of Agriculture has requested us to prepare a special report to Congress on this subject.

Federal Co-operation. The Department of Agriculture at Washington, co-operating with the Missouri Station in the most exhaustive study hitherto attempted of the problems relating to Baby Beef, has stationed a special officer at Columbia to collect data and to report the results. Moreover, the United States Government is co-operating with the Station at Columbia in a preliminary Soil Survey, to determine what parts of Missouri are adapted to alfalfa and to point out the way in which this crop may be most successfully grown. The Government is co-operating with us in an extensive experiment in Irrigation, and also in a number of problems in Applied Botany.

Entomology. Conservative estimates place the average loss to the farmer, stockman, and fruit and vegetable grower of Missouri, from the ravages of insects which may be cheaply and effectively controlled, at between two and three millions of dollars a year.

Many insects which formerly fed entirely upon wild or worthless plants, subsist now upon valuable farm and garden crops—partly because of the disappearance of their natural food, and especially on account of the increased area of cultivated food. Therefore, injurious insects are increasing, not only in numbers, but also in the number of species. Thus new problems about insects are constantly arising which need careful scientific investigation.

The Experiment Station at Columbia having devoted in the last seven years considerable attention to controlling and combating insect pests, has discovered ways of overcoming many of the difficulties which have confronted the Missouri fruit grower and gardener.

For example the Wooly Aphis of the apple has baffled the efforts of all entomologists and of all fruit growers. The Station at Columbia carried on for three years in South Missouri, a series of experiments

which resulted in our finding cheap and effective means of completely controlling this pest. It is estimated by careful commercial fruit growers that this discovery alone is saving the fruit interest of South Missouri from \$75,000 to \$100,000 annually.

An insect known as the Fruit Tree Bark Beetle is now causing more damage to the orchards of Missouri and Arkansas than all other insects combined. Recent investigations made at Columbia show that a new spray mixture, when properly applied, will hold this insect completely in check.

The Fruit Tree Leaf Roller, which appeared only recently in sufficient quantities to cause serious loss, has destroyed practically all the fruit in a number of the leading commercial orchards of the State. After some experiments, the Station has been able to suggest a system of spraying which will entirely prevent injury from this insect.

The Curculio, which stings the apple, has developed in such numbers recently as to reduce the grade of apples in nearly all the Ozark region from No. 1 to No. 2, causing a loss of thousands of dollars. A successful method of controlling this pest has been worked out here.

We have been studying the insects especially injurious to the strawberry in a leading strawberry growing section of South Missouri. One grower reports that the work of the Station along this line saved him eight car-loads of berries in a single season.

The San Jose Scale, an insect that is causing millions of dollars damage to the fruit interest of California and the Atlantic States, has gained a foothold in a number of places in Missouri. The Station has used its best endeavors to locate these infected districts, to keep the insect from spreading, and so far as possible to stamp out the pest. We have not yet succeeded in doing this, but we have prevented it from spreading.

Horticulture. Horticulture has made giant strides in Missouri during the past eight years. From third or fourth rank in importance as a fruit state, we now hold first place in the number of growing apple trees. Peach growing, also, has kept pace with this advance, and many other fruits are grown more largely every year within the State. In great measure this is due to the work of our Department of Horticulture at Columbia.

The growth of the fruit industry has not been free from obstacles. In 1897 by prompt action the fruit growers were warned that peach Yellows and Rosette, two deadly diseases of the peach, had probably found a footing in the state, and by co-operating with the orchardists, the Horticulturist of the Station kept a close watch on the suspected localities and had the satisfaction of seeing these menaces to peach growing, which have devastated so many orchards in the East, stamped out before they barely had a beginning in Missouri.

Experiments conducted here show that, by spraying peach trees with a whitewash in late winter, a cheap and effective protection is furnished for the buds which prevents them from starting into growth during some warm day in February only to be killed by a subsequent

freeze. By taking advantage of this apparently simple discovery, large yields of fruit have been secured where otherwise there would have been little or none.

In a test of many scores of new varieties of grapes, which no grower could afford the time, trouble and expense to test himself, not only were several valuable new sorts added to the list to be grown in the West, but nearly half of the varieties experimented with were found to be incapable of forming fruit unless grown adjacent to other sorts from which to receive pollen. This knowledge has been used by a large number of farmers who thenceforth have been successful in their grape growing.

It was demonstrated clearly and conclusively at our Station at Columbia that asparagus could be successfully grown in the open field in the depth of winter, with great profit to the market gardener. The gardeners adjacent to the cities were quick to adopt the plans tested and the five years that have elapsed have not diminished the popularity of the discovery among these practical men. This discovery was made here.

For some time the horticultural department here stood almost alone in advocating certain methods of orchard management. Chief among these was cultivation, which is now observed by all the successful commercial orchardists. Judicious spraying, as advocated by this Station, combined with cultivation, has repeatedly changed failure into success in the apple growing districts. Successful orchardists would now no more think of departing from the principles we have taught them about the management of their fruit trees, than would the farmer neglect certain rules concerning the culture and management of his corn fields. Our new methods have stood well the test of experience.

A careful test made here of the value of watering strawberries in a dry season showed that the yield of fruit could be increased five or six times, and at the same time an abundance of new plants could be formed from runners which otherwise would not have formed at all. This has attracted attention throughout the State.

The best work the department of horticulture at Columbia has done in recent years has been to get into touch with the people themselves, to work with them, and to help them. As evidence of the advancement in this respect, it may be noted that the correspondence of the department—the answering of inquiries on all manner of subjects pertaining to horticulture—has grown in seven years, from 150 to 3500 letters a year. Who can estimate the profit that has come to the State by all these things?

Water Power.

In the summer of 1900 the University at its own expense made a complete survey of all the water power in South Missouri publishing the results in a bulletin which was circulated widely among

manufacturers. We showed where there was water power and how it could be carried over electric wires to the nearest railroad station.

Missouri Coal.

In 1901 the University sent an officer to every important coal mine in Missouri to take samples—neither the best nor the worst—for analysis in our laboratories. The geological surveys had shown where the coal beds were and the thickness of the veins but nobody had yet tested the steam producing power of Missouri coals in comparison with those of other states. This work was done very thoroughly by the University and published in a bulletin which was scattered widely among manufacturers.

Deposits of Cement-Rock.

In the last two years the departments of Geology, Chemistry, and Civil Engineering have been combining their efforts to determine whether certain deposits in Missouri can be converted into cement of good quality. The work has gone far enough to enable us to say without hesitation that Kansas City contains large quantities of rock capable of producing cement that seems to be of excellent quality and that deposits of cement-rock of good quality have been found at other places in the State. When deposits are found that seem to contain good cement-rock it is necessary to prove by process of manufacture that cement of good quality can be made out of the material. The stone has to be ground, mixed, burned, ground again, set, and then tested under the crushing machines. If success does not crown the first series of experiments they must be repeated with various modifications until it is finally proved that good cement can or cannot be made out of the material. Our experiments have proved that Missouri contains at Kansas City and at other places immense deposits of rock that can be converted into Portland cement.

Chemistry.

In the laboratory of Agricultural Chemistry at Columbia all the mineral waters of Missouri have been carefully analyzed. The book which the Agricultural Chemist of the University published on this subject has become an authority for the State.

The same laboratory for years has tested the purity of all the fertilizers sold in this State to farmers, fruit growers, and gardeners.

Missouri should have a pure food and drug law, the tests under which should be conducted in this same laboratory, which has rendered in the past so great service to the commonwealth.

Good Roads.

The Department of Engineering at Columbia has made the most careful and elaborate tests that have ever been made on the effect of wide tires upon roads and upon teams. To test the matter thoroughly the experiments had to be conducted on roads of different compositions, and in every sort of weather. Everybody knows that in some weathers wide tires decrease the draft. We found that in some unusual conditions of the roads they increase the draft, but in nine cases out of ten, they represent a decided saving to the team and a benefit to the road-bed. The pamphlet embodying the results of this experiment has been

called for by engineers all over the country. It has become a standard authority on the subject.

The disease commonly known as Texas Fever affects cattle all over the world below a certain line of temperature. More than a third of the United States is included in this infected area. The line is usually about the southern boundary of Missouri, although in some seasons the infection spreads through one or two tiers of counties in this State, and every year, through the transportation of cattle from the South, it is scattered more or less throughout Missouri. The disease is a constant menace to our herds, and it is only by means of the most rigid quarantine and diligent inspection that serious outbreaks and severe losses are prevented.

The Missouri Experiment Station was the first to demonstrate by rigorous experiments that this disease was transmitted by means of ticks. The results of these investigations suggest simple and efficient means of ridding the farms of South Missouri of this infection when by chance it becomes established there.

Of importance to all of the State and the country was the discovery made by our Experiment Station that Northern cattle may be rendered proof against this disease. Formerly when blooded bulls from Missouri were shipped South, from eighty to ninety per cent of them died of Texas Fever. When they have been inoculated at our Station the loss is less than six per cent. Hence the breeders in the South who formerly feared to buy blooded stock from Missouri are now buying it, when inoculated, in large quantities.

A magazine writer recently in summing up the most important scientific discoveries of the Nineteenth Century, mentioned two in Veterinary Medicine, one of which was the discovery of a method of inoculating against Texas Fever made by the Missouri Experiment Station.

Our bulletins reporting the results of these investigations have been translated into many foreign languages, and have been called for by the Veterinarians, Government officials, and cattlemen of India, Italy, Spain, Germany, France, Australia, New Zealand, Cuba, Porto Rico, Mexico, and South America. Hundreds of thousands of dollars worth of Missouri-bred cattle have found a good market in the South, as a result of these experiments.

The Experiment Station is now concentrating its efforts upon the discovery of a preventive for Hog Cholera, and a means of treating a new disease among hogs which this fall has caused a loss to our farmers of many thousands of dollars.

School of Mines.

In one biennial period the School of Mines examined for miners and prospectors, and capitalists 8,000 specimens of Missouri rock and soil supposed to contain mineral. This is not the only contribution which the School of Mines has made to the material welfare of the State.

Raising Standards.

Not the least contribution of the University to the State has been in the raising of standards in education. We have held aloft by precept and by example the idea that no college or university ought to maintain on its campus a preparatory department. The mixture of a college and an academy in one institution is most unwholesome. By strangling its preparatory department and by raising the standards of admission so that a student must have a good high school education in order to enter any department at Columbia or at Rolla, the University has set in higher education an example that, sooner or later, will be substantially followed by every real college in the State.

The University requires a high school education as a preparation for Law or Medicine. All sound thinkers in education are agreed that it is unfortunate for these professions to admit to them men who have not had proper academic training. After the student has entered the University, we require three years of study for a Law diploma, and four years of nine months each for a Medical diploma. The University has introduced into the State the idea that Medical laboratories of Anatomy, Histology, Physiology, Physiological Chemistry, Pharmacology, Hygiene, Bacteriology, and Pathology should be filled by men, supported by salaries, who give their whole time to reading, writing, teaching, and research, and who do not practice at all. This idea is being adopted gradually by the other Medical schools of the State. The greatest contribution of the University to education in Law and in Medicine has been through the raising of the standards of education in these professions.

Caring for Missouri.

The State is spending annually a small sum of money for her University. What we are asking out of the General Revenue Fund for *maintenance* in the next biennial period amounts to one cent a year on every hundred dollars of property in the State. A man whose assessment is \$1,000 would pay ten cents a year for maintaining the University. Ten times what our maintenance costs is saved every year to citizens of Missouri through the applications and the results of our scientific work in feeding live stock, in destroying insect pests, in increasing the yield of fruits, vegetables and crops, and in discovering deposits of cement-rock and other minerals. But the greatest return the State receives from the institution is in the vast improvement of the public schools and in the raising of standards in professional education. In addition to these achievements abroad, more than 1,600 young men and young women are receiving instruction at Columbia and at Rolla. Does not the University take care of Missouri? It is at least aiming to do so, and the aim is laudable.

R. H. JESSE.

28 December, 1902.



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OF THE
UNIVERSITY OF MISSOURI

BULLETIN OF THE UNIVERSITY OF MISSOURI.

VOL. IV.

JANUARY, 1903.

NO. 1.

THE CONDITION OF THE ALMSHOUSES OF MISSOURI.

I.

STATISTICS OF CONDITIONS.

An effort was made by the Department of Sociology of the State University last May to collect information regarding the condition of the County Almshouses of Missouri. Question blanks were sent to all of the 114 counties of the State, but only forty of these filled out the blanks in proper form and returned them to the department. The statistics given below are, therefore, those furnished by the forty almshouses of these counties, viz.: Atchison, Andrew, Barry, Barton, Butler, Buchanan, Crawford, Cole, Caldwell, Cass, Clay, Daviess, Greene, Gentry, Jefferson, Johnson, Jackson, Lincoln, Lafayette, Livingston, Macon, Morgan, Montgomery, Monroe, Newton, Nodaway, Oregon, Perry, Pike, Pulaski, Putnam, Platte, Randolph, Ray, Sullivan, Texas, Vernon, Washington, Webster, and Wayne.

It is highly probable that these forty almshouses which reported their condition are as a whole superior to those not reporting, which is also suggested by the fact that the list of counties includes the richest and most populous of the State, if we except the City of St. Louis. If, therefore, the average condition of these almshouses, which include the best in the State, is not high, it is probable that the average condition of the remaining is lower.

The information collected disclosed the following facts regarding these forty almshouses :

The total number of their inmates June 1, 1902, was 962. Of these 567 were male, and 395 female. As regards race, 848 were white, and 114 were colored. Classified by age, 383 were reported to be over 60 years, 493 between 18 and 60 years, and 86 under 18 years. This last point brings out the fact that it is still not unusual to find

children and young persons in Missouri almshouses. The real character of this almshouse population is, however, not disclosed until we classify it according to physical conditions. 127 of the inmates were reported insane, 278 were feeble-minded, 66 were epileptic, 57 were blind, 91 were cripples, and 49 paralytic. Thus it is seen that the almshouses of the State are caring for many classes of defectives which in older states are cared for in specialized institutions. The objections to almshouse care for these classes is that the almshouse has usually no facilities for the care of such persons. A suggestion as to the facilities which our Missouri almshouses have for the proper treatment of the insane, for instance, may be gotten from the fact that nineteen out of the forty reporting, provide steel or wooden cells for the incarceration of the violent insane.

As regards almshouse buildings, actual conditions were not always clearly evident from the reports; but judging by the cost of the buildings and accepting the standards of the reporting superintendents we may classify six of the forty almshouses as having excellent buildings, sixteen as having fair, and eighteen as having poor buildings. The actual condition of these buildings is perhaps more clearly brought out by the report in respect to sanitary arrangements, since sanitary arrangements are considered so important in the construction of modern institutions. Out of the forty almshouses only six report modern sanitary arrangements; eight report partially modern, and twenty-six antiquated sanitary arrangements.

As regards the classification of the inmates, which is the fundamental principle upon which a proper administration of the almshouse must rest, the only classification which seems to exist is in regard to sex and color. Thirty-four out of the forty almshouses report that there is separation of the sexes, while six report no separation of the sexes; but in most of the almshouses where separation is reported to exist we may well fear that the separation is nominal rather than real. Fourteen counties have separate buildings for the colored people, and twenty-six have only one building for both whites and colored.

There seems to be very little provision for the sick in Missouri almshouses. In none of the forty was there a trained nurse, and only in fourteen were there matrons provided who acted as nurses in case of sickness.

As regards work, only one almshouse out of the forty reported that work was required of all able-bodied inmates. In twelve others work was optional, and the remaining reported that it was not ex-

pected, although out of the total 962 inmates in the forty almshouses 157 were reported as capable of work.

Of the forty counties, thirty-six possessed farms, intended for cultivation by the almshouse inmates. The average size of these farms was 147 acres. Fourteen superintendents reported that they were furnished assistants in the management of the farms, while twenty-six had no assistants.

Only one almshouse reported the possession of a library. Fourteen out of the forty reported the holding of religious services two or three times a year. The remaining twenty-six were without any religious services whatever.

In thirty-two counties the average yearly expense of the almshouse is \$2,091.31. The average expense per week for each inmate in these counties is \$1.53, but the lowest is only seventy cents. The relatively high average is due to the fact that in a few wealthy and populous counties the per capita expense is high.

Just half of the forty counties still follow the primitive practice of letting out the almshouse and the care of its inmates to the lowest bidder. It is needless to say that this system gives rise to the gravest abuses.

None of the forty almshouses appear to have stringent regulations regarding the admission and discharge of inmates.

II.

A SUMMARY OF THE PRINCIPLES WHICH SHOULD GOVERN ALMSHOUSE ADMINISTRATION.

It is universally recognized by those who have studied almshouse administration that the almshouse is not fitted to care for those classes of dependents who require special or scientific treatment. By its very nature the almshouse is a small local institution which cannot be expected to have at its head an official with professional training and experience. Therefore, certain classes who need special care involving special knowledge should not be committed to the almshouse. These classes include children, delinquents, the insane, the epileptic, the feeble-minded, the blind, and the deaf-mutes. Let us consider in the order given the reasons why these classes should be excluded from the almshouses.

I. Children above the age of babyhood should never be committed to an almshouse because the child through its imitative nature readily takes on the taint of pauper surroundings which cling to it

through life; and because the education of no child can be properly conducted in an almshouse.

2. Tramps and disorderly persons should never be committed to an almshouse, as the almshouse is not a correctional institution, and cannot properly deal with delinquent persons, while their mere presence in the institution brings it into such ill repute that the self-respecting poor shun it even in the direst extremities.

3. Perhaps the presence of no other class in the almshouse gives rise to such grave abuses as the presence of the insane. Because the insane need the medical care of specialists, skilled attendants, cheerful surroundings, and a scientific diet, all of which are lacking in an almshouse, their condition often becomes very pitiable. This neglect easily shades off into the brutality of leaving the insane dirty and half-naked, confined in steel or wooden cells. This continually happens in our State, and will continue so as long as insane persons are allowed to be kept in our almshouses. Insane persons should, therefore, never be committed to the almshouse, and those who become insane after commitment should be speedily removed.

4. Epileptics should not be committed to an almshouse, because like the insane they need special medical care and treatment, through which their condition is always improved and permanent recovery sometimes effected. As all epileptics become insane if their disease is neglected, the same objections to almshouse care are applicable in their case as in the case of the insane.

5. Feeble-minded persons should not be kept in almshouses, because their presence there is both a hardship to the other inmates and a danger to the community. No almshouse is properly equipped to care for and restrain idiotic and feeble-minded persons, while the loose rules of admission and discharge allow such persons to go and come as they please, which is a danger to the community. This is especially a danger in the case of feeble-minded women who, under such lax care, almost invariably become mothers, and so transmit their defect to succeeding generations. Feeble-minded children should, of course, be put into special institutions where, through training, they may be often much improved.

6. The desirability of removing blind and deaf-mute children from the almshouses to special institutions for their instruction was early recognized; but the desirability of special institutions for dependent adults of these classes is also now admitted. Certainly the legislation for removing blind and deaf-mute children from our almshouses should be enforced.

By the exclusion of all classes from the almshouse, which require special scientific treatment, the true function of the almshouse discloses itself. Manifestly the class which remains for almshouse care is the aged and infirm poor. In every old-settled community this class, which requires no scientific treatment, is sufficiently large, and it should be the function of the almshouse to provide a home for them.

Even after classifying so many classes of dependents *out* of the almshouse we still will not have a properly administered institution unless there is classification *within* the almshouse. It is generally recognized that a good almshouse should classify its inmates in at least four different ways. The first and most important classification is in regard to sex. The sexes should be absolutely separated from each other, and if possible housed in different buildings, if the institution is to be kept free from scandal. A second classification, which should not be neglected, is in regard to color. Fully carried out this would result in duplicate institutions, one for whites and one for colored. At the least, it would mean a separate building for the colored if they numbered more than three or four. A third necessary classification is in regard to health. This means that there should be special provision for the sick, and isolation of those who have contagious diseases, such as consumption. The fourth classification which should be made is in regard to mental and moral condition. This means that persons who are congenial should be grouped together and that some persons should be given a room alone.

Even in an ideal almshouse at least this much classification is necessary. But in case the classes above spoken of have not been removed from the almshouse much further classification is required. There should then be isolation of the mentally defective and special provision to keep the children from being contaminated by the other inmates.

The question of classifying properly the inmates of the almshouse brings us to the question of the proper construction of the almshouse. It is now generally agreed that the cottage plan of construction is best. There are many disadvantages to a single large building, not the least of which is that it does not make easy proper classification and separation of the inmates. For an average Missouri county the almshouse should consist of three cottages, one for the female inmates, one for the males, and one for the superintendent's family. The cottages for the inmates should be built to accommodate from ten to twenty-five persons, and should have both dormitories and single rooms to allow for proper classification of the inmates. The cottage

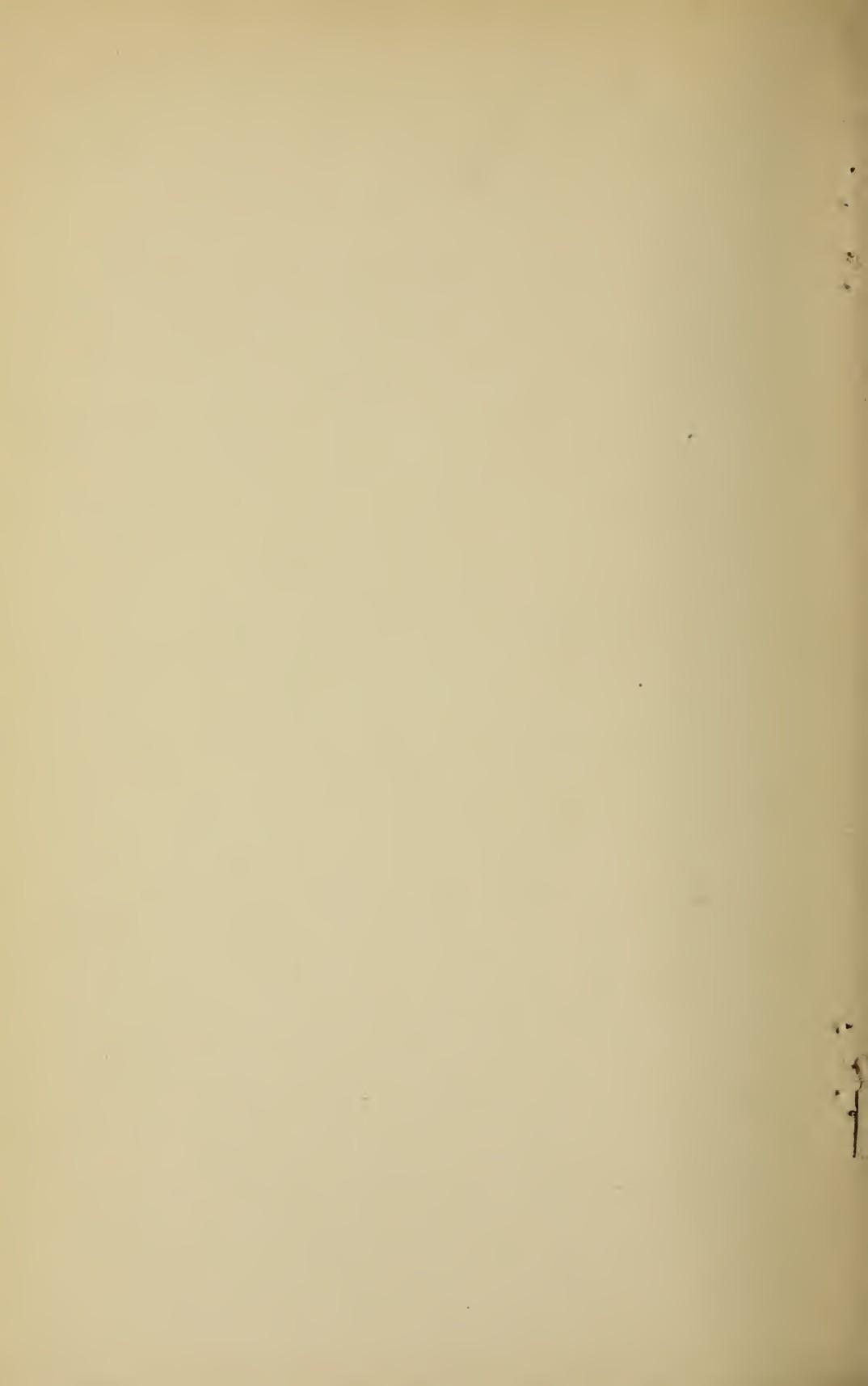
for the superintendent's family would, of course, be smaller. If needed, a fourth cottage for the colored inmates should be added. The whole institution should be equipped with the best modern sanitary arrangements and should preferably be heated by a central plant. The average cost of such an institution, if built of brick, would not be above \$15,000.

Of course, the care of the almshouse and its inmates should not be let out to the lowest bidder, as is done in about one-half of the counties of our State. This "farming out" of the poor, as it is called, gives rise to serious abuses wherever practiced. The proper method is to hire a competent man as superintendent at a fixed salary, and then furnish supplies as needed for the institution by requisitions on the county authorities.

As to management, the most important matter, after those already mentioned, is in regard to the admission and discharge of inmates. The "work-test" should be rigidly enforced; that is, no able-bodied persons should be admitted without being required to work. Only thus can idle and vicious persons, like tramps, be effectually excluded. Inmates should, also, not be permitted to discharge themselves, and should be released only when there is some assurance that they will be properly cared for outside of the institution.

Work should be furnished for all able and willing to work. This should be done, not so much for economy, as on the general principle that the normal person is happier and more content when occupied than when idle. As noted above, in the case of the able-bodied work should be *required*, not optional. Recreation and amusements should not be wholly neglected. For this reason newspapers and books ought to be found in every almshouse, and simple entertainments should be occasional provided for the inmates. Especially ought there to be regular religious services of some sort, if possible, weekly.

If these recommendations can be carried out, the almshouse under a humane and intelligent superintendent may yet become a genuine institution of philanthropy, where the respectable aged and infirm poor may find a home such as enlightened Christian sympathy would give them.



UNIVERSITY OF MISSOURI.

SUPPLEMENT TO JANUARY, 1903, BULLETIN.

THE CONDITION OF THE COUNTY JAILS OF MISSOURI.

I.

STATISTICS OF CONDITIONS.

An effort was made last May by the Department of Sociology of the State University to collect some information regarding the condition of the County Jails and County Almshouses of Missouri. The results of this investigation as far as it pertained to the Almshouses were published in the January Bulletin, while the results pertaining to the Jails are submitted herewith:

Thirty-eight out of the one hundred and fourteen counties of the State to which the question blanks on jails were sent responded, namely, Barton, Buchanan, Caldwell, Carter, Cass, Clinton, Cooper, Daviess, DeKalb, Franklin, Gentry, Greene, Jackson, Lafayette, Lincoln, Linn, Livingston, Macon, Marion, Mercer, Moniteau, Montgomery, Morgan, Nodaway, Oregon, Perry, Pettis, Pike, Ralls, Ray, Saline, Schuyler, Shannon, Stoddard, Sullivan, Warren, Webster, and Wright.

One of these counties, Morgan, has no jail, but sends its prisoners to neighboring counties; consequently the statistics which follow are those of the remaining thirty-seven counties.

On the whole, the condition of the county jails of the State in the matter of material equipment seems to be far better than that of the almshouses. For example, the cost of the jail buildings, grounds, and equipment in twenty-seven counties which reported upon this point amounted to the sum of \$518,900, an average of \$19,218.52 for each jail. However, \$300,000, or more than half this amount, represents the cost of Jackson county jail, which, if deducted from the total, gives for the twenty-six county jails remaining an average cost of \$8,419.23. But only in the case of ten of these did the cost fall below \$5,000.

As regards the population of the jails, allowance must be made for the fact that the information concerning them was obtained during the summer (for the most part, during June and July), when the number of prisoners is always very small. Probably the maximum number of prisoners confined at any one time in these jails is about three times as high as the figures here given.

In the thirty-seven jails reporting there were four hundred and fourteen prisoners confined at the time the report was made; eleven jails were empty, namely, those in the counties of Barton, Cass, Caldwell, Carter, Daviess, Lincoln, Moniteau, Oregon, Shannon, Webster, and Wright; three others had only one prisoner each, while eight more had less than five each.

As regards sex and color the four hundred and fourteen prisoners were divided as follows: White males, 193; colored males, 176; white females, 11; colored females, 34. The over-preponderance of colored prisoners, both males and females, in proportion to the colored population of these counties is here the striking fact, but one which needs no comment.

Of the four hundred and fourteen prisoners two hundred and forty-eight were serving sentences and one hundred and sixty-five were awaiting trial for felonies or misdemeanors, while one was detained as insane.

Sixteen of those awaiting trial were reported as under eighteen years of age, while twenty-seven of those serving sentences were under eighteen. Those under eighteen who were serving sentences were found in Buchanan, Franklin, Linn, Lafayette, Livingston, Marion, Montgomery, Pike, Ray, and Stoddard county jails.

In regard to proper arrangements for the thorough classification of prisoners, which is the most important matter in jail administration, most of the jails seem extremely deficient. Of the thirty-seven jails twenty-seven reported having separate apartments for women, while ten have not; only six have separate apartments for children, while thirty-one have not; only five have a separate department for old or habitual offenders, while thirty-two have not; only four have a separate department for those awaiting trial, while thirty-three have not; eleven have a separate apartment for the insane, twenty-six have not; four have a separate apartment for detained witnesses, and thirty-three have not. Only one county (Pettis) could report a jail fully equipped to carry out a classification of prisoners in accordance with modern ideas along all the six lines above indicated.

Sanitary arrangements, next to provision for the proper classification of prisoners, are all-important in jail construction; for life in confinement is necessarily unhealthful, and unless sanitary arrangements are perfect the health of the

prisoners and ultimately that of the community are in great danger. It is gratifying, therefore, to note that seven out of the thirty-seven jails report complete modern sanitary arrangements as regards heating, lighting, ventilation, drainage, closets, and bathing facilities; while fifteen others report sanitary arrangements which are in part modern and in fair condition. This leaves fifteen jails in which the sanitary arrangements were poor and antiquated.

Very little provision seems to be made for the care of sick prisoners in our county jails. Jackson county has a hospital in connection with its jail, while two other counties (Buchanan and Pettis) send out sick prisoners to local hospitals. Another county (Cooper) adopts the somewhat unusual method of sending sick prisoners to the county almshouse. The remaining thirty-three jails have either no provision for sick prisoners (eighteen so report) or only the services of a county physician.

Of thirty-two jails which report the material of which their buildings are constructed only one is of wood; twenty-two are of brick; six are of stone; three of brick and stone. Five jails do not report upon this point. The material of the cells in twenty-one jails is reported to be steel; in eleven, iron; in four, stone; while in one case the material of the cells is not reported.

These facts regarding the construction of the jails seem to indicate that the security of the prisoners has been well borne in mind, but there is less evidence that their safety has been always considered. Thus only nine out of the thirty-seven jails are reported to be fire-proof, while only two others are especially supplied with water as a provision against fire. The remaining twenty-six report that there is no provision against fire.

As regards the management of the jail, only seven counties report having a jailer in addition to the sheriff, in the remaining counties the sheriff is the jailer. Only in twelve of the counties is the jailer furnished with assistants in the management of the jail, in the remaining twenty-five he has no assistants.

Matrons are provided to look after women prisoners in eleven of the jails reporting, while twenty-six have no matrons.

The doubtful practice of employing "trusties" (*i. e.*, prisoners who are allowed considerable freedom) to help care for the jail obtains in twelve counties, while twenty-five jails report that trusties are not employed.

The maximum number of prisoners confined in one cell at one time varies from six prisoners downward. Only one jail reports six as the maximum number allowed in one cell, while five report five, five report four, five report three, twelve report two, and seven report one. Two jails do not report upon this point.

Intermingling in the corridors seems to be practically universal. Only one jail (Ralls county) reports that it is not permitted.

Separate confinement does not indeed, appear to be entirely unknown. But apparently it is only used as a means of discipline and resorted to only in the case of refractory prisoners. Twenty-six jails report that it sometimes employed, while nine report that it is not employed, two jails again not reporting.

As regards the employment of prisoners, which in the management of a jail is second in importance only to the proper classification and separation of prisoners, and to sanitation, only eleven counties report that work is required of their prisoners; in eighteen other counties employment is optional, that is, work is furnished if the prisoner is willing to work, but he is not required to work. Seven county jails report that no employment is furnished their prisoners.

The nature of the employment furnished was indicated in only twenty-two instances. In eight cases the employment was breaking rock; in seven cases it was work on the county roads; and in seven cases it was merely odd jobs around the jail.

Religious services are held in thirteen of the jails "sometimes" according to the reports; in twenty-four no services are held.

The discipline of the prisoners is uniformly reported to be good, though in only about half the jails are methodical rules of living enforced upon the prisoners. Sixteen jails report the enforcement of such rules, while fifteen report that they have no rules.

II.

A SUMMARY OF THE PRINCIPLES WHICH SHOULD GOVERN THE CONSTRUCTION AND MANAGEMENT OF COUNTY JAILS.

The county jail has been called "a school of crime." The promiscuous herding of prisoners of all ages, both sexes, and of all degrees of criminality which so often obtains in county and city jails is certainly in the highest degree demoralizing to the prisoners, spreads the contagion of crime among them, and so makes the jail an instrumentality in the propagation of crime. So bad has the county jail been generally in this country that many experts have not hesitated to advocate its entire abolition, while others would make it merely a place of safe custody for those awaiting trial. Both of these courses are, however, impossible with our present political institutions. Moreover, the reform of the county jail is entirely

practicable if a knowledge of the principles which underlie its correct administration can be widely diffused.

The vital point in jail administration, all experts agree, is adequate provision for complete classification and separation of the prisoners. It is the promiscuous association together of prisoners in idleness which is the source of their corruption in our present jails. Classification and separation of prisoners is, therefore, the remedy for most of the evils connected with the jail system.

An adequate classification should provide separate apartments (1) for women, (2) for children, (3) for witnesses and for insane persons, (4) for first offenders, and (5) for old or habitual offenders. These five classes of prisoners should be entirely separated from one another; hence their apartments should be in separate rooms of the jail, or at least separated by partitions which render communication between them impossible. If the jail has two stories the first story may be divided into two apartments for men (for first offenders and for old offenders), while the second story may be divided into apartments for women, children, insane persons and detained witnesses. The department for children should be as remote as possible from the rest of the jail, and should consist simply of a number of well guarded rooms rather than of a series of steel cells. Children, indeed, should never be committed to jail if a place of safe custody can be found for them elsewhere; especially is this true of children under twelve years of age. But it will often be necessary that children under sixteen be confined in jail, and hence a suitable apartment must be provided for them. Insane persons also should not be committed to jail except under exceptional circumstances as when extremely violent or inclined to commit criminal acts, and then detained only pending their examination or the making of arrangements for their removal to a hospital. In most cases a single room, properly safe-guarded, will be sufficient in a county jail for both the insane and the detained witnesses, as the number of these classes who have to be dealt with is small except in large urban communities.

The above classification of prisoners should be supplemented and reinforced by the separate confinement of each prisoner. That is, only one prisoner should be allowed to occupy a cell, and communication between cells should be rendered difficult if not impossible. This "separate system" of confinement as it is called, is unanimously recommended by experts for city and county jails. It is the distinguishing feature of the English jail system, and English jails are the best in the world. The following are some of the chief advantages of separate confinement in county jails: (1) It secures the salutary effect of a first arrest upon inexperienced offenders, which is dissipated by association; (2) it prevents the contagion of

crime which results in making our jails schools of crime; (3) it prevents the escape of prisoners and at the same time protects the jailer, making the government of the jail an easy matter; (4) it is wholesome discipline for the vicious; (5) it protects the better class of prisoners who do not wish to associate with the vile and depraved, and saves them from recognition and annoyance by other prisoners after their discharge.

The usual objection to separate confinement is that it is injurious to health. But English experience has amply demonstrated that solitary confinement for a period of less than nine months does not seriously affect health, and ninety-nine per cent of the jail sentences of this country are for periods of less than nine months.

The best jails in the United States, as those of England, are managed upon the separate system. Sheriffs who have tried separate confinement for each prisoner say that they would not return to the old system. It is the only system which makes jail-breaking practically impossible, the management and control of prisoners easy, and which effectually prevents the moral contamination of prisoners by one another and gives to each ample opportunity for reflection and repentance.

The only serious objection to the separate system for jails is that it makes the furnishing of employment for prisoners difficult. But the labor of jail prisoners is never a matter of profit, as it is clearly impossible to employ profitably a small number of prisoners who are constantly changing. The labor of jail prisoners is, therefore, chiefly a matter of discipline. On this account it is important and should be required of every prisoner serving a sentence, even though it be only a short one; but on this account it can also easily be adapted to separate confinement. Either piece-work can be given to the prisoner in his cell, or he can be put to work alone upon the rock pile, so many hours each week. Several rock piles may be used if there are several courts to the jail. In the case of old, hardened offenders it would be permissible to set a group of them at work on the same rock pile under the rule of strict silence; but this should never be done with the young first offenders or those awaiting trial.

Of course the separate system cannot be adopted at once by the jails of this State, as that would involve the remodeling, if not the rebuilding, of most of them. But every jail can introduce it to some extent. All jails, *e. g.*, can prohibit the promiscuous intermingling of prisoners in the corridor. Nearly all jails can introduce the five-fold classification of prisoners, spoken of above, with little expense, while the better equipped jails can easily provide for the separate confinement of first offenders, the class which most needs protection from the demoral-

izing influences of the jail. Finally every new jail can be erected on the principle of a separate cell for every prisoner and separate apartments for each class of prisoners.

As regards the number of prisoners confined in a single cell, there seems to be little excuse for the large number confined in one cell at present in some counties except antiquated conditions. The writer has known of as many as thirteen prisoners being confined in a single large cell in one of the jails of the State. If it is demoralizing for even two prisoners to occupy a cell in common, it must be worse for three, four, and even six prisoners to be thus confined together. Such a practice, as well as the permitting of promiscuous intermingling continually in the corridor, is utterly subversive of all the ends sought by imprisonment.

The matter of the employment of prisoners in jails has already been incidentally noted. It should be an axiom in jail management that idleness, especially idleness in association, puts a premium upon crime and gives opportunity for every evil to flourish inside the prison walls. County courts, therefore, should make every effort to furnish prisoners in county jails with employment. But one form of employment furnished jail prisoners in this State is of doubtful character; that is, work upon the public roads. This necessarily takes the prisoners in gangs far from the jail, exposes them to public gaze, subjects them to degrading treatment by armed guards, and has so many other objectionable features that experience has everywhere condemned such work as a rational way of employing prisoners.

Methodical rules of living should by all means be enforced upon prisoners in jails; that is, they should be required to rise and retire at definite hours, to devote so much time to work, to meals, and (if possible) to study and reading each day. This discipline is good for the prisoner and is what his moral nature especially needs. Above all, the prisoner should be forced to keep himself and his cell scrupulously clean; for "cleanliness is always akin to godliness" and has a reformatory effect upon the prisoner.

Books and papers for prisoners should always be rigidly inspected and excluded if they are not of the highest moral character. Games of chance should not be permitted except under exceptional circumstances.

Regular religious services should be held if possible, but better yet would be the encouragement of regular visits to the prisoners in their cells by sensible persons who wish to do personal religious work with them.

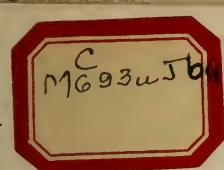
As regards the proper construction of the jail, the principal points have been already dealt with in discussing the management. The chief matter is the provis-

ion for the classification and separation of prisoners through having a number of rooms or apartments in the jail and separate cells for each prisoner. Another matter of great importance is security against jail-breaking. This is best accomplished by the use of the steel-cell construction. Open steel cages are, however, not desirable, but the cell should be constructed of steel plate. The walls, ceiling, and door of the cell should be of heavy steel plate, while the window should be protected by three-quarter inch round steel bars braced by cross bars. If the floor of the cell is not of steel it should be of solid concrete several feet in thickness. In order to prevent jail-breaking tools being passed to the prisoners through the outside windows it would be well to cover them with a fine wire screen which would give clear evidence of any attempt to introduce such articles.

Another important matter in the construction of a jail is protection against fire. Every jail should be so constructed as to be practically fire-proof. This can be easily accomplished if the steel-cell construction with brick or stone walls is used. If the sheriff's residence is attached to the jail there should be a fire-proof partition between the two.

The matter of sanitary arrangements in the construction of a jail as already noted, is of the highest importance. There should be a plentiful supply of water and in each cell there should be a modern improved water-closet and wash-bowl, both properly vented. In connection with each apartment there should be adequate bathing facilities. Heat should be provided by a steam or hot water system. Ventilation and drainage should be perfect. Finally, the jail should be well lighted both by night and by day.

Jails constructed and managed as this paper has described will be but little, if any, costlier than our present jails. In the long run they will be much cheaper, for they will not be crime-breeders, as our present jails are, but they will aid in the repression of crime and the reclamation of the criminal class.



BULLETIN OF THE UNIVERSITY OF MISSOURI.

VOL. IV.

FEBRUARY, 1903.

NO. 2.

Former Students Living in Missouri.

The number of students enrolled in the University in sixty-one years, adding those in one session to those in another and not deducting names counted more than once, is 26,600. The number of degrees conferred for work done is 2,869. The number of persons on whom these degrees have been conferred (two or more sometimes on the same person) is 2,409. Of honorary degrees 152 have been conferred.

For two years the University has been collecting information about its alumni and former students to the end that we may have correct records of these friends and may send to them information about the progress of their Alma Mater. At considerable expense, and with great labor, we have printed a list of our *graduates*, which we believe to be correct. The Alumni Recorder read carefully the records of the Board of Curators from the foundation of the University, and examined all the catalogues, that he might find out all the graduates. Nothing human is perfect, but we believe that this list is as accurate as it can be made with the means within our reach. If you desire a copy of this list, we will send it to you with pleasure.

We are now endeavoring to find the names and the addresses of all the former students of the University, whether graduates or not, that are living at this time in Missouri. We have made a list of them, arranged according to the counties in which they now live. We have begged our friends by hundreds to give us the names and addresses of all the former students of the University known to them as residents of Missouri. Many have responded with lists, but some have taken no notice of the request. It seems to us wise, therefore, to publish the incomplete list just as it is to-day, county by county, requesting our former students, for the sake of the University and for the credit of

the counties in which they are now living, to correct the list and to furnish us additional names. There is not, I believe, a county in Missouri which does not contain a number of our former students. Will you be kind enough upon receipt of this bulletin to send me immediately a list of all the former students of the University known to you and now *living in the county in which you reside?* Will you not be very careful to give me in every instance the initials, the name correctly spelled, and the postoffice address? When we once have an accurate list of all our former students now living in Missouri, we may make a list of former students living in other states. It surely is right for us, so far as possible, to keep track of our former students and to let them know what progress the University is making.

If you want to know how the University has grown in the last 11 years, I can send you, if you request it, a short bulletin giving an astonishing amount of information. We have just issued an interesting bulletin showing "What the University Has Done for Missouri." It shows that we are returning to the people of the State every year in money many times more than we receive per annum from the general revenue fund, and more still in what is better than money. If you would like to see this bulletin, and will write for it, I will send it to you with pleasure.

You will be interested to hear that the University is struggling hard to lift up to the highest—the life as well as the intellect of its students. The administration has no higher aim than to make the institution a stronghold of righteousness as well as of intellectuality. The righteousness to which I allude means a "Zeal for doing what is right." You cannot lead students into higher life by discipline alone, but much can be done through wise leadership and brotherly kindness. Much can be accomplished if the President and members of the Faculty become thoroughly interested in the students as men and women. In a large institution of learning the administration should be willing to spend money for leading the students upwards socially and morally as well as intellectually. Because we are working earnestly in this direction, it must not be assumed that social and moral conditions here are not improving constantly. They have been growing steadily better in the last 11 years at least, but they never become in any place so good as to render further improvement impossible.

The University during the earlier years of my residence here was compelled by fire and other disasters to give its attention almost wholly to buildings, libraries, and laboratories, all of which pertain chiefly to intellectual life. If the students of that period did not seem

to feel much attachment for their Alma Mater, the chief blame for this might perhaps justly be laid upon the University, although it should be said in fairness that the policies of the years from 1891 to 1896 were largely determined by circumstances over which we had little control. We have changed radically our policies as circumstances have permitted us to change. The door seems to be opening wider and wider for higher policies in the future. We want to give our students now and hereafter abundant reason to love the University, and we want to find the students of the past who came here in sterner days to show them that their Alma Mater means to remember them constantly.

We have been aiming to make the University so fine in intellectual work as to provoke every alumnus to feel proud of his diploma. If I were to tell what success we have had in this respect, you would consider me boastful. Evidence is abundant to show that in the last 10 years no state university in the Mississippi Valley has gained reputation more rapidly throughout the country than our own, and especially among institutions of higher learning. In fact, our standing among the great universities of other states is higher than it is at home, because these institutions watch our growth with closer attention than people generally do in our own State.

ALUMNI AND FORMER STUDENTS.

It is possible that some of the people whose names appear on this list never attended the University. Please help us to correct these errors also. Our lists should contain no names but those of former students. They should contain the names of all our former students now living in Missouri. There are probably not less than 10,000 of them. Please address all correspondence to me at Columbia, Missouri.

R. H. JESSE.

ADAIR COUNTY.

Wallace Alexander	Kirksville
R. S. Cole.....	Kirksville
Gordon Dinsmore	Kirksville
Leota L. Dockery	Kirksville
J. E. Heyd	Kirksville
B. P. Gentry	Kirksville
Thos. W. Imbler	Kirksville
Lewis Imbler	Kirksville
Todd Kirk	Kirksville
Billie P. Six	Kirksville
J. E. Weatherly.....	Kirksville
A. H. Smith	Kirksville
Mrs. Elmer Green	Kirksville
Ethel Ardella Dockery	Kirksville
Ethel Ringo	Kirksville
Robert L. Kirk	Kirksville
Frank Heyd	Kirksville
Emmet Hamilton	Kirksville
Jno. R. Kirk	Kirksville
Ivie McGuire	Kirksville
J. E. Rieger	Kirksville
— Motler	Kirksville

ANDREW COUNTY.

L. W. Booher	Savannah
P. C. Breit	Savannah
D. B. Bryant.....	Savannah
Harry Coffer	Savannah
Clyde Cottrill	Savannah
Harley Hoar	Rea
Hobson Hoar	Rea
C. A. Terhune.....	Savannah
W. B. Wells.....	Savannah

ATCHISON COUNTY.

H. F. Browning.....	Fairfax
Evelyn Gaede	Fairfax
N. O. Hopkins	Westboro
W. R. Littell.....	Tarkio
F. W. Stafford.....	Tarkio
Jno. Stafford	Tarkio
C. A. Wells	Phelps City
Henry W. Morgan	Watson
Lonnie J. Pierce	Rockport
Milan Hedgepath	Rockport
W. H. Morgan	Rockport

Will Holloway	Rockport
Gertrude Thompson	Tarkio
Dr. Owen Hunter.....	Fairfax
Walter Schubert	Rockport
Dr. R. E. Bird	Rockport
Geo. Bird	Rockport
N. C. Trout.....	Tarkio
Jno. Buckham	Rockport

AUDRAIN COUNTY.

Jno. L. Anderson	Vandalia
J. T. Baker.....	Mexico
C. A. Barnes.....	Mexico
J. N. Baskett.....	Mexico
Jas. H. Bassett.....	Mexico
H. L. Bickley.....	Mexico
C. C. Bledsoe.....	Mexico
Lena Botts	Vandalia
W. W. Botts.....	Mexico
W. Burch	Laddonia
R. H. Burney.....	Mexico
C. F. Clark.....	Mexico
P. H. Cullen.....	Mexico
Chas. G. Daniel	Vandalia
Jas. W. Daniel.....	Vandalia
W. H. Daniel.....	Vandalia
Jno. Deteine	Vandalia
Fowles	Mexico
Ernest Irvine	Vandalia
F. R. Jesse.....	Mexico
W. Clyde Johnson	Vandalia
Oscar Kent	Mexico
Roland Mason	Mexico
J. G. McCune.....	Vandalia
J. T. McPike	Vandalia
R. D. Rodgers	Mexico
Mrs. Crete Rose	Vandalia
Dr. J. O. Terrill	Vandalia
Dr. G. F. Tolson	Mexico
Dr. W. H. Turner	Mexico
E. E. Vannatta	Vandalia
E. C. Waters	Vandalia
R. E. Wilkinson	Mexico
Rolla McIntire	Mexico
Dr. J. F. Flynt	Molino
Ross Bickley	Mexico
Wm. Kennan	Mexico
Ernest Tate	Mexico
Orlando Hitt	Mexico

R. R. Arnold.....	Mexico
Jas. J. Bassett.....	Mexico
L. M. Gamble.....	Mexico

BARRY COUNTY.

T. Alexander	Monett
E. G. Bayless.....	Cassville
J. S. Davis.....	Cassville
C. C. Fawver.....	Seligman
M. C. Lucky	Exeter
M. McMahan	Exeter
Roseberry	Exeter
W. D. Steele.....	Cassville

BARTON COUNTY.

Dr. G. D. Allee.....	Lamar
D. B. Fant.....	Lamar
L. M. Garrett.....	Lamar
Mabel Harkless	Lamar
G. E. Huggins	Lamar
F. A. Lee	Lamar
Rebecca Quirey	Minden
H. W. Timmonds.....	Lamar
B. G. Thurman.....	Lamar
Blanche Turnbull.....	Lamar
S. N. Van Pool.....	Lamar
Dr. H. T. Wells	Lamar
Roy Wells	Lamar
T. L. Willis.....	Lamar
Dr. J. K. Cole.....	Lamar
H. C. Thurman.....	Lamar
Ed. R. Jones.....	Lamar

BATES COUNTY.

A. Barrow	Foster
J. A. Brundige.....	Adrian
E. N. Chastain.....	Hume
H. C. Cockerill.....	Rich Hill
Kate Corbin	Hume
W. B. Dawson	Hume
Emma Depée	Butler
H. V. Geiger.....	Rich Hill
B. F. Jeter.....	Butler
Emma Mattingly.....	Rich Hill
Dr. Herbert Rhodes.....	Foster
Jesse E. Smith.....	Butler
Wm. Weeks	Rich Hill
William Philbrick	Rich Hill
Julia Weeks.....	Rich Hill
Clarence Wood.....	Hume
Fannie Grider	Hume
Florence Slater	Rich Hill
R. E. Johnson.....	Butler
J. P. Thurman.....	Butler
W. W. Graves.....	Butler

BENTON COUNTY.

W. E. Benz.....	Warsaw
J. A. Clark.....	Warsaw
C. W. Fristoe.....	Palopinto
H. Fristoe	Palopinto
W. J. Huse.....	Warsaw

H. P. Lay	Warsaw
Florence Lay	Warsaw
Emma Lingle	Warsaw
T. F. Parks.....	Benton County
A. F. Reid	Benton County
Laura White	Warsaw
T. C. Owen.....	Warsaw
Mrs. Ella D. Heath Antnett.....	Poplar

BOLLINGER COUNTY.

J. W. Caldwell.....	Marble Hill
Herbert McKee	Zalma
E. L. Drum	Marble Hill
Chas. Revelle	Marble Hill

BOONE COUNTY.

Chas. P. Palmer.....	Sturgeon
Mrs. E. W. Hinton.....	Columbia
W. W. Garth.....	Columbia
Mrs. W. W. Garth.....	Columbia
Mrs. J. C. Jones	Columbia
Mrs. L. E. Thompson.....	Columbia
Mrs. Harry Bragg.....	Columbia
Mrs. Emma P. Willis.....	Columbia
Evalyn Willis	Columbia
Snowden B. Willis.....	Columbia
Florence Willis	Columbia
John S. Willis.....	Columbia
Mrs. Sidney Calvert.....	Columbia
J. Kirk Fyfer.....	Centralia
Mrs. T. J. Rodhouse	Columbia
Mrs. J. C. Whitten	Columbia
Tete Todd	Columbia
Rev. C. H. Winders	Columbia
Jos. P. Wright	Columbia
J. C. Whitten	Columbia
Martha Fine	Columbia
Beulah Baker	Columbia
Ira Stone	Columbia
Mary Walker	Columbia
Mary Fisher	Columbia
Julia G. Fisher	Columbia
A. T. Ficklin	Columbia
T. B. Hickman	Columbia
E. W. Hinton	Columbia
B. F. Hoffman	Columbia
Dr. R. L. Hopper	Columbia
Ida E. Howard	Columbia
W. L. Howard	Columbia
Dr. C. M. Jackson	Columbia
R. H. Jesse, Jr.	Columbia
Eva Johnston	Columbia
D. W. B. Kurtz, Sr.	Columbia
Isidor Loeb	Columbia
Turner McBaine	Columbia
J. P. McBaine	Columbia
Geo. L. Morehead	Columbia
Lucy O. Morehead	Columbia
Helen Montgomery	Columbia
Maud E. Montgomery	Columbia
Dr. W. Moss	Columbia
M. W. Meyer	Columbia
Minnie K. Organ	Columbia
Jacob Sellinger	Columbia

Julia Conway	Columbia	Floyd Tuttle	Columbia
J. E. Crumbaugh.....	Columbia	J. W. Ammerman	Columbia
Dr. J. L. Corlew.....	Columbia	Madeline Branham	Columbia
S. F. Conley	Columbia	Mary Allen	Columbia
M. R. Conley	Columbia	Virginia Lipscomb	Columbia
W. A. Cochel.....	Columbia	Helen Conley	Columbia
W. B. Cauthorn	Columbia	Lilly Johnson	Columbia
Louise Cauthorn	Columbia	Ethel Hudson	Columbia
E. B. Cauthorn	Columbia	Bessie N. McConathy	Columbia
Mrs. R. J. Hodge	Columbia	Dr. W. A. Gillaspie	Columbia
Laura B. Campbell.....	Columbia	T. B. Hickman, Jr.....	Columbia
G. C. Broadhead, Jr.....	Columbia	Richard H. McBaine	Columbia
H. H. Broadhead	Columbia	Dr. W. R. Shaefer	Columbia
G. H. Beasley	Columbia	Dr. Harry Shaefer	Columbia
Mary J. Barnett	Columbia	C. M. Strong	Columbia
J. S. Banks	Columbia	Dr. R. B. Tilley	Columbia
J. G. Babb	Columbia	E. V. Vaughan	Columbia
Mrs. L. G. Ankeney	Columbia	J. W. Welch	Columbia
H. B. Almstedt	Columbia	Mrs. R. H. Jesse	Columbia
Dr. C. C. Guthrie	Columbia	Mrs. Alice O. Macfarlane	Columbia
Rob. B. Harshe	Columbia	J. H. Murry	Columbia
Claudia M. Hatton	Columbia	Dr. W. A. Norris	Columbia
Dr. Max W. Myer	Columbia	W. B. Peeler	Columbia
Dr. W. E. Belden	Columbia	Dr. J. E. Thornton	Columbia
Mary M. Belden	Columbia	J. S. Banks	Columbia
Hugh Baker	Columbia	Bessie Cauthorn	Columbia
Mrs. J. S. Chandler	Columbia	Emma Cauthorn	Columbia
J. W. Ballenger	Columbia	H. H. Banks	Columbia
Mrs. J. G. Babb	Columbia	G. W. Burroughs	Columbia
W. T. Ballenger	Columbia	C. B. Bowling	Columbia
Mrs. S. F. Conley	Columbia	E. C. Clinkscales	Columbia
Julia G. Burgess	Columbia	Jno. S. Clarkson	Columbia
Mrs. F. E. Russell	Columbia	L. M. Defoe	Columbia
Wm. Guitar	Columbia	H. E. Draper	Columbia
Jas. H. Guitar	Columbia	Mrs. Luella W. St. Clair	Columbia
Dr. Chas. Hume	Columbia	Rev. H. M. Horton	Columbia
F. D. Hubbell	Columbia	R. H. Emberson	Columbia
Jno. Hubbell	Columbia	Fannie V. Guthrie	Columbia
E. M. Hultz	Columbia	Estell Bush	Columbia
Mrs. Nat Torbitt	Columbia	Roy Bush	Columbia
Jas. S. Moss	Columbia	Rob Cochel	Columbia
Mrs. Stanley Smith	Columbia	Arch Allen	Columbia
Dr. Stanley Smith	Columbia	Cinnie Haggard	Columbia
Dr. Sidney J. Smith	Columbia	Ella M. Read	Columbia
J. M. Baker	Columbia	Price Haggard	Columbia
Sam'l H. Baker	Columbia	Mac Anderson	Columbia
Mrs. J. S. Branham	Columbia	Estell Anderson	Columbia
E. L. Mitchell	Columbia	Gail Poor	Columbia
Mrs. I. Switzler	Columbia	Thekla Kalm	Columbia
Thomas Records	Columbia	Gussie Kalm	Columbia
Peter B. Potter	Columbia	Lula Guthrie	Columbia
W. S. Pratt	Columbia	Neil Crumbaugh	Columbia
Sara B. Raybourn	Centralia	Mary Allen	Columbia
Susie M. Raybourn	Centralia	Fannie Nowell	Columbia
Thos. J. Rodhouse	Columbia	Mrs. Ella C. Ficklin	Columbia
C. B. Rollins	Columbia	Mary Cochel	Columbia
W. H. Rothwell	Columbia	Lottie Cochel	Columbia
C. B. Sebastian	Columbia	Chas. B. Davis	Columbia
R. A. Shaw	Columbia	Milton M. Dearing	Columbia
Dr. W. R. Smith	Ashland	C. C. Du Bois	Columbia
E. W. Stephens	Columbia	Mrs. John Connaway	Columbia
Sue M. Stone	Columbia	James R. Fountain	Centralia
Lewis M. Switzler	Columbia	F. G. Harris	Columbia
W. H. Truitt	Columbia	Mary Jesse	Columbia
Squire Turner	Columbia	Carrie Jesse	Columbia
		Ev. M. Bass	Columbia

Mrs. W. T. Moore.....	Columbia	O. Guitar	Columbia
R. B. Price	Columbia	Emily Guitar	Columbia
R. B. Price, Jr.....	Columbia	Laura Dashiell	Columbia
Ben. M. Anderson	Columbia	Dr. J. O. Grubbs.....	Deer Park
Jno. W. Connaway.....	Columbia	James Lipscomb	Columbia
Eli Penter	Ashland	Millard Lipscomb	Columbia
E. T. Rollins	Columbia	Hattie M. Elkins	Columbia
I. O. Hockaday, Jr.....	Columbia	Marie Fleming	Columbia
A. W. McAlester, Jr.....	Columbia	Adell Fleming	Columbia
A. W. McAlester.....	Columbia	Laura Gray	Columbia
James A. Yantis.....	Columbia	Nellie Gray	Columbia
Henry J. Waters.....	Columbia	Marion Burress	Columbia
W. S. Williams.....	Columbia	Margaret Trimble	Columbia
Irvin Switzler	Columbia	Mrs. R. T. Hodge	Columbia
G. B. Rollins	Columbia		
Clarkson Rollins	Columbia		
Frank Rollins	Columbia		
William T. Anderson.....	Columbia		
Will Pratt	Columbia		
A. T. Duncan	Columbia		
James H. Duncan.....	Columbia		
Mrs. Walter Williams.....	Columbia		
Mrs. H. M. Belden.....	Columbia		
Sallie Flood	Columbia		
C. W. Furtney	Columbia		
Wellington Gordon	Columbia		
Webster Gordon	Columbia		
S. D. Gordon	Columbia		
M. E. Hultz	Columbia		
Sallie R. Kneisley.....	Columbia		
Dr. M. D. Lewis	Columbia		
Dr. Henry Mikel	Columbia		
Rev. J. M. McGuire.....	Columbia		
Dr. J. A. Miller	Columbia		
H. D. Murry	Columbia		
D. D. Moss	Columbia		
C. F. Marbut	Columbia		
W. R. Nifong	Columbia		
F. W. Niedermeyer	Columbia		
Clarence O'Mahoney	Columbia		
Lafayette O'Mahoney	Columbia		
Rev. A. W. Pasley.....	Columbia		
Inez Riggs	Columbia		
J. W. Schwabe	Columbia		
Rachel L. Schwabe	Columbia		
Mrs. J. W. Schwabe.....	Columbia		
J. L. Stephens	Columbia		
J. L. Stephens, Jr.....	Columbia		
F. P. Daniels	Columbia		
Mrs. C. E. Defoe.....	Columbia		
Mrs. N. T. Gentry.....	Columbia		
F. A. Duncan	Columbia		
Virginia B. Dyas	Columbia		
Dr. W. H. Douglass.....	Columbia		
W. W. Elwang	Columbia		
Meta T. Eitzen	Columbia		
John N. Fellows	Columbia		
Dr. J. M. Fisher	Columbia		
Mrs. E. Connaway	Columbia		
N. T. Gentry	Columbia		
Ed. Gerig	Columbia		
Rosalie Gerig	Columbia		
C. H. Gordon	Columbia		
Dr. James Gordon	Columbia		
Dr. R. E. Graham.....	Columbia		
Mary Gray	Columbia		

BUCHANAN COUNTY.

T. B. Allen	St. Joseph
Wm. K. Amick	St. Joseph
Guy Barr	St. Joseph
J. P. Blunk	St. Joseph
J. Boyer	St. Joseph
W. S. Bretz	Frazier
R. A. Brown	St. Joseph
C. L. Buis	St. Joseph
C. Burgess	St. Joseph
John Connett	St. Joseph
Mrs. O. E. Croson.....	St. Joseph
A. F. Dailey	St. Joseph
G. W. Eastin	St. Joseph
Hattie Ferrell	St. Joseph
C. C. Ferrell	St. Joseph
L. C. Gabbert	St. Joseph
W. A. Gibson	Platte River
Ben. F. Gray	Frazer
J. A. Stamper	Saxton
John Moore	Frazer
—— Jennings	St. Joseph
Charles F. Kellar	St. Joseph
D. B. Kelley	St. Joseph
Tillie Lohr	St. Joseph
John McNeely	St. Joseph
W. S. Meyer	St. Joseph
Robert S. Meyers	St. Joseph
L. A. Michelson	St. Joseph
Hattie Miller	St. Joseph
Maude Miller	St. Joseph
Orestes Mitchell	St. Joseph
W. H. Moore	Faucett
B. N. Mosman	St. Joseph
Florence Nesbitt	St. Joseph
Pleasant P. Nesbitt	St. Joseph
H. F. Owlesley	Agency
Bassie Potter	St. Joseph
H. M. Ramey	St. Joseph
J. J. Reynolds	Agency
W. E. Sherwood	St. Joseph
A. P. Shull	St. Joseph
Rena M. Shull	Platte River
S. S. Shull	St. Joseph
O. E. Shultz	St. Joseph
Eugene Silverman	St. Joseph
J. M. Simmons	St. Joseph
O. M. Spencer	St. Joseph
R. L. Spencer	St. Joseph
C. F. Strop	St. Joseph

Wm. H. Utz	St. Joseph
G. L. Zwick	St. Joseph
Milton J. Bauer	St. Joseph
Austin Stamper	Garrettsburg
B. R. Harmon	De Kalb
O. S. Harmon	De Kalb
Henry Brown	Faucett
Olga Miller	St. Joseph
Ena W. Potter	St. Joseph

BUTLER COUNTY.

Francis J. Bullivant	Poplar Bluff
J. E. Craig	Poplar Bluff
Charles L. Kell	Poplar Bluff
Terrence O. Kennedy	Poplar Bluff
Hattie Davidson	Poplar Bluff
Charles Wright	Poplar Bluff
John Macon	Poplar Bluff
John Withers	Poplar Bluff

CALDWELL COUNTY.

D. E. Adams	Braymer
Dr. B. F. Carr	Polo
S. D. Frost	Mirabile
Bertha George	Hamilton
S. B. Hardman	Polo
J. A. Henkins	Gouldfarm
S. Hendricks	Polo
W. C. Holman	Hamilton
C. C. Johnson	Hamilton
Dr. C. K. Jones	Kingston
Q. Jones	Kingston
F. B. Klepper	Kingston
James Rathbun	Braymer
G. W. Reavis	Hamilton
S. C. Rogers	Kingston
Amos Switzer	Kingston
L. Theilmann	Breckenridge
F. F. Thompson	Polo
F. Tool	Hamilton
Lalla Rookh Rogers	Kingston

CALLAWAY COUNTY.

Rev. W. N. Burnham	Fulton
J. Doc. Craig	Fulton
William Emmons	Guthrie
A. Finley	Fulton
Homer A. Harris	Tebbetts
D. H. Harris	Fulton
David Hughes	Tebbetts
J. C. Humphreys	Fulton
N. E. Jones	Auxvasse
E. L. McCall	Fulton
J. W. Tincher	Fulton
Dr. D. H. Young	Fulton

CAMDEN COUNTY.

E. M. Carter	Linn creek
Ray King	Linn creek
J. R. Moss	Lin creek

CAPE GIRARDEAU COUNTY.

H. Albert	Cape Girardeau
O. Alexander	Fruitland
R. Bohn	Cape Girardeau
R. Byrd	Jackson
Leslie Fry	Cape Girardeau
B. A. Daugherty	Jackson
Franklin Tacke	Arnsberg
L. M. Fry	Cape Girardeau
Dr. B. W. Hays	Gordonville
G. Houck	Cape Girardeau
T. H. Jenkins	Oak Ridge
W. H. Miller	Jackson
C. C. Oliver	Leemon
R. B. Oliver	Cape Girardeau
W. J. Roberts	Oak Ridge
J. A. Snider	Jackson
J. C. Snider	Millerville
J. D. Wilson	Cape Girardeau
W. S. Dearmont	Cape Girardeau
Henry S. Moore	Cape Girardeau
J. W. D. Wilson	Cape Girardeau
R. B. Oliver, Jr.	Cape Girardeau
J. W. Buren	Cape Girardeau

CARROLL COUNTY.

T. B. Adams	Norborne
G. Belcher	Carrollton
Mrs. George Belcher	Carrollton
W. Benson	Carrollton
Robert Brown	Carrollton
William G. Busby	Carrollton
A. C. Bush	Norborne
Dr. R. F. Cook	Carrollton
D. T. Dunlop	Carrollton
Robert Gregory	Wakenda
Thomas N. Marlowe	Norborne

CARTER COUNTY.

H. G. Buileman	Grandin
Alma M. McGhee	Grandin
M. M. Sheets	Van Buren

CASS COUNTY.

Emma Boardman	Harrisonville
Jas. S. Brierly	Harrisonville
Dr. John B. Brierly	Gunn City
Lelia Britt	Harrisonville
Samuel E. Brown	Harrisonville
George W. Bruce	Pleasant Hill
Richard H. Bruce	Pleasant Hill
F. E. Bybee	Harrisonville
G. W. Corrigan	Harrisonville
J. Culbertson	Harrisonville
R. Brown Daniel	Harrisonville
Dr. A. R. Elder	Harrisonville
Thomas J. George	Gunn City
Dr. Wm. F. George	Belton
Allen Glenn	Harrisonville
Charles R. Hall	Harrisonville
Thomas N. Haynes	Harrisonville
James M. Huston	Belton

G. C. Kimberlin	Garden City
G. P. Kimberlin	Harrisonville
Robert T. Railey	Harrisonville
R. H. Ross	Creighton
Walter R. Brown	Harrisonville
E. E. Morlan	Garden City

CEDAR COUNTY.

Ethel M. Alder	Cane Hill
W. C. Crawford	Stockton
R. L. Hartley	Stockton
J. L. Mitchell	Stockton
T. L. Nelson	Stockton
Chas. E. Prowell	El Dorado Springs

CHARITON COUNTY.

Margaret Bogard	Mendon
S. A. Buffington	Salisbury
J. W. Davis	Brunswick
W. S. Drace	Brunswick
Alice Faller	Brunswick
C. A. Greene	Triplett
T. L. Hamlin	Triplett
Orienne Harris	Brunswick
F. W. Hill	Keytesville
W. H. Hill	Brunswick
Judith Inghram	Brunswick
Dr. H. E. Kirkpatrick	Indian Grove
William Magruder	Brunswick
Dr. W. T. Magruder	Brunswick
C. F. Merrifield	Triplett
F. Plunkett	Brunswick
Dr. H. Tatum	Brunswick
Margaret Hall	Prairie Hill, P. O.
William Perkins	Brunswick
Edwin W. Price	Keytesville
Mrs. Etta H. Courtney	Keytesville
Alice V. Hancock	Keytesville
Martha Gay Hancock	Keytesville

CHRISTIAN COUNTY.

Frances Elizabeth Bedford	Billings
W. L. Howard	Billings
John Netzer	Billings
Peter W. Netzer	Billings

CLARK COUNTY.

T. L. Montgomery	Kahoka
L. Ingold	Wyaconda
Mabel Christie	Clark County
Dr. Z. Brainerd	Kahoka
Warren Ingold	Wyaconda

CLAY COUNTY.

D. C. Allen, LL. D., '98	Liberty
G. F. Bird	Liberty
Dr. Bosserman	Kearney
G. Dollis	Kearney
L. B. Dougherty	Liberty
B. A. Gow	Liberty

A. Haynes	Excelsior Springs
J. H. Jenkins	Liberty
C. A. Laffoon	Kearney
Charles Leitch	Liberty
J. Love	Liberty
C. Maughmer	Kearney
P. Parker	Liberty
D. C. Simrall	Liberty
Robert E. Ward	Birmingham
W. R. Scudder	Kearney
B. F. Willhite	Barry

CLINTON COUNTY.

James Whitson	Gower
J. C. Wingate	Hemple
Ben. A. Atchison	Gower
B. B. Beery	Cameron
Dr. C. W. Chastain	Plattsburg
W. M. Dougherty	Cameron
Talitha Jennie Green	Lathrop
R. W. Grier	Hemple
E. C. Hall	Plattsburg
H. T. Herndon	Plattsburg
W. S. Herndon	Plattsburg
Mrs. Georgie Jones	Plattsburg
J. A. Livingstone	Cameron
C. B. Newby	Plattsburg
Dr. R. W. Rea	Plattsburg
Brutus Riggs	Cameron
R. E. Searce	Plattsburg
Edith Shipley	Cameron
Thomas W. Walker	Plattsburg
John Parman	Lathrop
P. R. Price	Plattsburg
L. E. Clark	Gower
Dr. J. C. Starks	Gower
W. B. Sanders	Gower
W. F. Wren	Gower
James A. Bland	Plattsburg
John W. Shaver	Lily
Conway Grayson	Grayson

COLE COUNTY.

W. H. Bassett	Jefferson City
Ida Belch	Jefferson City
J. E. Belch	Osage City
M. P. Belch	Jefferson City
F. M. Brown	Jefferson City
H. B. Church	Jefferson City
W. Clarke	Jefferson City
Minnie Crafton	Jefferson City
Charles Davison	Jefferson City
C. E. Dewey	Jefferson City
Blanche Dix	Jefferson City
G. B. Elston	Elston
Hattie Gordon	Jefferson City
Lydia Hanszen	Jefferson City
A. M. Hough	Jefferson City
E. L. King	Jefferson City
James H. Lay	Jefferson City
F. E. Luckett	Jefferson City
J. J. Russler	Osage City
Ed. Silver	Jefferson City
Dr. E. R. Son	Osage City

G. J. Stampfli	Jefferson City
Charles Stroble	Lohman
W. H. Young	Jefferson City
C. Waldecker	Jefferson City
Margaret Wulfert	Jefferson City
Amelia Wulfert	Jefferson City
Lulu See	Jefferson City
Charles A. Dix	Jefferson City
James M. Young	Jefferson City
Pauline Dallmeyer	Jefferson City
S. A. Baker	Jefferson City
McClellan Stewart	Marion
William McCarthy	Jefferson City
J. W. Heskett	Jefferson City

COOPER COUNTY.

C. L. Buckmaster	Pilot Grove
J. W. Cosgrove	Boonville
C. D. Corum	Boonville
Dr. R. L. Evans	Boonville
Dr. O. W. Cochran	Boonville
W. Craemer	Bunceton
Owen Davis	Boonville
W. V. Draffen	Boonville
J. Miles Elliott	Boonville
Dr. William Evans	Bellair
A. M. Hitch	Boonville
W. M. Hoge	Boonville
D. W. Hunt	Pisgah
D. W. Jones	Boonville
T. A. Johnston	Boonville
C. E. Leonard	Bellair
Tom Marshall	Blackwater
Thomas Marshall	Boonville
William Mittlebach	Boonville
T. H. Morris	Pisgah
F. W. Pigott	Boonville
J. C. Pigott	Boonville
B. Stephens	Bunceton
G. W. Stiffler	Boonville
William H. Swarner	Boonville
F. L. Tucker, Jr.	Gooch Mill
A. A. Walker	Pleasant Green
R. D. Williams	Boonville
Dr. G. N. Wilson	Gooch Mill
J. W. Woolridge	Boonville
O. J. Woolridge	Boonville
Laura Wagner	Boonville
Dr. J. D. Potts	Cooper County
Corinne Hazell	Boonville

CRAWFORD COUNTY.

Ernest R. Bass	Steelville
William M. Chapman	Bourbon
Samuel M. Devault	Cuba
Fannie A. Delano	Cuba
Thomas S. McNichol	Cuba
Thomas O. Renfrow	Steelville
Sallie A. E. Watson	Fanning

DADE COUNTY.

Elmer J. Allen	Dadeville
Grace Allen	Dadeville

Charles T. Bell	Everton
Ad. V. Coppedge	Dadeville
Robert D. Cowan	Dadeville
Ida Depee	Greenfield
Edwin Frieze	Greenfield
Roll Griffith	Greenfield
Minis Lightner	Greenfield
Helen Lindsey	Lockwood
Ben. M. Neale	Greenfield
S. E. Osborn	Arcola
S. A. Payne	Greenfield
Harry Rowe	Ward
Mrs. Eda Sloan	Greenfield

DALLAS COUNTY.

Levi Engle	Buffalo
W. Carroll Hawkins	Buffalo
Frank Marrow	Buffalo
Floyd O'Bannon	Buffalo
Dr. B. W. Vaughn, Jr.	Urbana

DAVIESS COUNTY.

L. B. Gillihan	Gallatin
Ralph M. Pickell	Pattonsburg
Gay A. Robertson	Gallatin
T. B. Ford	Gallatin
F. C. Haynes	Gallatin
Sara Raybourn	Gallatin
C. Johnson	Jamison

DE KALB COUNTY.

Dr. Z. T. Arnold	Amity
E. H. Hornberger	Maysville
H. C. Hughes	Stewartsville
J. C. Moorman	Maysville
R. L. Shull	Amity
I. F. Riggs	Weatherby
Silas Riggs	Maysville
Z. T. Riggs	Maysville
L. E. Saunders	Stewartsville
Charles E. Stokes	Fairport
C. E. Estes	Fairport
O. W. Moorman	Maysville
Charles L. Ficklin	Maysville
D. L. Shultz	Maysville

DENT COUNTY.

Julia Butler	Salem
A. E. Dye	Salem
J. F. Eaves	Salem
Thomas Holman	Salem
A. H. Love	Salem
Daisy Organ	Salem
S. H. Ware	Salem
Gratia E. Woodside	Salem
Roy C. Woodside	Salem

DUNKLIN COUNTY.

J. H. Bradley	Kennett
R. S. Caruthers	Kennett
R. S. Douglass	Malden

T. R. R. Ely	Kennett
G. E. Snider	Kennett
Sadie T. Kent	Malden
Zetta Dalton	Malden
Mrs. Otilie Douglas, Jr.	Malden
J. M. Douglas, Jr.	Senath

FRANKLIN COUNTY.

Dr. C. F. Briegleb	St. Clair
Ella A. Busch	Washington
A. H. Bolte	Union
Monroe T. Connally	New Haven
Dr. Ernest L. Haffner	Berger
Lee Highly	Pacific
Dr. Gust Schmidt	Pacific
James Booth	St. Clair
P. E. Gerber	Campbellton
Oscar E. Meyersick	Union

GASCONADE COUNTY.

W. G. Bek	Hermann
F. A. Braun	Hermann
C. M. Ellis	Hermann
Paul J. Grass	Hermann
Ben, Hoffman	Hermann
William Niebruegge	Hermann
F. O. Spohrer	Hermann
Robert Walker	Hermann

GENTRY COUNTY.

Granville Butler	Gentryville
William Butler	Gentryville
C. G. Comstock	Albany
Blanche Enyart	Stanberry
Ethyl Eryart	Stanberry
A. C. Frisby	Stanberry
C. H. Gray	Stanberry
G. L. Gray	Stanberry
W. L. Gray	Stanberry
S. D. Gromer	Stanberry
Stanley M. Haas	Albany
Bishop Hatheway	Stanberry
Sherman Hire	Gentry
Esther N. Holden	Albany
E. D. Manring	McFall
S. F. Marsh	Stanberry
Strausie McCaslin	Stanberry
W. T. Merrill	Albany
Walter S. Monroe	Albany
Oliver Morrison	Stanberry
C. L. Mosley	Stanberry
William H. Quigley	Albany
Henry Ralston	Stanberry
J. T. Rucker	Stanberry
Bea Thomas	Albany
C. C. Thomas	Albany
Fred W. Urban	King City
M. P. Whaley	Albany
M. S. Williams	Lone Star

GREENE COUNTY.

James Case	Springfield
Smith Crenshaw	Springfield

A. S. Cowden	Springfield
D. M. Diffenderfer	Springfield
Harry Diffenderfer	Springfield
George W. Goad	Springfield
Nellie Gideon	Springfield
Thomas H. Gideon	Springfield
A. W. Lyon	Springfield
James T. Neville	Springfield
Ross C. Patterson	Springfield
J. W. Silsby	Springfield
A. H. Wear	Springfield
Mrs. M. Lyons	Springfield
Lula Nichols	Springfield
E. H. Favor	Springfield

GRUNDY COUNTY.

C. J. Bain	Trenton
Homer J. Bain	Trenton
R. M. Cook	Trenton
G. K. Foster	Trenton
Martin W. Kent	Trenton
A. G. Knight	Trenton
W. B. Linney	Trenton
G. P. Moore	Hickory Creek
W. D. Stepp	Trenton
Mrs. Leon Wynn	Edinburg
Charles C. Robinson	Trenton

HARRISON COUNTY.

George W. Barlow	Bethany
Gilbert Barlow	Bethany
Miss Lake Brewer	Ridgeway
Kitty Burg	Bethany
George Burris	Bethany
J. R. Hale	Bethany
Cora Lee Harrison	Bethany
Grace Harrison	Bethany
Lester Harrison	Bethany
Robert Higgins	Bethany
Jesse Linthacum	Ridgeway
W. D. Walton	Bethany
Frank Wiley	Ridgeway
S. C. Shipley	Bethany

HENRY COUNTY.

Logan Allen	Windsor
W. S. Banta	Clinton
R. J. Burge	Clinton
John G. Callison	Windsor
Sterling P. Callison	Windsor
Dr. Ira Carney	Blairstown
J. D. Carney	Clinton
Arthur Cock	Clinton
N. B. Conrad	Montrose
E. W. Costley	Urich
Walter G. Davis	Windsor
C. C. Dickinson	Clinton
G. W. Dorman	Clinton
J. B. Dorman	Clinton
S. P. Dorman	Clinton
Bessie Dufty	Clinton
Dr. J. F. Feaster	Windsor
Ross E. Feaster	Windsor

Crist Gates	Montrose
James Gates	Montrose
W. M. Godwin	Clinton
T. B. R. Hackney	Urich
W. F. Hall	Clinton
Mrs. Marie L. Hayden	Montrose
J. I. Hinkle	Clinton
Beulah Huston	Windsor
George Immer	Garland
Ed. Lingle	Clinton
L. B. McClain	Urich
Nate McCutchan	Windsor
L. B. McKean	Blairstown
F. B. Owen	Clinton
W. E. Owen	Clinton
Thomas Parks	Windsor
Dr. Ed. Peeler	Coal
T. A. Pharis	Clinton
H. T. Poague	Clinton
Dr. S. A. Poague	Clinton
L. D. Powers	Clinton
Joe Reynolds	Calhoun
Dr. J. F. Robinson	Windsor
Dr. W. L. Shankland	Clinton
Oscar Toalson	Urich
O. B. Toalson	Urich
Mae Waddell	Windsor
Nellie Waddell	Windsor
Miss Shelton	Windsor
S. C. Brightman	Clinton
E. M. Poague	Clinton
Dr. John Powers	Clinton
Witherspoon	Clinton

HICKORY COUNTY.

Mrs. Alta Armstrong	Hermitage
John W. Armstrong	Hermitage
L. E. Brown	Cross Timbers
Artie M. Gentry	Weaubleau
E. E. Liggett	Wheatland
A. W. Miller	Weaubleau
Fount M. Pitts, Sr.	Pittsburg

HOLT COUNTY.

H. T. Alkire	Oregon
John Bennett	Mound City
Charles A. Blair	Mound City
Ivan Blair	Oregon
R. B. Bridgeman	Oregon
Lee Callow	Mound City
O. A. Hunter	Corning
Charles Graves	Maitland
John Kennish	Mound City
M. R. Martin	Oregon
Don C. Meyer	Mound City
George W. Meyer	Mound City
W. P. Meyer	Mound City
J. R. Morris	Oregon
G. W. Murphy	Oregon
N. B. Newton	Craig
D. W. Porter	Mound City
Carrie Schulte	Oregon
George Shellenburger	Mound City
C. D. Zook	Oregon
Dr. J. M. Davis	Craig

HOWARD COUNTY.

David J. Briggs	Fayette
Robert M. Bagby	Fayette
J. H. Denny	Glasgow
John R. Hairston	Fayette
John Calhoun Head	Fayette
Leslie Hume	Admstrong
Mrs. W. Pitts	Roanoke
Dr. J. S. Preston	Armstrong
Stephen B. Yancey	Armstrong
C. B. Smith	Fayette

HOWELL COUNTY.

Edward P. Dwyer	West Plains
Dr. Paul Evans	Olden
Edward Zorn	West Plains
Thomas D. Martin	West Plains

IRON COUNTY.

Gus C. Kaesemacher	Pilot Knob
Frank P. Ake	Irionton
James Martin	Irionton

JACKSON COUNTY.

Jennie Adams	Kansas City
R. L. Alexander	Kansas City
E. C. Ballew	Kansas City
A. P. Barton	Kansas City
James Black	Kansas City
Max Blake	Kansas City
George Birmingham	Kansas City
W. K. Bradbury	Kansas City
E. O. Bragg	Kansas City
Mr. Brandon	Kansas City
W. H. Brown	Kansas City
R. Bruce	Kansas City
William Buchholz	Kansas City
Carey M. Carroll	Independence
W. L. Chaney	Kansas City
Homer Clark	Kansas City
R. R. Cloud	Kansas City
G. M. Cole	Kansas City
Fletcher Cowherd	Kansas City
Walker Cowherd	Kansas City
W. S. Cowherd	Kansas City
Goodwin Creason	Kansas City
H. H. Crittenden	Kansas City
T. T. Crittenden, Jr.	Kansas City
John T. Crisp	Independence
Mrs. Eva Crowley	Kansas City
H. Clay Daniel	Kansas City
J. S. Denny	Kansas City
Emil Doach	Kansas City
A. H. Doty	Kansas City
Alex. E. Douglass	Kansas City
S. C. Douglass	Kansas City
L. E. Durham	Kansas City
George N. Elliott	Kansas City
Mrs. S. G. Elston	Kansas City
George H. English, Jr.	Kansas City
Henry N. Ess	Kansas City
W. H. Ficklin	Kansas City
C. V. Fyke	Kansas City
R. B. Garnett	Kansas City

Richard Gentry	Kansas City	Ernest E. Smith	Kansas City
J. E. Goodrich	Kansas City	Dr. J. C. Hickerson	Independence
T. B. Gentry	Kansas City	Louis E. Pitts	Kansas City
H. J. Groves	Kansas City	Martin J. Ostergard	Kansas City
J. E. Gibson	Kansas City	Jean Shaefer	Kansas City
Frank O. Gudgell	Independence	Dr. C. C. Conover	Kansas City
Thomas P. Haley	Kansas City	Dr. H. H. Lane	Kansas City
Ben. R. Hall	Kansas City	S. F. Harris	Kansas City
Mrs. T. S. Ridge	Kansas City	R. T. Thornton	Kansas City
Jno. P. Flourney	Kansas City	John B. Love	Kansas City
Mrs. Urma Lawrence	Kansas City	L. S. Ganson	Kansas City
John C. Hall	Kansas City	T. A. J. Mastin	Kansas City
E. F. Halstead	Kansas City	Theo. Clifton Sparks	Kansas City
Samuel R. Halstead	Kansas City	N. T. Jackson	Independence
H. C. Hamner	Kansas City	E. M. Staten	Independence
John T. Harding	Kansas City	O. H. Swearingen	Kansas City
Walter Hickman	Kansas City	Lee Utley	Kansas City
Adam Hill	Independence	Mrs. A. W. Taggart	Kansas City
J. L. Hill	Independence	John F. Wade	Kansas City
William M. Hill	Independence	Harry B. Walker	Kansas City
Patsey Hilt	Independence	E. C. White	Kansas City
Mrs. J. G. Paxton	Independence	George Whitsett	Kansas City
Campbell Chapman	Jackson County	William S. Woods	Kansas City
Stanley M. Masters	Kansas City	Thomas B. Woodson	Kansas City
J. A. Smith	Kansas City	T. P. Woodson	Kansas City
F. M. Underwood	Kansas City	Mrs. E. G. Young	Kansas City
Charles L. Triplett	Levay	Oland G. Young	Kansas City
F. F. Rozelle	Kansas City	Barney Zick	Independence
J. T. Ridgeway	Kansas City	S. B. Strother	Kansas City
G. P. Whitsett	Kansas City	H. S. Conrad	Kansas City
J. E. Dunn	Kansas City	J. Le Roy Smith	Kansas City
R. M. Snyder, Jr.	Kansas City	W. A. Hail	Kansas City
A. P. Woodson	Kansas City	J. B. Smith	Kansas City
James J. Hitt	Kansas City	William Wade	Kansas City
R. W. Hodge	Kansas City	Arthur Adams	Buckner
F. Hoover	Kansas City	Homer McWilliams	Kansas City
Charles M. Howell	Kansas City		
Tyre C. Hughes	Kansas City		
Llewellyn Jones	Independence		
J. V. C. Karnes	Kansas City		
W. P. King, Jr.	Kansas City		
John Kramer	Kansas City		
F. W. Kumpf	Kansas City		
Gardner Lathrop	Kansas City		
Charles W. Latimer	Independence		
Alex. Maitland, Jr.	Kansas City		
T. A. J. Mastin	Kansas City		
Perry McCullough	Kansas City		
David S. McGonigle	Kansas City		
S. A. Mitchell	Kansas City		
Hampton Moran	Kansas City		
H. H. Pendleton	Independence		
Fred H. Perkins	Kansas City		
F. N. Peters	Kansas City		
Mrs. F. N. Peters	Kansas City		
E. D. Phillips	Kansas City		
Everett E. Phillips	Kansas City		
J. F. Phillips	Kansas City		
D. M. Pinkerton	Kansas City		
Marion B. Procter	Kansas City		
F. O. Ray	Kansas City		
T. S. Ridge	Kansas City		
Frank M. Roberts	Kansas City		
Omar E. Robinson	Kansas City		
Dr. Wilse P. Robinson	Kansas City		
R. T. Sloan	Kansas City		

JASPER COUNTY.

G. W. H. Asendorf	Carthage
Jake Barker	Carthage
William Bishop	Carterville
W. W. Boillot	Carthage
George E. Booth	Webb City
Winnifred Bryan	Carthage
C. V. Buckley	Joplin
W. C. Burnes	Carthage
W. I. Burney	Webb City
Carney C. Burr	Joplin
John A. Campbell	Avilla
E. F. Camron	Joplin
Charles Chinn	Webb City
Denzil W. Coe	Carthage
Urling C. Coe	Carthage
John B. Cole	Joplin
Myrtle Collier	Carthage
B. F. Cox	Joplin
Clark Craycroft	Joplin
George A. Dabbs	Joplin
Hugh Dabbs	Joplin
Clarence C. Dilworth	Joplin
J. H. Dryden	Carthage
Randall Dryden	Carterville
Edward S. DuPonct	Reeds Station
Edward Dwyer	Joplin
Grant Emerson	Joplin

JEFFERSON COUNTY.

George F. Booth	De Soto
Thomas S. Byrd	De Soto
Agnes O. Cuolahan	De Soto
Frank R. Dearing	Hillsboro
Mae Gerber	De Soto
G. L. Hawkins	Hematite
M. F. Higginbotham	De Soto
H. B. Irwin	De Soto
George E. Kenner	Festus
John H. Lanning	Festus
Anna McClure	De Soto
R. T. Rolufs	Herculaneum
Homa H. Weaver	Danby
Clyde Williams	Hillsboro
J. G. Williams	Hillsboro
Joseph G. Williams	De Soto
L. T. Dinning, Jr.	De Soto

JOHNSON COUNTY.

G. Boisseau	Holden
William Beatty	Knobnoster
N. M. Bradley	Warrensburg
Dr. T. L. Brady	Warrensburg
Jeff. Burress	Warrensburg
Dr. C. A. Hodsell	Chilhowee
W. C. Grainger	Warrensburg
Leo Gallaher	Warrensburg
E. C. Littlefield	Knobnoster
G. M. Horn	Holden
R. M. Magee	Warrensburg
O. L. Houts	Warrensburg
T. J. Halsey	Holden

KNOX COUNTY.

Maxie Bonnel	.....	Edina
John G. Brown	.....	Edina
T. C. Brown	.....	Edina
Una Corcoran	.....	Edina
W. Earnest Cottey	.....	Knox City
Annie Fowler	.....	Edina
Ed. Gordon	.....	Edina
Mary Grander	.....	Edina
Austin B. Griggs	.....	Hedge City
Frank Hall	.....	Edina
Rose Hudson	.....	Edina

Dr. William Lucas.....	Edina
Kate Miller	Edina
John Morton	Hazelville
Fred. B. Parsons.....	Edina
C. R. Ringer	Edina
Ashby Rouner	Newark
Ruth Rouner	Edina
R. F. Schofield	Edina
Cina Shaffer	Edina
Mabel Wilson	Edina
G. F. Woodward	Edina

LACLEDE COUNTY.

Henry W. Clark	Lebanon
T. L. Luthy.....	Lebanon
L. C. Mayfield.....	Lebanon
I. W. Mayfield	Lebanon
Mrs. Mary Mayfield.....	Lebanon
Mamie Smithpeters	Lebanon
Dr. L. D. Hartley.....	Nebo

LAFAYETTE COUNTY.

A. E. Asbury	Higginsville
J. M. Bailey	Higginsville
Lee Bascom	Odessa
Walker Bascom	Odessa
R. C. Booten	Alma
J. B. Bradley	Dover
Jas. F. Campbell.....	Higginsville
Thos. B. Campbell	Lexington
Dr. Robt. C. Carter.....	Higginsville
George M. Catron.....	Lexington
Jas. P. Chinn	Lexington
Charles R. Creasey.....	Odessa
T. J. Duling	Lexington
R. R. Fleet	Corder
J. G. Goodwin	Alma
Martin Herd	Higginsville
Robert A. Hicklin.....	Lexington
Henry Holtcamp	Aullville
J. W. Horner	Alma
N. M. Houx	Odessa
G. W. Hyde	Lexington
C. A. Keith	Higginsville
Joseph Kuehls	Odessa
Uriah G. Phetzing	Lexington
Leonard G. Ryland	Lexington
Sam Sawyer	Lexington
Joseph Shelby	Lexington
John Uphouse	Concordia
J. P. Wagner	Higginsville
John Walker	Higginsville
Thomas A. Walker.....	Higginsville
Dr. W. C. Webb	Higginsville
E. J. Westerhouse	Concordia
William B. Wilson	Lexington
Wilson Young	Lexington
W. G. McMeekin	Higginsville
Nellie Bonham	Higginsville
J. G. Webb	Higginsville
Robert Webb	Corder
John Slusher	Dover
John R. Plattenburg.....	Dover
James Prigmore	Higginsville

Ada McDaniels	Higginsville
John T. Harwood	Higginsville
Alex. P. Campbell	Corder
Hiram F. Campbell	Higginsville
William A. Blakeley.....	Higginsville
W. J. Bailey	Higginsville
Tom Shelby	Lexington

LAWRENCE COUNTY.

Harvey Davis	Pierce City
M. F. Davis.....	Aurora
O. B. Elam	Aurora
C. L. Henson	Mt. Vernon
A. L. Hilpirt	Mt. Vernon
C. A. McCause	Mt. Vernon
J. L. McNatt	Aurora
W. E. Monon	Aurora
James A. Potter.....	Mt. Vernon
John W. Roberts	Miller
J. N. B. Shelton.....	Mt. Vernon
John C. Turk	Mt. Vernon
E. J. White	Aurora

LEWIS COUNTY.

W. B. Anderson	La Belle
Siss Barr	Maywood
Dr. J. C. Brown.....	Lewistown
E. K. Fretwell	Canton
Henry Hunn	Maywood
R. V. Hunn	Maywood
Mrs. Artie Loudermilk.....	Maywood
Joseph McCutchan	Bunker Hill
R. B. Schofield	Lewistown
Joseph Wash	Maywood
Tom Yancey	La Belle
W. L. Arnold	Lewistown
W. L. Arnold, Jr.....	Lewistown
J. D. Arnold	Lewistown
H. S. Rouse	Monticello
——— Smith	Bunker Hill
William Ellis	Canton
——— Travis	Bunker Hill
D. J. Glaves	Lewistown
E. C. Glaves	Lewistown
Hattie Bumbarger	Monticello
——— Osgood	Maywood
C. W. Christie	Lewistown
T. F. Arnold	Lewistown
J. L. Patterson	Canton
Frank Hardesty	La Grange
James Agnew	La Belle
Cassius W. Christie	Lewistown
James M. Ball	La Grange
Wash. K. Moore	Monticello
Nathan McCutchan	Bunker Hill
John M. Bates	Lewis County

LINCOLN COUNTY.

Howard Alexander	Auburn
J. S. Alexander	Auburn
Charles D. Avery	Troy
Omer H. Avery	Troy
Frank D. Brown	Troy
Maggie Browning	Moscow Mills

Clarence A. Cannon	Elsberry
B. J. Creech, Jr.	Troy
Clark Duncan	Olney
Jesse J. Duncan	Olney
T. A. Halley	Troy
Frank M. Howell	Troy
Susan Killum	Winfield
Joseph Robert Palmer	Elsberry
Stuart L. Penn	Troy
Henry W. Perkins	Troy
Ben. I. Reed	Troy
Charlie B. Robinson	Louisville
Owen H. Robinson	Silex
Jesse J. Shaw	Elsberry
B. F. Smiley	Whiteside
Robert L. Sutton	Troy
C. B. Robinson	Louisville
S. J. Walton	Troy

LINN COUNTY.

Earl C. Adams	Linneus
W. R. Adams	Linneus
— Andrew	Linneus
Andrew A. Bailey	Brookfield
Hayes Barger	Meadville
R. J. Betson	Linneus
T. N. Bresnhen	Brookfield
R. S. Brownlee	Brookfield
E. M. Burke	Laclede
George Casity	Purdin
I. B. Cooper	Brookfield
S. D. Evans	Meadville
W. B. Evans	Meadville
W. E. Evans	Meadville
A. G. Ficklin	Brookfield
H. C. Johnson	Meadville
Hal P. Lander	Brookfield
Edward Loomis	Meadville
Joseph Moore	Brookfield
R. C. Mullins	Linneus
C. W. Northcutt	Sumner
Etta Shepherd	Meadville
James W. Pettijohn	Brookfield
W. H. Seward	Bucklin
Ben. Mullins	Linneus

LIVINGSTON COUNTY.

L. D. Ames	Chillicothe
Maude Beatty	Chillicothe
Leo Brandenberger	Chillicothe
Jacobina Brandenberger	Chillicothe
Homer Chapman	Chillicothe
Fred C. Cleary	Chillicothe
Jennie L. Hall	Bedford
Carry R. Jackson	Chillicothe
Mabel Jackson	Chillicothe
Alpha J. Jackson	Chillicothe
Gustavius Johnson	Chillicothe
Paul Duane Kitt	Chillicothe
Flora Leever	Chillicothe
Scott J. Miller	Chillicothe
Harry Minteer	Chillicothe
Virgil B. Stone	Chillicothe
Maurice Wallbrunn	Chillicothe
Kittie Leever	Chillicothe

MCDONALD COUNTY.

John B. Christensen	Pineville
A. V. Manning	Pineville
Jas. W. Miller	Southwest City
O. Puckett	Pineville

MACON COUNTY.

R. W. Barrow	Macon
C. G. Buster	Macon
Dr. W. W. Butman	Macon
John P. Davis	Bevier
D. L. Dempsey	Macon
S. S. Dunham	Macon
Dr. J. M. Edwards	Bevier
Walter C. Goodson	Macon
Ed. S. Jones	Bevier
Otho Mathews	Macon
Dr. W. H. Miller	Macon
Charles Powell	Macon
Dr. C. W. Reagan	Macon
Mabel Richards	Bevier
Dr. W. P. Rowland	Bevier
Harry Rubey	Macon
Thomas L. Rubey	La Plata
Charles T. Sears	Macon
A. C. Terrell	Macon
Dr. W. A. Welch	Macon
Will Welsh	Macon
Dr. G. E. Scrutchfield	Macon
George G. Brown	Anabel
A. C. Thompson	Anabel
N. M. Shelton	Macon
J. R. Hunt	Ardmore
Dr. B. E. Moody	Excelfo
D. W. Eubanks	Macon
L. M. Dempsey	Macon

MADISON COUNTY.

B. B. Cahoon, Jr.	Fredericktown
Henry L. Gale	Fredericktown
N. C. Griffith	Fredericktown
Charles S. Marsh	Fredericktown

MARIES COUNTY.

Miss Sylvia Berger	Light
Dr. Henry Von Gremp	Vienna
Dr. W. Von Gremp	Vienna

MARION COUNTY.

L. Morris Anderson	Hannibal
John G. Cable	Hannibal
Aurora Drescher	Hannibal
David H. Eby	Hannibal
Edward J. Foreman	Hannibal
Roy Glascow	Hannibal
H. C. Heather	Palmyra
A. S. Holmes	Hannibal
Frank Johnson	Hester
R. Z. Lovelace	Palmyra
Eugene W. Nelson	Hannibal
John L. Plowman	Hannibal

Charles E. Rendlen.....	Hannibal
Madison Schofield	Hannibal
Frank Shepherd	Hannibal
E. P. Wetherly.....	Hannibal
Walter Wilber	Hannibal
T. C. Wilson	Hannibal
Barbara Mullen	Hannibal
Bertha G. Schmidt	Hannibal
George W. Whitecotton.....	Hannibal
Dr. W. P. Hays	Hannibal
W. H. Dulaney	Hannibal
John L. Robards	Hannibal
Osca Hendron	Hannibal
Dr. D. O. Glascock.....	Hannibal

MERCER COUNTY.

E. B. Bailey	Princeton
T. W. Ballew	Princeton
Thomas Ballew	Princeton
Carl Cockrell	Princeton
John T. Cook	Princeton
James D. Dykes.....	Princeton
Ben Fairley	Princeton
J. E. Fuller	Princeton
J. S. Harrison.....	Princeton
Ira Gilbert Madden.....	Cleopatra
Philip McDonald	Princeton
Charles I. Mullinax.....	Princeton
Eli N. Mullinax.....	Princeton
Ira D. Mullinax.....	Princeton
J. A. Prichard	Princeton
T. O. Ramsey	Princeton
H. H. Thurston	Princeton

MILLER COUNTY.

Rea. H. Allee	Olean
W. L. Allee	Olean
W. S. Allee	Olean
Ernest Benage	Iberia
Dr. John Benage	Iberia
Dr. Otto Benage	Iberia
Lon Brockman	Eldon
Sam Burton	Capps
J. L. Cummings.....	Tuscumbia
E. J. Davidson	Aurora Springs
Edgar DeVilbliss.....	Spring Garden
Ralph Harvey	Eldon
P. F. Hauenstein.....	Tuscumbia
F. W. Inglish	Olean
C. O. Jenkins	Spring Garden
O. O. Jenkins	Spring Garden
W. S. Johnson	Tuscumbia
Frederic Lombar	Tuscumbia
E. C. Weeks	Eldon

MISSISSIPPI COUNTY.

H. M. Brown	Charleston
E. J. Deal	Charleston
J. D. Deal	Charleston
J. M. Haw.....	Charleston
O. W. Joslyn.....	Charleston
Roy Ogilvie	Charleston
J. C. Russell.....	East Prairie

J. J. Russell.....	Charleston
Robert C. White.....	Bertrand
A. D. Simpson	Charleston
Dick P. Berry.....	Charleston

MONITEAU COUNTY.

Lon Aldridge	Latham
Helen E. Biggs.....	California
E. A. Briscoe.....	Tipton
M. C. Burk.....	Tipton
William Cole	Clarksburg
S. Cook	Clarksburg
W. R. Flynt	California
Mrs. W. R. Flynt.....	California
Luther Fry	Tipton
H. C. Freudenberger	Clarksburg
Dr. William Patterson	Tipton
Alta Robertson	Clarksburg
Alvin Robertson	Clarksburg
Olin Robertson	Clarksburg
E. Light Sprague	California
Phil H. Stephens	California
Kate Stewart	Clarksburg
Helen Williams	California
Dr. J. W. Marsh	Tipton
Russell Monroe	Tipton
T. Glasscock	Tipton
Sam. Newkirk	Tipton
N. Freudenberger	Clarksburg
R. M. Embry	California
Dr. William Reynolds	Lupus
E. E. Carey	Clarksburg
——— Newton	Latham
B. S. Couch	Tipton
O. Lynch	Tipton
Lucy Hazell	Tipton
Nora Renshaw	Tipton
A. V. Seitz	Jamestown
Dr. Squire Redmon	Tipton

MONROE COUNTY.

W. H. Alexander	Paris
W. D. Bannister	Monroe City
Charles M. Baker	Santa Fe
A. D. Bell	Monroe City
Samuel S. Bapell	Paris
Penn Brace	Paris
R. N. Bodine	Paris
J. T. Grigsby	Paris
C. E. Smith	Santa Fe
D. P. Violet	Florida
J. H. Whitecotton	Paris
George J. Walker	Monroe City
James P. Boyd	Paris
——— Carson	Monroe City
Dr. William T. Bell	Stoutsville
C. F. Henderson	Paris

MONTGOMERY COUNTY.

Dr. S. J. Burch	Rhineland
John T. Blair	Wellsville
B. F. Busch	Americus
J. M. Chandee	Jonesburg

Dr. S. S. Cox.....	Wellsville	J. R. Evans.....	Maryville
Dr. W. A. Crockett.....	Montgomery	Roy Godsey	Hopkins
Gertrude Fisher	Montgomery	James C. Grownay.....	Maryville
Rev. D. W. Graves.....	Montgomery	J. P. Keeler.....	Maryville
Dr. J. F. Graves.....	Montgomery	Cassius M. Lieb.....	Maryville
A. Y. Harrison.....	Mineola	C. O. Rundle.....	Burlington Junction
Harry S. Jacks	Montgomery	E. H. Jones.....	Parnell City
W. F. Hupe	Montgomery	Fred. Storm	Maryville
A. W. Lafferty.....	Montgomery	Mrs. C. M. Lieb.....	Maryville
W. W. Lewelling.....	Montgomery		
Oscar Morgan	Montgomery		
Dr. G. E. Muns.....	Montgomery		
J. V. Nebel.....	High Hill		
Dr. David Nowlin.....	Montgomery		
Rolla Paul	Montgomery		
George W. See	Montgomery		
M. E. Vermillion.....	Middletown		
O. A. Wilson.....	Wellsville		

MORGAN COUNTY.

Samuel Daniels	Versailles
Mrs. Ed. Harrison.....	Barnett
Mrs. P. S. Harrison.....	Excelsior
Conway Jones	Versailles
F. P. Jones	Versailles
A. B. Knipmeyer.....	Versailles
A. A. Knoop	Versailles
R. A. Norfleet.....	Excelsior
A. L. Ross	Versailles
W. A. Taylor.....	Versailles

NEW MADRID COUNTY.

Charles M. Barnes.....	Marston
A. R. Hunter.....	New Madrid
Harry Jasper	New Madrid
Albert Lee	New Madrid
Robert E. Mott.....	New Madrid
Murray Phillips	New Madrid
H. C. Riley.....	New Madrid
William Riley	New Madrid
James K. Robbins.....	New Madrid
W. A. Stacy	New Madrid
Howard Steel	New Madrid
R. S. Rutledge	New Madrid
W. H. Marshall.....	Morehouse

NEWTON COUNTY.

Hugh Armstrong	Neosho
R. Fred. Jones.....	Neosho
Hampton Moran	Neosho
Chas. E. Prettyman, Jr.....	Neosho
Leslie Rice	Neosho
L. D. Rice	Neosho
Sam. Rice	Neosho
Horace C. Roark.....	Neosho
John C. Walker	Neosho
Ilus M. Lee.....	Neosho

NODAWAY COUNTY.

Dr. F. R. Anthony	Maryville
Hettie Anthony	Maryville
H. McF. Dungan	Hopkins

J. R. Evans.....	Maryville
Roy Godsey	Hopkins
James C. Grownay.....	Maryville
J. P. Keeler.....	Maryville
Cassius M. Lieb.....	Maryville
C. O. Rundle.....	Burlington Junction
E. H. Jones.....	Parnell City
Fred. Storm	Maryville
Mrs. C. M. Lieb.....	Maryville

OREGON COUNTY.

Thomas L. Gann.....	Alton
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OSAGE COUNTY.

Dr. W. P. Mahon.....	Chamois
Z. McKnight	Chamois
John P. Peters	Chamois

OZARK COUNTY.

J. J. Kyle	Thornfield
Elmer Pearcy	Thornfield
J. W. Pumphrey	Bakersfield
Dr. J. T. White.....	Gainesville

PEMISCOT COUNTY.

Sam. J. Corbet.....	Caruthersville
Charles B. Faris.....	Caruthersville
John Faris	Caruthersville
Corydon Garrett	Caruthersville
Dr. M. H. Hudgings.....	Caruthersville
Carl Huffman	Caruthersville
J. D. Huffman	Caruthersville
Wm. Allen Ward.....	Caruthersville

PERRY COUNTY.

Samuel Bond	Perryville
G. L. Cashion	Perryville
Edward Robb	Perryville
Robert M. Wilson.....	Perryville

PETTIS COUNTY.

Dr. Charles L. Parkhurst.....	Houstonia
William Parmerlee	Sedalia
Rosina Hayman	Houstonia
Bruce Barnett	Sedalia
George Barnett	Sedalia
O. M. Barnett	Sedalia
Reuben Gentry	Sedalia
Lee Gentry	Sedalia
C. A. Jenkins.....	Longwood
Pearl Ferguson	Houstonia
Dr. J. T. Brown.....	Houstonia
C. W. Bente.....	Sedalia
Dr. W. T. Bishop.....	Hughesville
Irene Blair	Sedalia
Jessie Blair	Sedalia
H. H. Bronson	Sedalia
P. E. Briscoe.....	Green Ridge
E. E. Codding.....	Sedalia

J. Decker	Sedalia
C. A. Deppe	Sedalia
Augustus C. Dow	Georgetown
Harvey D. Dow	Sedalia
E. B. Garner	Sedalia
R. J. Gentry	Sedalia
J. A. Gilker	Sedalia
E. N. Harrison	Sedalia
P. D. Hastain	Sedalia
John T. Heard	Sedalia
R. A. Higdon	Sedalia
Louis Hoffman	Sedalia
Mrs. L. Hoffman	Sedalia
Philip Lamm	Sedalia
Frank Leach	Sedalia
George DeWitt Lee	Sedalia
George F. Longan	Sedalia
Gertrude Maltby	Sedalia
Daisy McGowan	Sedalia
M. A. McGruder	Sedalia
Jennie Norton	Sedalia
William H. Powell	Sedalia
A. L. Shortridge	Sedalia
H. B. Sinnott	Sedalia
P. B. Stratton	Sedalia
Cad Todd	Sedalia
James White	La Monte
John C. Williams	Sedalia
Charles E. Yeater	Sedalia
George Lamm	Sedalia

PHELPS COUNTY.

E. W. Buskett	Rolla
I. P. Frazier	Rolla
J. C. Draper	Rolla
T. Dyer	Rolla
F. R. Cowles	Rolla
J. B. Harrison	Rolla

PIKE COUNTY.

Dr. M. O. Biggs	Bowling Green
Garnett Blair	Bowling Green
E. E. Campbell	Louisiana
Mrs. Champ Clark	Bowling Green
Alex. Cooper	Paynesville
James T. Douglas	Frankford
A. D. Foster	Springdale
B. W. Fry	Louisiana
Mrs. Mollie L. Fry	Louisiana
Mrs. D'Arline McNutt Holcomb	Bowling Green
Carson Jamison	Annada
Alonzo Lawrence	Bowling Green
F. S. Lonsdale	Ashley
Dr. F. S. Love	Bowling Green
J. W. Matson	Louisiana
Robert A. May	Louisiana
J. E. McPike	Bowling Green
Tom Nalley, Jr.	Louisiana
R. R. Rowley	Louisiana
Sam. W. Sparrow	Louisiana
Joseph Tapley	Bowling Green
Miss Watson	Louisiana
Blanche Younker	Louisiana

Dr. Hurley Wilcoxon	Bowling Green
Dr. Sylvester Ragan	Spencerburg
Mae Thomason	Louisiana

PLATTE COUNTY.

Dixie Baldwin	Platte City
Sid. Beery	Platte City
A. D. Burns	Platte City
J. H. Humphrey	Stillings
J. C. Campbell	Stillings
J. E. Olvis	Stillings
Hattie McKee	Stillings
James Shickles	Farley
Otis Jacks	Camden Point
Frank Willhite	Linkville
Mrs. M. H. Clark	Platte City
W. T. Clements	Platte City
Dr. Grundy Coffey	Platte City
J. W. Coots	Platte City
Lee Dresser	Platte City
A. P. Fulcher	Tracy
J. S. Hamm	Weston
J. O. Johnson	Platte City
Mrs. Charles Miller	Platte City
Guy B. Park	Platte City
Norval Wilson	Settles Station
George Zarn	Platte City
W. H. Gabbert	Dearborn
T. T. Thomas	Edgerton
Charles Gustin	Edgerton
Z. Sam. Collins	Smithville
Canly Hawkens	Weston
Amos Marshall	Platte City
B. F. Hamm	Platte City
M. L. Dix	Dearborn

POLK COUNTY.

O. O. Askren	Bolivar
L. Cunningham	Bolivar
L. G. Jones	Slagle
Ora J. McLane	Humansville
C. H. Skinker	Bolivar
C. W. Viles	Bolivar
L. C. Viles	Bolivar
A. Williams	Bolivar

PULASKI COUNTY.

Samuel T. Rollins	Waynesville
Frank H. Wright	Richland
W. H. Locker	Waynesville

PUTNAM COUNTY.

Lawrence Bonfoey	Unionville
G. James	Lucerne
J. H. Putnam	Hartford
Berten Lee Robinson	Unionville
J. C. McKinley	Unionville
Dr. J. H. Holman	Unionville
Guy Weatherford	Unionville
William Marshall	Unionville
Orris Wentworth	Unionville
Frank D. Goul	Unionville

Eustace Berry	Unionville
Neal Marshall	Unionville
Percy Bonfoey	Unionville

RALLS COUNTY.

J. O. Allison	New London
E. T. Bell	Hatch
O. C. Bondurant	Nadine
Jack Briscoe	New London
G. W. Calvert, Jr.	Nadine
S. S. Carroll	Perry
Geo. Clark	Center
J. A. Coil	Hutchinson
J. H. Coil	Hutchinson
R. M. Downing	New London
Chas. T. Hays	New London
Benj. Hulse	New London
E. W. Keithley	Center
Mrs. E. W. Keithley	Center
Kirtley Lynch	Noonan
R. C. Strode	New London
Dave Wallace	New London
Urton Watson	New London
Timothy Waters	Nadine
Marion McFarland	Rensselaer
Jno. McFarland	Rensselaer
Jno. Northcutt	Saverton
Timothy Waters	Nadine
Wm. Strode	Spalding
Roy McFarland	Rensselaer

RANDOLPH COUNTY.

Frank S. Balthis	Huntsville
Jas. Alex. Berry	Moberly
W. Bowers	Moberly
Willard P. Cave	Moberly
Effie Dossey	Moberly
L. U. Doyle	Moberly
Edwin Elliott	Moberly
Forrest G. Ferris	Moberly
A. C. Gladney	Moberly
Aubrey R. Hammett	Huntsville
Frank B. Harvey	Moberly
Julia Harvey	Moberly
Bolivar S. Head	Moberly
Fannie Hogan	Moberly
S. O. Hunter	Moberly
Robert E. Jarvis	Moberly
J. C. Lilly	Moberly
H. H. Lotter	Moberly
T. J. Lowery	Huntsville
Dr. C. W. Mangus	Moberly
Claude Marshall	Moberly
Rolla R. Rothwell	Moberly
Mrs. Rolla R. Rothwell	Moberly
Will A. Rothwell	Moberly
Henry Terrill	Moberly
Lizzie Terrill	Moberly
J. W. Wight, Jr.	Moberly
C. G. Williams	Moberly
Annie Wood	Moberly
Frank T. Woods	Moberly
O. H. Turner	Higbee
Olin H. Moore	Moberly

Pearl Ross	Moberly
Mrs. Leila S. Buck	Moberly
Jno. Baxter	Moberly
W. H. Wilson	Moberly
Vincent Terrill	Moberly
Mrs. L. L. Wayland	Moberly
Mrs. W. F. Moore, Jr.	Moberly
Roy Thornerberg	Moberly
W. T. Austin	Huntsville
James E. Rucker	Higbee
Flora Whiteford	Higbee

RAY COUNTY.

M. M. Bogie	Richmond
Rector Bogie	Richmond
D. B. Brady	Richmond
Allan T. Broughton	Hardin
C. A. Chenault	Richmond
Clarence Child	Richmond
Claude Crowley	Richmond
G. W. Crowley	Richmond
F. P. Divelbiss	Richmond
J. H. Estes	Richmond
Fowler Graham	Richmond
Marvin Grimes	Hardin
Chas. Gross	Lawson
A. P. Hamilton	Richmond
Geo. Lavelock	Richmond
Thos. Lavelock	Richmond
Elmer T. McGaugh	Richmond
Jonus Morris	Richmond
E. W. Patton	Richmond
C. T. Shepherd	Hardin
Harry B. Smith	Richmond
C. B. Shotwell	Richmond
T. B. Towler	Richmond
P. Van Trump	Elmira
H. P. Woodson	Richmond
Henry R. Buchanan	Richmond

REYNOLDS COUNTY.

Z. C. Smith	Centerville
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RIPLEY COUNTY.

J. E. Foard	Doniphan
Thos. F. Lane	Doniphan
W. W. Martin	Doniphan
J. A. Presson	Doniphan
J. C. Sheppard	Doniphan

ST. CHARLES COUNTY.

Ora A. Keithley	O'Fallon
Henry Knippenberg	Femme Osage
Mitchell Castlio,	Mechanicsville
J. H. Pringle	Foristell
Thos. E. Corley	St. Paul

ST. CLAIR COUNTY.

Lee Crook	Osceola
J. Ed. Crook	Osceola
Dr. J. B. Gathright	Appleton City

M. W. Gathright	Appleton City
Jno. A. Gilbreath	Appleton City
J. C. Hargus	Osceola
Shrader P. Howell	Appleton City
William C. Lucas	Osceola
H. E. Robinson	Appleton City
R. D. Robinson	Appleton City
Clyne Smith	Roseoe
G. A. Theilman	Appleton City

ST. FRANCOIS COUNTY.

L. N. Gray	Bonne Terre
Lee Heighly	Farmington
W. L. Hensley	Farmington
Ed. Mahn	Bonne Terre
F. O. Poston	Bonne Terre
R. A. Swink	Farmington
C. P. Wilkinson	Farmington
Alvin Rucker	Farmington
F. J. Thompson	Flat River
Wm. F. Wilkinson	Farmington
E. A. Rozier	Farmington
Lida May Swink	Farmington

STE. GENEVIEVE COUNTY.

W. C. Boverie	Ste Genevieve
Geo. Leavenworth	Ste Genevieve
Lawrence H. Vaeth	Ste Genevieve
Stuart M. Wood	Ste Genevieve

ST. LOUIS COUNTY.

Le Roy Brownfield	Pattonville
W. A. Blackwell	Pattonville
Cornelia Brossard	Kirkwood
Henri Chomean	Clayton
Samuel F. Crecelius	Mehlville
S. M. Ford	Jennings Station
W. W. Griffith	Ferguson
R. R. Hogan	Webster Groves
Mrs. Ernest Kroeger	Webster Groves
B. L. Matthews	Clayton
O. H. B. Turner	Maplewood
A. E. Gardner	Maplewood
H. L. Stevens	Lake F. O.
B. C. Stevens	Clayton
R. H. Stevens	Clayton
S. W. Shinkle	Kirkwood
Belle Lauman	Wellston
Conway Bates	Clayton
— Mottin	Florissant
— Meyers	Florissant
Mrs. Joseph Christine	Ferguson
A. W. Brent	Kirkwood
Buell Matthews	Clayton
Mrs. A. W. Brent	Kirkwood

SALINE COUNTY.

C. T. Jackson	Miami
E. G. Alexander	Blackburn
Ralph Alexander	Blackburn
Milton Allison	Marshall
P. H. Beamer	Blackburn

Virginia Bell	Miami
Paul Biggs	Arrow Rock
C. J. Blackburn	Blackburn
M. P. Blackburn	Blackburn
F. M. Burrus	Miami
G. W. Carpenter	Miami
Mabel Carpenter	Miami
Lou B. Caldwell	Slater
Jas. Cooney	Marshall
A. J. Davis	Hardeman
Geo. F. Davis	Marshall
Joseph B. Davis	Marshall
Dr. J. H. Davidson	Hardeman
Jas. M. Denny	Marshall
Ralph H. Duggins	Marshall
Dr. Robert Durrett	Orearville
Raymond S. Edmonds	Miami
Ab Gore	Marshall
Henry D. Grady	Miami
Gordon Groves	Blackburn
Dr. Jos. Ed. Harris	Marshall
Sam Hill	Slater
C. H. Hitchborn	Miami
Wm. L. Irvine	Fairville
Wm. G. Lynch	Marshall
Martin P. Lyons	Marshall
E. D. Martin	Marshall
Dr. M. S. McGuire	Arrow Rock
Jno. J. McKeever	Shackleford
Len Murrell	Napton
W. B. Napton	Marshall
Ella Parrish	Miami
W. E. Rainey	Marshall
Geo. G. Robertson	Marshall
F. O. Shepard	Arrow Rock
Dr. J. M. Stouffer	Napton
Herbert Striker	Marshall
W. M. Striker	Marshall
Lucian Thompson	Slater
A. J. Trigg	Marshall
Sidney J. Wheeler	Miami
Phylander Young	Miami
Albert E. Parkhurst	Sweetsprings
N. T. Adams	Marshall
Dr. C. W. Caldwell	Slater
E. G. Caldwell	Slater
E. A. Caldwell	Slater
Mabel Price	Slater
J. B. Land	Slater
J. C. Bridges	Slater
G. C. Troy	Slater
J. W. M. Major	Blackburn
Dr. F. M. Wilson	Marshall
J. B. Land	Slater
J. B. Gouldin	Marshall
Chas. Potter	Marshall
Chas. E. Fulton	Malta Bend
Bud Dawes	Orearville
Lucy Burrus	Miami

SCHUYLER COUNTY.

A. A. Justice	Lancaster
A. D. Cripps	Queen City
Rosa Crump	Lancaster
Reverdy Eason	Lancaster

Isaac Minear	Lancaster
D. E. Morris	Lancaster
Chas. E. Murrell	Queen City
Irvin O'Briant	Lancaster
F. C. Shafer	Lancaster
C. C. Fogle	Lancaster

SCOTLAND COUNTY.

Robert M. Barnes	Memphis
J. O. Boyd	Memphis
Dr. E. C. Brainard	Memphis
E. A. Cox	Rutledge
Ruth Hitch	Memphis
Maude Foster	Memphis
Gale Holley	Memphis
J. L. Sanders	Memphis
J. Adam Schenck	Memphis
David Schenck, Jr.	Memphis
Chas. G. Simon	Memphis
Hudson V. Smoot	Memphis
L. P. Roberts	Memphis

SCOTT COUNTY.

Ed. Anderson	Commerce
Dr. T. R. Frazer	Commerce
Lloyd Fullenwider	Sikeston
Mike Heisserer	Benton
Louis L. Hunter	Morley
Dr. W. S. Hutton	Kelso
Jos. L. Moore	Commerce
S. J. Wade	Scott County
Chas. M. Wylie	Commerce
Jno. Beardley	Commerce
Steve B. Hunter	Sikeston
E. D. Vogt	Commerce

SHANNON COUNTY.

L. S. Lovan	Winona
F. P. Osborn	Gomez
J. B. Searcy	Eminence
G. S. Sizemore	Eminence
David Meeker	Birch Tree

SHELBY COUNTY.

Alice Baker	Shelbina
Mabel Bates	Shelbina
C. P. Bodine	Shelbina
Walter Bragg	Shelbina
Ida Dobyn	Shelbina
E. W. Jewett	Bethel
H. H. Jewett	Shelbina
Ida Jewett	Shelbina
Martha Jewett	Shelbina
Roy D. Lasley	Shelbina
Roy Homer Love	Clarence
Dr. Robert Maupin	Cherrybox
W. W. Metthell	Shelbyville
Mrs. D. G. Minter	Shelbina
C. L. Ried	Shelbina
B. T. Willis	Shelbina
Jno. H. Wood	Shelbina
Mary Miller	Shelbina

STODDARD COUNTY.

Ruth O. Covington	Dexter
Rudolph Houck	Bloomfield
Wm. F. Smith	Essex
A. T. Welborn	Bloomfield
Luther Winchester	Essex
H. M. Hughes	Bloomfield
R. E. Bailey	Bloomfield
Geo. Houck, Jr.	Bloomfield
W. L. Hodge	Bloomfield
Mack Richardson	Bloomfield
Charles Buck	Bloomfield
J. B. Buck	Bloomfield
Franz Weber	Bloomfield
Harry E. Alexander	Bloomfield

STONE COUNTY.

Albert Peters	Crane
Joseph C. Watkins	Galena

*SULLIVAN COUNTY.

J. A. Carmack	Bute
J. E. Ford	Osgood

TANEY COUNTY.

J. C. L. McKnight	Forsyth
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TEXAS COUNTY.

W. E. Barton	Houston
C. E. Covert	Houston
Wesley Craven	Licking
Riley Murrell	David
W. A. Riggs	Houston
I. N. Windsor	Licking
J. D. Young	Houston

VERNON COUNTY.

E. K. Atkinson	Nevada
Sam Atkinson	Nevada
Fred Birdseye	Nevada
J. Rusk Blevins	Moundville
Jas. N. Coil	Nevada
George Davis	Avola
G. D. Edwards	Nevada
Mrs. G. D. Edwards	Nevada
Irvin Gordon	Nevada
C. H. Graves	Nevada
J. B. Johnson	Nevada
Wm. C. Key	Nevada
Florian Lacoff	Nevada
J. F. Robinson	Nevada
Judson W. Smith	Nevada
Ethel B. Swearingen	Nevada

WARREN COUNTY.

F. A. Boehmer	Warrenton
Edward W. Bohn	Truesdale
E. A. Fuesmeier	Wright City
Dr. A. W. Graham	Warrenton

W. H. Morse	.....	Warrenton
Mrs. A. W. Graham	.....	Warrenton
E. W. Bohn	.....	Warrenton

WASHINGTON COUNTY.

Adella M. Breckenridge	.....	Caledonia
Chas. A. Cole	.....	Quaker
Norman J. Cole	.....	Quaker
Winfred B. Cole	.....	Quaker
Wm. J. Dent	.....	Caledonia
Luther W. Tennyson	.....	Irondale
F. E. Williams	.....	Belgrade

WAYNE COUNTY.

Emma Atkins	.....	Wayne County
J. K. Clubb	.....	Greenville
Dr. Chas. Davis	.....	Hiram
R. H. Davis	.....	Greenville
R. H. Davis	.....	Piedmont
Alice Harvey	.....	Wayne County
Octa Krimminger	.....	Wayne County
Merit M. Sheets	.....	Wayne County
R. L. Ward	.....	Greenville
Myra Withers	.....	Wayne County

WEBSTER COUNTY.

Louis Beazley	.....	Seymour
Jas. Case	.....	Marshfield
A. H. Davis	.....	Seymour
Jos. R. Garner	.....	Niangua
J. E. Haynes	.....	Marshfield
Franklin E. Jennings	.....	Seymour
Wm. T. McMahan	.....	Seymour
Dora Newton	.....	Seymour
J. P. Smith	.....	Marshfield
Thos. P. Whittenburg	.....	Niangua

WORTH COUNTY.

Edward Kelso	.....	Grant City
W. Ray Roberts	.....	Allendale
Della Wilkinson	.....	Allendale
Alma Z. Willhite	.....	Grant City
Ethel B. Willhite	.....	Grant City
J. V. Willhite	.....	Grant City
Frank Willhite	.....	Grant City

WRIGHT COUNTY.

Arthur Bailey	.....	Mountain Grove
Chas. H. Edwards	.....	Hartville
Albert Hensley	.....	Grovespring
Wm. B. Hoag	.....	Mountain Grove
Geo. Hunter	.....	Mansfield
Luther Hunter	.....	Hartville
J. Frank Meador	.....	Mountain Grove
Jno. Moore	.....	Hartville
G. C. Murrell	.....	Hartville
N. A. Murrell	.....	Hartville
C. A. Newton	.....	Manes
Howe Steele	Hartville
T. J. Walker	Norwood

E. B. Garner	Hartville
Florence Lynch	Mountain Grove
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CITY OF ST. LOUIS.

M. M. Anderson	St. Louis
Vassie Ballard	St. Louis
Joe Barth	St. Louis
Joseph Barton	.....	St. Louis
Jno. Bishop	.....	St. Louis
A. G. Black	.....	St. Louis
David R. Blanton	.....	St. Louis
Auther Browning	.....	St. Louis
Roy L. Bunch	.....	St. Louis
Sam Burchard	.....	St. Louis
Sam Campbell	.....	St. Louis
J. F. Conran	.....	St. Louis
W. R. Craven	.....	St. Louis
Jno. L. Deister	.....	St. Louis
A. H. Ohmann-Dumesnil	.....	St. Louis
Dr. Jno. H. Duncan	.....	St. Louis
Chas. A. Fach	.....	St. Louis
Norwood Fitch	.....	St. Louis
Jno. T. Garrett	.....	St. Louis
R. P. Garrett	.....	St. Louis
Wm. O. Gatewood	.....	St. Louis
E. T. Gillaspy	.....	St. Louis
R. F. Grady	.....	St. Louis
Chas. M. Hamilton	.....	St. Louis
V. M. Harris	.....	St. Louis
Jno. W. Harrison	.....	St. Louis
Curtis Haydon	.....	St. Louis
L. Haywood	.....	St. Louis
Dr. Frank L. Henderson	.....	St. Louis
Jas. A. Henderson	.....	St. Louis
W. W. Henderson	.....	St. Louis
Wm. Hilkerbaumer	.....	St. Louis
Curtis Hill	.....	St. Louis
Warwick M. Hough	.....	St. Louis
Wm. T. Jones	.....	St. Louis
R. O. Kennard	.....	St. Louis
Dr. Clarence Loeb	.....	St. Louis
Dr. H. W. Loeb	.....	St. Louis
Roy Macfarlane	.....	St. Louis
Frank J. McCaslin	.....	St. Louis
J. S. McIntyre	.....	St. Louis
Dr. Jesse H. Myer	.....	St. Louis
Franklin Miller	.....	St. Louis
G. H. Moore	.....	St. Louis
W. D. Moore	.....	St. Louis
Jno. H. Overall	.....	St. Louis
Harry Parker	.....	St. Louis
Emmett Pew	.....	St. Louis
Hiram Phillips	.....	St. Louis
R. H. Phillips	.....	St. Louis
Roy H. Pinkley	.....	St. Louis
Geo. S. Pollard	.....	St. Louis
E. O. Potter	.....	St. Louis
Walbridge Powell	.....	St. Louis
W. F. Randolph	.....	St. Louis
Jas. Luke Russell	.....	St. Louis
M. K. Salmon	.....	St. Louis
Dr. E. M. Senseny	.....	St. Louis
Shinkle	.....	St. Louis
G. B. Smiley	.....	St. Louis
Kimbrough Stone	.....	St. Louis

Royall H. Switzler	St. Louis	Mrs. Jno. Warren	St. Louis
Wm. F. Switzler	St. Louis	Dr. M. B. Harris	St. Louis
Chas. Talbert	St. Louis	Henry J. Gerling	St. Louis
W. A. Taylor	St. Louis	Wm. S. Harn	St. Louis
G. A. Thompson	St. Louis	E. N. Robinson	St. Louis
Dr. G. H. Thompson	St. Louis	Mrs. Florence Johnston	St. Louis
Guy Titsworth	St. Louis	Odon Guitar, Jr.	St. Louis
Clarence Truitt	St. Louis	Gus. Gerling	St. Louis
Robt. Frank Walker	St. Louis	Mrs. Letitia Bolton	St. Louis
E. E. Wall	St. Louis	Fred Steltemeyer	St. Louis
W. W. Walters	St. Louis	Karl Kimmel	St. Louis
Wm. Weigle	St. Louis	Clarence T. Case	St. Louis
Aikman Welch	St. Louis	Oscar D. Peper	St. Louis
O. A. Wilson	St. Louis	Chas. P. Martin	St. Louis
Chas. E. Young	St. Louis	— Keller	St. Louis
H. T. Curtright	St. Louis	Emil Y. Meyer	St. Louis
Helen M. Evers	St. Louis	Wm. Steinkamp	St. Louis
T. J. Eppes	St. Louis	E. B. Waterworth	St. Louis
M. F. Gordon	St. Louis	C. O. Wright	St. Louis
M. G. Gorin	St. Louis	Thos. Nalley	St. Louis
C. L. Gallant	St. Louis	Wm. L. Harn	St. Louis
W. R. Gentry	St. Louis	Thos. W. Mobrey	St. Louis
H. B. Hilgeman	St. Louis	Frank Weltner	St. Louis
Roy A. Hockensmith	St. Louis	C. G. Rathmann	St. Louis
V. B. Kieffer	St. Louis	Dr. Ozias Paquin	St. Louis
Miss E. C. Kirchner	St. Louis	Mrs. Emily Hutchings	St. Louis
E. P. Horner	St. Louis	E. D. Smith	St. Louis
Dr. T. J. Irish	St. Louis	J. R. Massengale	St. Louis
O. T. Johnson	St. Louis	J. W. Skelley	St. Louis
Mrs. H. J. Gerling	St. Louis	W. A. Palmer	St. Louis
Dr. LeGrand Atwood	St. Louis	F. S. Lyman	St. Louis
I. V. Barth	St. Louis	Lloyd Lewis	St. Louis
W. Y. Bean	St. Louis	G. A. Irvine	St. Louis
Amanda F. Becker	St. Louis	A. J. Haverstick	St. Louis
C. H. L. Beckers	St. Louis	Dr. E. E. Haverstick	St. Louis
Tom Bond	St. Louis	Dr. J. B. Hardy	St. Louis
W. L. Bohnencamp	St. Louis	J. W. Graves	St. Louis
C. E. Beyers	St. Louis	F. Y. Gladney	St. Louis
Levi Chubbuck	St. Louis	Dr. R. L. Bird	St. Louis
Dr. M. F. Brown	St. Louis	J. F. Bogy	St. Louis
N. S. Brown	St. Louis	R. H. Hunter	St. Louis
S. Buckner	St. Louis	Upton M. Young	St. Louis
M. H. Burchard	St. Louis	T. A. Rissell	St. Louis
Tom N. Dysart	St. Louis	Dr. A. L. Fulton	St. Louis
Hal Colman	St. Louis	Celcus Price	St. Louis
Victor Moberly	St. Louis	Dr. C. C. Morris	St. Louis
Mildred McConathy	St. Louis	Luke Evans	St. Louis
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E. Porter Peers	St. Louis	Mrs. Joseph Christine	St. Louis
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J. D. Rippey	St. Louis	Frank Merryman	St. Louis
O. E. Saylor	St. Louis		

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BULLETIN OF THE UNIVERSITY OF MISSOURI.

VOL. IV.

APRIL, 1903.

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DEPARTMENT OF LAW.

Historical Statement.

The Legislative Act establishing the University was approved 11 February, 1839. The University was located at Columbia, which is now a beautiful city of 6,000 inhabitants, midway between St. Louis and Kansas City, on the Wabash Railroad and also on the Missouri, Kansas and Texas, and the cornerstone of the main building was laid 4 July, 1840. The School of Mines and Metallurgy, a Department of the University, was located at Rolla, Missouri.

Resources.

Our buildings, grounds, books, and other equipment, are valued at more than \$1,300,000, not including the campus or the grounds for Botany, Horticulture, and Agriculture. The endowment, bearing interest at 5 or 6 per cent is \$1,230,000. The income from the United States Government (Hatch and Morrill Acts) is about \$38,138 a year. Moreover, the Legislature makes appropriations biennially. There is some income from fees for the libraries and laboratories. There are 47,000 acres of unsold land. A State Collateral Inheritance Tax gives us about \$120,000 a year. The income of the whole University, from all sources and for all departments, in each of the calendar years 1902 and 1903 is about \$420,000.

Tuition Fee.

It is one of the foremost purposes of this University to place higher education within the reach of all who are intellectually and morally qualified to receive it. Therefore, tuition is free in all Departments—Graduate, Academic, Department of Education, Medicine, College of Agriculture, Engineering, Mines and Metallurgy. In these Departments the only charges are a library fee of \$5.00 a session and small laboratory deposits covering the cost of materials used by the students. In the Department of Law the only charge is a library fee of \$10 a year.

Expenses.

The expenses for room, board, books, and fees vary from \$130 to \$200 a year. For law students who

board in our club houses these expenses need not exceed \$130. For those who get the best board in private families the expenses mentioned above need not exceed \$200 a year. The fees in some colleges and universities will bear all expenses here.

Buildings. Observatory, Anatomical Laboratory, three Dormitories, Agricultural Farm buildings, Horticulture building, Greenhouses, Law building, Medical building, Chemical Laboratory, President's house, Museum, Agricultural Hall, Engineering, Mechanic Arts, Power house, Academic Hall, Hospital. Our School of Mines at Rolla has four buildings.

Libraries. We have a large library for general readers, and a number of department libraries for professors and advanced students. These libraries contain about 50,000 bound volumes. The law library contains 10,000 volumes and is being added to every month. Besides the libraries of the University, the collections of the State Historical Society, which contain 25,000 volumes, are accessible to our students.

Open to Women. All Departments are open to women. A suite of rooms, in Academic Hall, comfortable, beautifully furnished, and strictly private, is reserved for their special use. These rooms are presided over by a Matron. A new Dormitory for women will be ready for occupancy this fall.

Requirements for Entrance. A good high school education, or its full equivalent, is demanded for admission. Moreover, the applicant must submit evidence of good moral character. We do not desire students who are not intellectually and morally qualified.

Religious Influences. Almost all denominations are represented at Columbia. Few towns of its size in the West can be compared with it in the excellence of its churches. The University has a zealous chapter of the Young Men's Christian Association, and one of the Young Women's Christian Association. There is a students' prayer meeting at eight o'clock every morning. Prayers by officers of the University also are held every morning. Attendance upon religious exercises is voluntary.

Athletic Sports. Our students have associations for foot ball, base ball, basket ball, track athletics, and lawn tennis. There is a good gymnasium for men and another for women. The athletic field and the golf links are excellent.

Debating Clubs.

Our students are interested in debating. Much success has attended our contestants in inter-collegiate and inter-university debates.

Opportuni- ties in Mis- souri.

Missouri contains 69,415 square miles—nearly 3,000 more than New England. The population is 3,106,665. The assessed valuation of property (about one-third of the real value) is \$1,200,000,000. While the development of its resources has scarcely begun, it is the fifth state in the Union in population and also in wealth, and the seventh in manufactures. For agriculture and for mining it is justly famous. It is a land of opportunity for enterprising young men. The best introduction to any state is through its university. Our students represent nearly every county in Missouri.

Courses of Study in Law.

The undergraduate course of study leading to the degree of Bachelor of Laws has been extended to three school years. The studies embrace the general subjects of substantive law and remedial procedure, as prevailing in the United States, and as administered by the state and federal courts.

Require- ments for Admission to First Class.

No examination in law is required for admission to the *first* year class provided application is made at the beginning of the year. If application for admission is made after work has been in progress the candidate must submit to examination on the subjects accomplished by the class at the date of his entry. If he should fail on one or two subjects only, a further examination may (in exceptional cases) be accorded him, and he may be admitted upon condition that the work be made up at such time as may be appointed.

Require- ments for Admission to Junior Class.

No one will be admitted to the Junior class unless he applies at the beginning of the year, and is qualified in the work of the first year. If he should fail on one or two subjects of the first year he may be admitted in exceptional cases, upon condition that he make up his deficiency at such time as may be appointed. Applicants may be admitted to the Junior class upon certificates from approved law schools showing that they have accomplished the work of the first year or its equivalent. Certificates of admission to the bar will not be accepted.

Senior Class. No one is admitted to the Senior class except applicants who have accomplished the work of the Junior year as resident members of the Junior class in this University, or in some law school belonging to the Association of American Law Schools, and who apply at the beginning of the year. Members of the Senior class accomplishing the studies of the third year receive the degree of Bachelor of Laws. This degree admits the holder of it to the bar of the state of Missouri, on motion, without examination.

Graduate Course. A course of one year is maintained for graduates, who wish to continue their work for that period of time. All graduates accomplishing it receive the degree of Master of Laws.

Special Class. For admission to instruction as *special* students, the same moral qualifications are required which are prescribed for admission to the other classes, but if the applicant is twenty-one years of age, the qualification of high school attainments will not be required for his admission as a special student. Such special students will not be considered as candidates for graduation.

Enrollment. The enrollment in the Department of Law during the current year is 111 students. In the whole University nearly 1,700 have been enrolled.

Academic Facilities. The connection of the Law Department with the University enables the law student, without additional charge, to take instruction in other Departments. Some members of every class have found it convenient to pursue such studies as Latin, French, Logic, English, Political Economy, History, Stenography, Elocution, etc.

Instruction. The instruction is conducted by a corps of resident professors who devote their whole time to teaching, research, and writing. Non-resident lecturers instruct in various special subjects during the year. Each session opens on the second Tuesday of September and closes on the first Wednesday in June.

Catalogue. If this circular interests you, write for a catalogue of the University or of any department. The special announcement of the Law Department which contains full information for those intending to enter a law school will be sent on application to Irvin Switzler, Registrar of the University of Missouri, or John D. Lawson, Dean of the Law Department, Columbia, Missouri.

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BULLETIN OF THE UNIVERSITY OF MISSOURI

VOL. IV.

JUNE, 1903

NO. 6

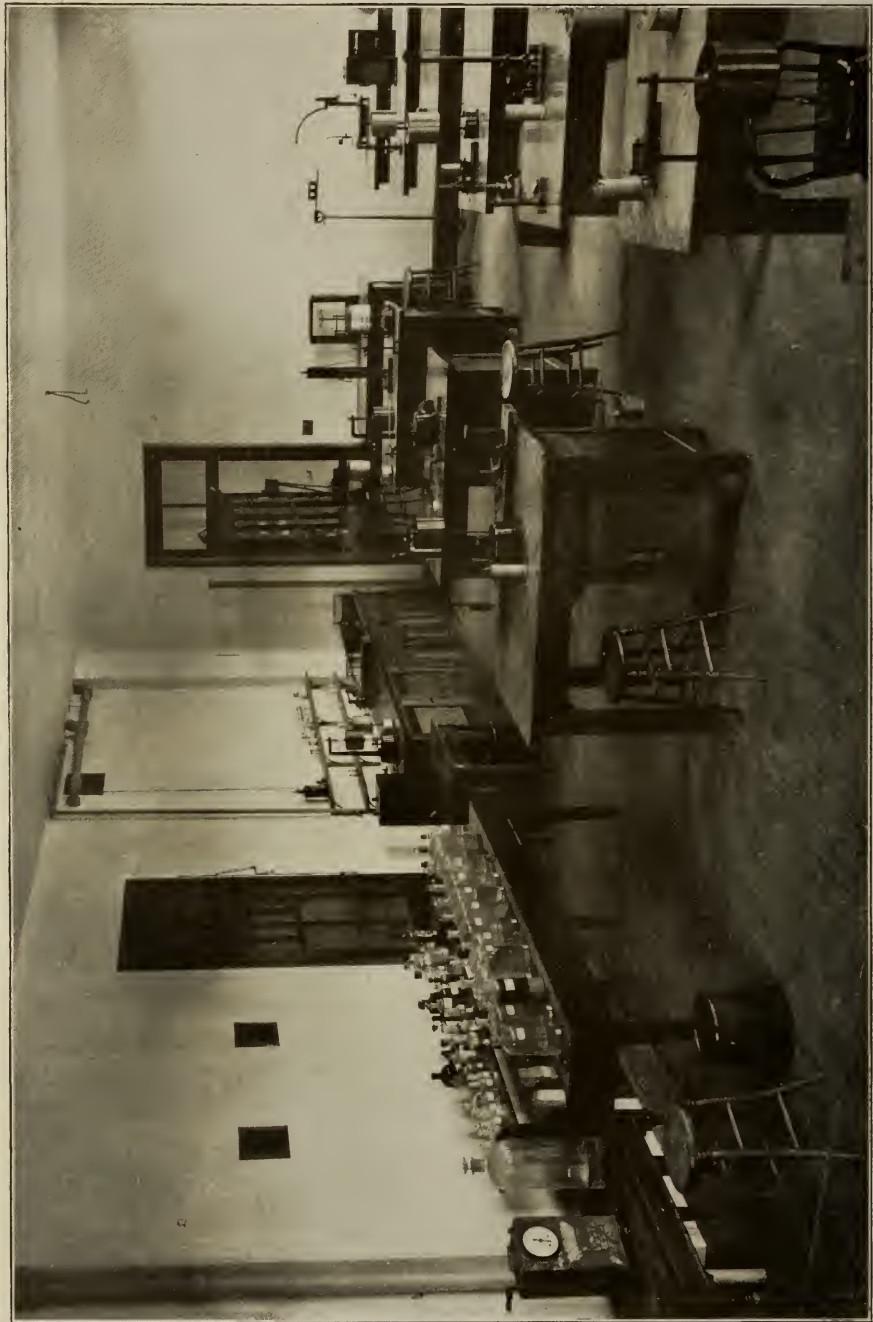
DEPARTMENT OF MEDICINE



ENTRANCE TO THE NEW MEDICAL LABORATORIES

Published by the University of Missouri. Issued monthly. Entered April 12, 1902, at Columbia, Missouri, as second-class matter, under act of Congress of July 16, 1894.

LABORATORY OF EXPERIMENTAL PHYSIOLOGY



LABORATORY OF RELATIONAL ANATOMY





PARKER MEMORIAL HOSPITAL—THE DEAN'S OFFICE



PARKER MEMORIAL HOSPITAL.—THE SOUTH WARD.



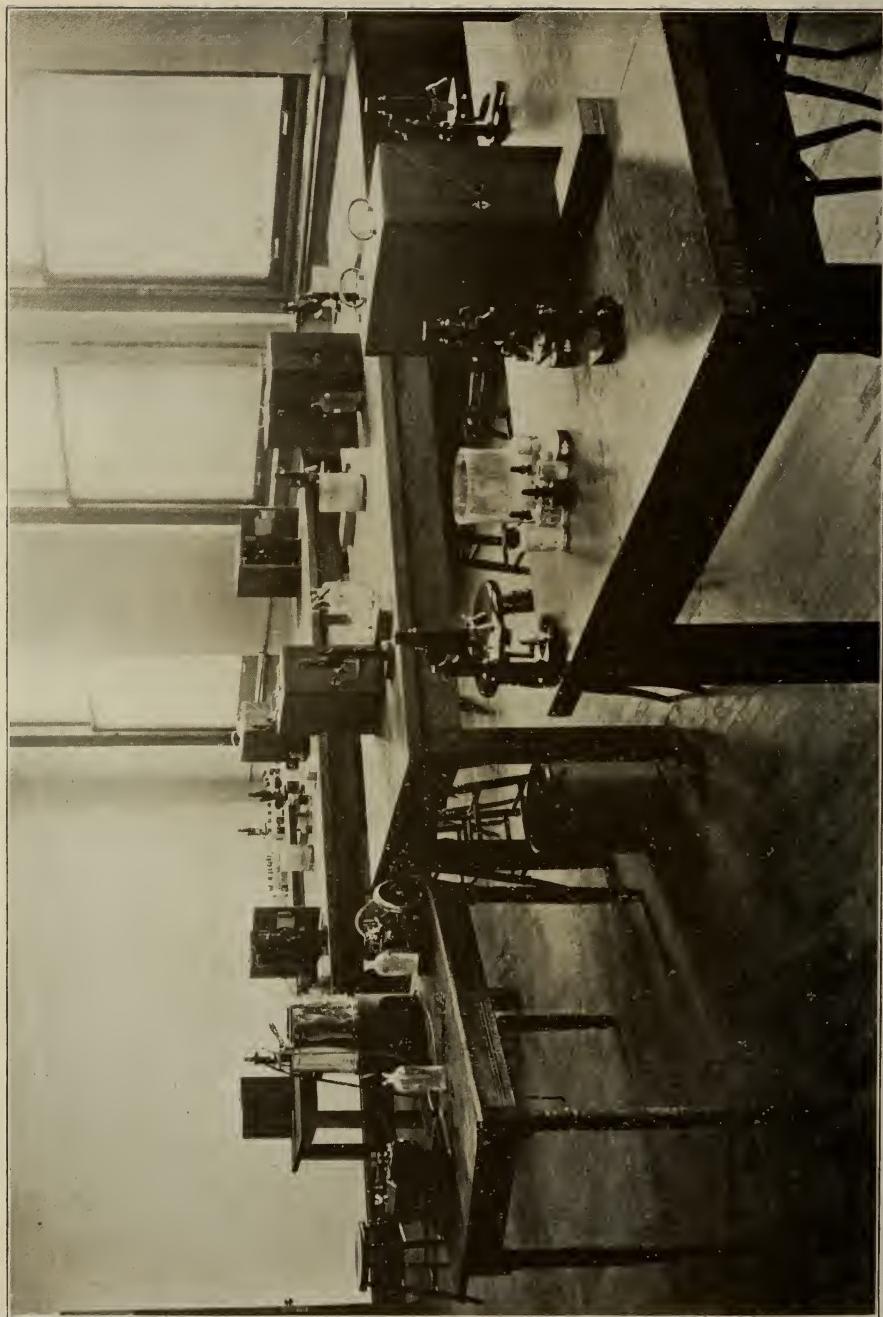
PARKER MEMORIAL HOSPITAL AND BUSCH CLINIC.—FROM THE SOUTHEAST.



IN THE CLINIC



ENTRANCE TO CLINIC



LABORATORY OF HISTOLOGY

LABORATORY OF PATHOLOGY AND BACTERIOLOGY





PARKER MEMORIAL HOSPITAL



MEDICAL LABORATORIES.—FROM THE NORTHWEST

THE LIBRARY OF THE UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS

BULLETIN OF THE
UNIVERSITY OF MISSOURI.

VOL. IV.

UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS

JULY, 1903.

NO. 7.

CIRCULAR OF INFORMATION.

Historical Statement.

The Legislative Act establishing the University was approved 11 February, 1839. The University was located at Columbia, which is now a beautiful town of 7,000 inhabitants, midway between St. Louis and Kansas City, on the Wabash Railroad, and also on the Missouri, Kansas, and Texas. The cornerstone was laid 4 July, 1840, which is accepted as *foundation day*. The School of Mines, a Department of the University, was located at Rolla, Missouri, in 1870.

Resources.

Our buildings, grounds, books, and other equipment, are valued at more than \$1,550,000, not including the campus or the grounds for Botany, Horticulture, and Agriculture. The endowment (interest at 5 or 6 per cent), is \$1,236,000. The income from the United States Government (Hatch and Morrill Acts) is \$38,150 a year. The Legislature makes appropriations biennially. There is some income from fees for libraries and laboratories. There are 47,427 acres of unsold land. A State Collateral Inheritance Tax yields about \$120,000 a year. The income of the whole University, from all sources and for all departments, in each of the years 1901 and 1902, was about \$425,000. It will not be less in 1903-4.

**Free Tuition.
Expenses.**

Tuition is free in all Departments—Graduate, Academic, Department of Education, Medicine, College of Agriculture, Engineering, School of Mines. In all these Departments, except Law and Medicine, the only charges are a library fee of \$5 a session and small laboratory deposits covering the cost of materials used by the students. In Medicine the only charge is a library fee of \$10 a year and small laboratory deposits. In Law, the only charge is a library fee of \$10 a year. The expenses for room, board, books, and fees vary. For students that board in our club houses these expenses need not exceed \$140, nor more than \$200 a year for those that board in private families. The fees in some colleges and universities will bear all expenses here.

Buildings.

Three Dormitories, President's house, Academic Hall, Laboratory of Geology and Zoology, Chemical Laboratory Observatory, Power house, Engineering Hall, Engineering Laboratory, Mechanic Arts Hall, Agricultu-

ral Hall, Dairy Laboratory, Live Stock Laboratory, Laboratory of Horticulture, Entomology and Botany, Greenhouse, Agricultural Farm buildings, Law building, Medical Laboratory, Hospital. Our School of Mines has seven buildings. Next year we may expend about \$200,000, for new buildings, including a separate Laboratory for Physics, a Gymnasium, and a Hospital for Animals.

Libraries. We have a library for general readers and several department libraries for advanced students. These libraries contain nearly 60,000 bound volumes. Moreover the collections of the State Historical Society, 21,000 volumes, in Academic Hall, are accessible to our students.

Laboratories and Museums. There are at Columbia museums of Archaeology, Art, Zoology, Geology, and Agriculture, many laboratories of science and technology, seven rooms for drawing and designing, and several shops. The School of Mines has several laboratories and drawing rooms and shops. Of the \$252,000 expended for new buildings in 1902, \$154,000 went for laboratory buildings. Nearly \$60,000 more was spent for their better equipment with apparatus. Thus about \$214,000 was invested last year in better facilities for our laboratory work.

Faculties. Our Faculties contain, all told, more than 120 teachers.

Women Admitted. All Departments are open to women. A suite of rooms in Academic Hall, comfortable, beautifully furnished, and strictly private, is reserved for their special use. These rooms are presided over by a matron. Read Hall, the new Dormitory for women, which will be open 1 September, will be in charge of the recently appointed Adviser of Women.

Requirements for Entrance. A good high school education, or its equivalent, and evidence of good character are demanded for admission to any department.

Religious Influences. Almost all denominations are represented at Columbia. The city is notable for the excellence of its churches. The University has a zealous chapter of the Young Men's Christian Association, and one of the Young Women's Christian Association. There is a students' prayer meeting every week. Prayers by officers of the University also are held every morning. Attendance upon religious exercises is voluntary. A large number of students voluntarily attend Bible classes.

Debates and Athletic Sports. Our students have teams for foot ball, base ball, basket ball, track athletics, and lawn tennis. There is a gymnasium for men and another for women. The athletic field and the golf links are excellent. Much success has attended our contestants in inter-collegiate debates.

Enrollment. The students of the University come from almost every county in Missouri. Fifty-six states, territories, and foreign countries were represented here during the session of 1902-1903 by 1591 students.

Graduate Department. To graduate students instruction is offered in Latin, Greek, Classical Archæology, English, Germanic Languages, Romance Languages, History, Sociology, Economics, Political Science, Philosophy, Experimental Psychology, Pedagogy, Mathematics, Zoology, Botany, Chemistry, Geology, Physics, Physiology, Agriculture, Horticulture, Law, and Engineering (Civil, Electrical, Mechanical, Sanitary, Chemical, Hydraulic, and Mining). There are a number of Fellowships and Scholarships. Elective courses are offered leading to A. M., Ph. D., and to graduate degrees in Law and in Engineering.

College. Instruction is offered in English, Latin, Greek, Classical Archæology, History of Art, Freehand Drawing, Romance Languages, Germanic Languages, Elocution, Philosophy, Experimental Psychology, History, Economics, Political Science, Sociology, Pedagogy, Mathematics, Physics, Chemistry, Zoology, Botany, Physiology, Geology, and Astronomy. One undergraduate degree is conferred, requiring four years' work, Bachelor of Arts (A. B.). All work in the College is elective.

Department of Education. Upon the completion of certain courses the student receives a Life Certificate, entitling him to teach without examination in any public school in Missouri. All the advanced work in Education may be counted toward an Academic degree. The University is the only institution in Missouri, where, at once, a student may enjoy the range of college studies, get instruction in Pedagogy, and become expert in Shop Work, Sloyd, Mechanical Drawing, Freehand Drawing, Agriculture, Horticulture, and Household Economics. This Department, enlarged and reorganized, will be very effective next year.

Engineering. Courses are offered at Columbia leading to degrees, in Civil, Electrical, Mechanical, Sanitary, Chemical, and Hydraulic Engineering. Mining Engineering and Metallurgy are taught at the School of Mines. Our facilities for instruction in Engineering have been greatly increased in recent years, and in 1902 about \$44,000 was invested at Columbia in buildings, books, and apparatus for Engineering and about \$92,000 at our School of Mines. In addition to this, we expended at Columbia \$8,000 for water works on the campus, \$5,000 for a refrigerating machine, and \$7,000 for additions to our heating and lighting plant. All these things were adapted, so far as possible, to experimental as well as to practical use. Thus in 1902, in the whole University, the sum of \$156,000 was invested in buildings, books, and instruments for Engineering and things auxiliary thereto.

Law. The course is three years long, leading to the degree of Bachelor of Laws. Our diploma admits to practice in all the courts of Missouri, both State and Federal. In addition to the Professors of History, Economics, Political Science, Sociology, etc., there are three Professors of Law who devote themselves to teaching, writing, and research, besides two Assistants and a large staff of non-resident lecturers. Our students are not taught by men wearied with practice in courts and in offices. No extra charge is made for any instruction that the student may

receive in any other Department. In 1902, \$7,000 was expended in additions to our law library.

Medicine. The course consists of four years of nine months each—thirty-six months. Our laboratories of Internal Medicine, Anatomy, Histology, Embryology, Pathology, Bacteriology, Hygiene, Physiology, Physiological Chemistry, Pharmacology, Chemistry, and Physics are in charge of men that devote themselves to teaching, writing, and research. No man can conduct one of these laboratories up to modern demand and practice medicine. Wherever the attempt is made, the laboratory work suffers. A large building for our medical laboratories was completed in 1903. There are animal rooms, aquaria, a mechanic's shop, research rooms, and a cold storage plant. The Parker Memorial Hospital, with its capacity of 40 beds, is on our campus. Here the sick receive medical attendance and nursing at moderate charges. In 1902 we spent nearly \$50,000 in making better provision for our Medical Department and to this end we shall spend other sums in 1903-4.

College of Agriculture. This College has well equipped laboratories for Agricultural Chemistry, Agronomy, Animal Husbandry, Veterinary Science, Dairy Husbandry, Botany, Entomology, and Horticulture. In each of these departments specialists devote their time to instruction and investigation. Five new teachers have been added this year, and about \$100,000 has been expended for buildings and equipment. The attendance in agriculture increased 30 per cent in 1902-1903. The Experiment Station, a department of the College, is devoted to research for the benefit of the farmers. Its investigations in Texas Fever, cattle feeding, injurious insects, fruit growing, and market gardening have already saved the farmers of Missouri vast sums of money.

Mines and Metallurgy. Our School of Mines and Metallurgy at Rolla is one of the best. It has been growing in buildings, equipment, teachers, and attendance. Courses are offered in Mining, in Metallurgy, etc. The special catalogue of this Department will be sent upon application to the Director, "Dr. George E. Ladd, Rolla, Mo." In 1902 about \$92,000 was spent in improvements at the School of Mines.

Summer Session. The Summer Session, intended primarily for high school teachers, began 1 June, and will extend to 28 August. Courses are given in Biology, Physics, Chemistry, English, French, German, Greek, History, Freehand Drawing, Latin, Mathematics, Psychology, Pedagogy, Sloyd, Agriculture, and Horticulture. If accredited here, the work is accepted by the State Superintendent of Public Schools. The fee is \$5. Special railroad rates. Enrollment last summer 407.

Catalogue. If this circular interests you, write for a catalogue of the whole University or of any Department. If, thinking seriously of attending the University, you wish to see plates of its buildings, these too will be sent you. Address the Registrar, "Mr. Irvin Switzler, Columbia, Missouri."

R. H. JESSE,
President.

1 July, 1903.

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BULLETIN OF THE
UNIVERSITY OF MISSOURI.

VOL. IV.

AUGUST, 1903.

NO. 8.

SCHOOL OF ENGINEERING.

Historical Statement.

The University of Missouri was founded in 1840. The Department of Education was founded in 1867; that of Law, in 1872; and that of Medicine in 1873. The College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts was established at Columbia, and the School of Mines at Rolla, in 1870. In 1877, a chair of Civil Engineering was established in the College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts, and, later were added chairs of Electrical and Mechanical Engineering. Columbia, a beautiful city of 7,000 inhabitants, about midway between St. Louis and Kansas City, is on the Wabash and the Missouri, Kansas, and Texas Railroads.

Resources.

Our buildings, grounds, books, and other equipment, are valued at more than \$1,550,000, not including the campus or the grounds for Botany, Horticulture, and Agriculture. The endowment (interest at 5 or 6 per cent) is \$1,236,000. The income from the United States Government (Hatch and Morrill Acts) is \$38,150 a year. Moreover, the Legislature makes appropriations biennially. There is some income from fees for libraries and laboratories. There are 47,427 acres of unsold land. A State Collateral Inheritance Tax yields about \$120,000 a year. The income of the whole University, from all sources and for all departments, in each of the calendar years 1901 and 1902, was about \$425,000. It will not be less in 1903-4.

**Expenses.
Free Tuition.**

Tuition is free in all Departments—Graduate, Academic, Department of Education, Medicine, College of Agriculture, Engineering, School of Mines. In all these Departments, except Law and Medicine, the only charges are a library fee of \$5 a session and small laboratory deposits covering the cost of materials used by the students. In Medicine the only charge is a library fee of \$10 a year and small laboratory deposits. In Law, the only charge is a library fee of \$10 a year. The expenses for room, board, books, and fees vary. For Engineering students who board in our club houses these expen-

ses need not exceed \$140, nor more than \$200 a year for those who board in private families. The fees in some Colleges and Universities will bear all expenses here.

Buildings. Engineering Hall, Engineering Laboratory, Power-house, Mechanic Arts Hall, Observatory, Chemical Laboratory, Laboratory of Geology and Zoology, Academic Hall, Agricultural Hall, Dairy Laboratory, Live Stock Laboratory, Agricultural Barns, Laboratory of Horticulture Entomology and Botany, Greenhouse, Law Building, Medical Laboratory, Hospital, three Dormitories, President's House. Our School of Mines has seven buildings. Next year we may expend about \$200,000 for new buildings, including a separate Laboratory for Physics, a Gymnasium, and a Hospital for Animals.

Laboratories. There are at Columbia many laboratories of science and technology, seven rooms for drawing and designing, and several shops. The School of Mines has several laboratories and drawing rooms and shops. Of the \$252,000 expended for new buildings in 1902, \$154,000 went for laboratory buildings. Nearly \$60,000 more were spent for their better equipment with apparatus. Thus about \$214,000 were invested last year in better facilities for our laboratory work.

Libraries. We have a library for general readers and several department libraries for professors and advanced students. These libraries contain nearly 60,000 bound volumes. Moreover, the collections of the State Historical Society, 21,000 volumes, in Academic Hall, are accessible to our students.

Faculties. Our faculties contain, all told, more than 120 teachers. Twelve Professors, Assistant Professors, and Instructors give their entire time to mechanical drawing, shop work, civil, electrical, and mechanical engineering.

Enrollment. The students of the University come from almost every county in Missouri. Fifty-six states, territories, and foreign countries were represented here during the session of 1902-1903 by 1591 students. The enrollment at Columbia in Engineering has increased in five years from 66 to 230.

Requirements for Entrance. A good high school education, or its equivalent, and evidence of good character are demanded for admission to any department.

Religious Influences. Almost all denominations are represented at Columbia. The city is notable for its churches. The University has a zealous chapter of the Young Men's Christian Association, and one of the Young Women's Christian Association. There is a students' prayer meeting every week. Prayers by officers of the University also are held every morning. Attendance upon religious exercises is voluntary. A large number of students voluntarily attend courses of Bible study.

Debates and Athletic Sports. Our students have teams for foot ball, base ball, basket ball, track athletics, and lawn tennis. There is a gymnasium for men and another for women.

The athletic field and the golf links are excellent. Much success has attended our contestants in inter-collegiate debates. There are fourteen literary and scientific societies among the students, including a flourishing "Engineers' Club."

Courses and Degrees. Instruction is given in Civil, Electrical, Mechanical, Sanitary, Hydraulic, and Chemical Engineering. The degrees of Bachelor of Science in Civil, Electrical, Mechanical, and Chemical Engineering, and the graduate degrees of Civil, Electrical, and Mechanical Engineer are conferred.

Civil Engineering. Three courses are given: one in Civil Engineering, leading to broad, general training; a course in Sanitary Engineering, with less attention to structural and railway work and more to sanitary subjects; a course in Hydraulic Engineering, giving special attention to hydraulic and irrigation problems. The surveying instruments are new. They include 13 transits, 9 levels, 2 plane tables, 4 compasses, sextant, tapes, and small instruments, and for precise work, an 8-inch Fauth Theodolite, Brandis triangulation transit, precise level, base apparatus, etc. The laboratory has a brick abrasion machine, 2 torsion machines, 3 testing machines for tension and compression, Olsen and Fairbanks cement machines, briquette press and mixer, boilers for steam tests, Vicat and Gilmore needles, etc. For office work there are rolling and polar planimeters, a pantagraph, topographical protractors, stadia charts and slide rule, Thatcher calculating instrument, beam compass, etc. About 500 drawings of recent bridges, presented by Mr. T. J. Wilkerson (class of 1890) of Pittsburg, and a set of 130 drawings, carefully arranged, indexed, and presented by Mr. J. A. L. Waddell, illustrating recent practice in bridge design, are available for instruction.

Electrical Engineering. This course is arranged to give fundamental training in Electrical Engineering, with as much as possible of the practical applications. Thoroughness in English, Chemistry, Physics, and Mathematics is insisted upon. The strictly technical studies include Electrical Measurements, Electrical Machinery, Alternating Currents, Electrical Design, Transmission and Distribution, besides Surveying and studies in Mechanical Engineering. A branch section of the American Institute of Electrical Engineers has been established and discussion of current literature is a feature of the training. The equipment consists of some 30 dynamos for laboratory work in direct and alternating currents, including two double-current generators, which are used for a great variety of tests; of apparatus for standardizing instruments, and for electrical testing; and of storage batteries, ammeters, voltmeters, wattmeters, tachometers, resistances, lamp banks, etc.

**Mechanical
Engineering.**

This course prepares for any of the branches of Mechanical Engineering, giving a thorough foundation in the general principles and developing several important divisions. The study of engineering materials is applied to the designing of structures and machinery. The theory of machines is taught as well as the practical operation, in connection with the development, transference, and use of power. These principles are tested in the laboratory, which is equipped with various types of compound and simple engines, a two-stage-duplex air compressor, compound duplex steam pump, steam pumps, power pumps, pulsometers, injectors, condensers, steam turbine, gas, oil, and hot-air engines, water wheels, and the necessary meters, gauges, weirs, and tanks. The work in the laboratory is done by the students, who make all arrangements and tests of apparatus. The problems in laboratory and class room are taken from practice.

Mechanics. A department has been established for work in theoretical and applied Mechanics, formerly given by the Professor of Mechanical Engineering.

Drawing. Instruction is given in Mechanical Drawing, Descriptive Geometry, Lettering, and Machine Drawing. All engineering students are taught practical draughting room methods as well as the making of accurate and comprehensive drawings.

Shops. The joinery, forge, pattern, and machine shops contain 1600 square feet of floor space each, and accommodate sections of twenty-four students.

The machine shop is equipped with engine-lathes, shapers, power saws, drill presses, planers, grinder, milling and screw machines. The underlying principles of production and erection are taught and also the limitations of materials and machines.

**Other
Departments.** All courses in the University at Columbia, including the Academic and other departments, are open to engineering students, with the consent of the Dean.

**Opportunities
in Missouri.** Missouri contains 69,415 square miles—nearly 3,000 more than New England. The population is 3,106,665. While the development of its resources has scarcely begun, Missouri is the fifth state in the Union in population, in wealth, and in agriculture, and the seventh in manufactures. For mining it is justly famous. It is a land of opportunity for enterprising young men. The best introduction to any state is through its university.

Catalogue. If this circular interests you, write for a catalogue of the whole University or of any Department. If, thinking seriously of attending this University, you wish to see plates illustrating its buildings, these too will be sent you. Address the Registrar, Mr. Irvin Switzler, Columbia, Missouri.

F. B. MUMFORD,

Acting Dean.

I August, 1903.

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BULLETIN OF THE UNIVERSITY OF MISSOURI

VOL. IV.

SEPTEMBER, 1903

NO. 9

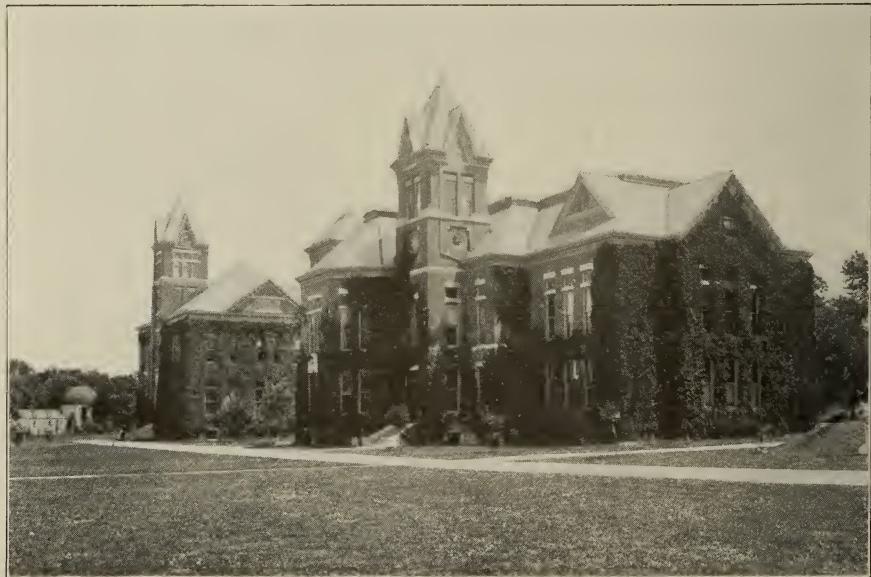
COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE



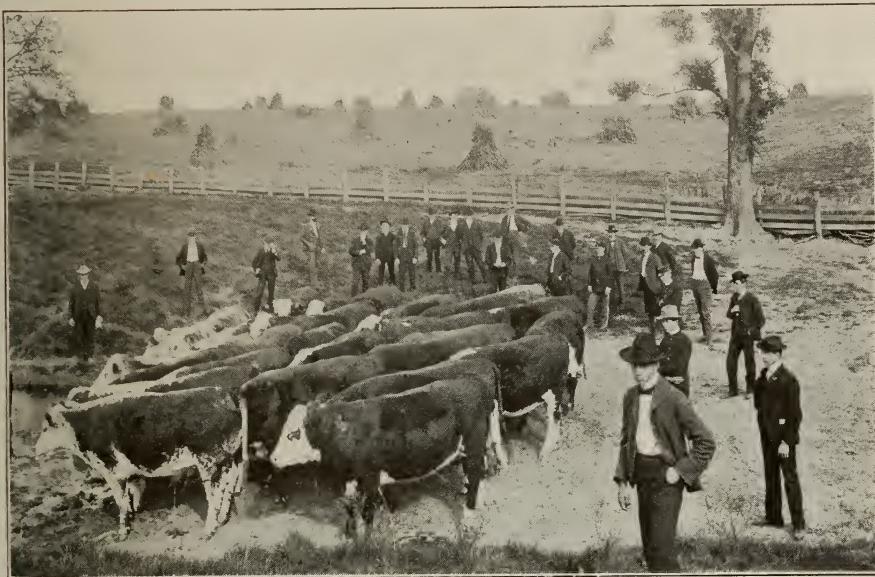
THE AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE—ON WEST SIDE OF CAMPUS



MECHANIC ARTS BUILDING AND POWER HOUSE



CHEMICAL LABORATORY



STUDENTS JUDGING CATTLE



VETERINARY CLINIC



HORTICULTURAL, BOTANICAL AND ENTOMOLOGICAL LABORATORIES



LABORATORY FOR ENTOMOLOGY

BULLETIN OF THE UNIVERSITY OF MISSOURI.

VOL. IV.

SEPTEMBER, 1903.

NO. 9.

COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE.

Historical Statement.

The Legislative Act establishing the University was approved 11 February, 1839. The University was located at Columbia, now a beautiful city of 7,000 inhabitants, midway between St. Louis and Kansas City, on the Wabash, and on the Missouri, Kansas, and Texas Railroads. The cornerstone was laid 4 July, 1840. The School of Mines and Metallurgy, a Department of the University, was located at Rolla, Missouri, in 1870.

Resources.

The buildings, grounds, books, and other equipment of the University, are valued at \$1,550,000, not including the campus or the grounds for Agriculture, Horticulture, and Botany. The endowment (interest at 5 or 6 per cent) is \$1,236,000. The income from the United States Government (Hatch and Morrill Acts) is \$38,150 a year. The Legislature makes appropriations biennially. There are 47,427 acres of unsold land. A Collateral Inheritance Tax goes to our support. The income of the whole University, from all sources and for all Departments, in each of the calendar years 1901 and 1902, was about \$425,000. It will not be less in 1903-4.

Expenses.

Free Tuition.

Tuition is free in all Departments—Graduate Department, College of Agriculture, Engineering, Academic, Department of Education, Medicine, School of Mines. In all these Departments, except Law and Medicine, the only charges are a library fee of \$5 a year and small laboratory deposits covering cost of materials used by the students. The Library fee is \$10 for Law, and for Medicine \$10 a year, with small laboratory deposits. The expenses for room, board, books, and fees vary. For agricultural students who board in our club houses, these expenses need not exceed \$140, nor more than \$200 a year for those who get the best board in private families. The fees in some colleges and universities will bear all expenses here.

Buildings.

Agricultural Hall, Dairy Laboratory, Live Stock Laboratory, Agricultural Barns, Chemical Laboratory, Laboratory of Geology and Zoology, Laboratory of Horticulture, Entomology and Botany, Greenhouse, Mechanic Arts Hall, Engineering Hall, Engineering Laboratory, Power-house, Observatory, Academic Hall, Law building, Medical Laboratory,

Hospital, three Dormitories, President's house. Our School of Mines has seven buildings. Next year we may expend about \$200,000 for new buildings, including a Hospital for Animals, a separate Laboratory for Physics, and a Gymnasium.

Faculties. Our Faculties contain, all told, more than 120 teachers. Twenty-two men give their time to teaching and investigations in Agriculture, Agricultural chemistry, Animal Husbandry, Veterinary Surgery, Dairy Husbandry, Horticulture, Entomology, Botany, Shopwork, and Drawing.

Libraries. We have a library for general readers and several department libraries for professors and advanced students. These libraries contain nearly 60,000 bound volumes. Moreover the collections of the State Historical Society, 21,000 volumes, in Academic Hall, are accessible to our students. The Library is rich in publications pertaining to Agriculture, Agricultural Chemistry, Dairying, Veterinary Science, Horticulture, Entomology, and Botany.

Laboratories and Museums. There are at Columbia museums of Agriculture, Horticulture, and their products, of Geology, Zoology, Art, and Archaeology, many laboratories of science and technology, seven rooms for drawing and designing, and several shops. The School of Mines has several laboratories and drawing rooms and shops. Of the \$252,000 expended for new buildings in 1902, \$154,000 went for laboratory buildings. Nearly \$60,000 more was spent for their better equipment. Thus about \$214,000 was invested last year in better facilities for our laboratory work. There are good laboratories for Agronomy, Agricultural Chemistry, Live Stock Judging, Animal Breeding, Veterinary Science, Dairying, Horticulture Entomology and Botany. The shops are admirable. Instruction in Agronomy and Animal Husbandry is made efficient by the Experiment Station fields, the breeds of improved live stock, and the cattle feeding experiments. The students in Horticulture have the advantage of orchard plantings covering more than thirty acres of ground. The College Farm, comprising 615 acres, is used chiefly for instruction and for agricultural experiments. Here are the herds, the Barns, the Dairy Laboratory, the Live Stock Laboratory, and the work in Veterinary Science.

Agronomy. Special attention is given to the study of soils, their origin, formation, distribution, and the relations thereof to fertility. The improvement of soils, methods of crop production, the selection of seed, plant breeding, the cultivation, harvesting, and disposition of crops, are thoroughly considered. The course is supplemented by experiments and demonstrations on the Farm and the Experiment Station Grounds.

Animal Husbandry. Thorough courses in stock breeding and in the history and development of breeds are given during the Sophomore year, and in the Junior year a course in Feeds and Feeding. Specimens of leading breeds of live stock are maintained for purposes of study.

Experiments in feeding and breeding are continually in progress. Much attention is given to the judging of animals for the selection of the best types.

**Veterinary
Science.**

Veterinary Science here deals chiefly with the hygienic treatment of farm animals and the prevention of diseases, such as cholera, blackleg, glanders, tuberculosis, Texas Fever, etc. In the Veterinary Clinics, students perform simple surgical operations.

Dairying.

A thorough course is given in the handling of milk and butter and in the feeding and care of the dairy cow. In the laboratory the milk is tested, the cream is separated, ripened, and made into butter, always under the careful supervision of the Professor.

Horticulture.

The Horticultural Department has well-equipped laboratories and large experimental orchards, which make possible good instruction in commercial and farm orcharding. The best methods of planting, cultivating, and pruning trees, and of marketing fruits are taught. Landscape gardening, the beautifying of home grounds, and floriculture are prescribed subjects in the Agricultural Course.

Entomology.

Sufficient knowledge of systematic Entomology is given to prepare the student for identification of ordinary injurious insects. The insects which cause damage to farm and garden crops, and methods of combating their ravages receive special attention.

Mechanics.

Agricultural students get instruction in carpentry and blacksmithing in well-equipped shops, and this training is a valuable feature of the course.

**Experiment
Station.**

that ask for them.

The investigations of our Experiment Station have already saved the farmers of Missouri vast sums of money. The results of investigations, published in bulletins, are sent free to all citizens of Missouri

**Short Winter
Courses.**

Many persons already engaged in Agricultural pursuits desire a better preparation for their work, but they do not feel justified in spending four years to get this training. For such, we offer short courses in Animal Husbandry, Plant Production, Dairying, and Horticulture. These courses begin about the first of January and continue eight weeks. The instruction is extremely practical and gives, in the time, the largest possible amount of technical instruction.

**Agriculture in
Public Schools.**

A number of teachers get instruction here in agriculture and horticulture every summer. At least 5,000 children in Missouri are learning this year these subjects because of the instruction given to teachers here last summer. Our Department of Education, which is to be thoroughly re-organized, will henceforth work with the College

for introducing into the public schools agriculture and horticulture. In this work the University of Missouri has led the state and perhaps the federal union.

**Requirements
for Entrance.**

A good high school education, or its equivalent, and evidence of good character are demanded for admission to any department.

**Religious
Influences.**

Almost all denominations are represented at Columbia. The city is notable for its churches. The University has a zealous chapter of the Young Men's Christian Association, and one of the

Young Women's Christian Association. There is a students' prayer meeting every week. Prayers by officers of the University also are held every morning. Attendance upon religious exercises is voluntary, but a large number of students attend courses of Bible studies.

**Debates and
Athletic Sports.**

Our students have teams for foot ball, base ball, basket ball, track athletics, and lawn tennis. There is a gymnasium for men and another for women. The athletic field and the golf links are excellent. Much success has attended our contestants in inter-collegiate debates. Our students have formed a flourishing Agricultural Club and this has formed a Corngrowers' Association. The students have also a Botanical Society which works chiefly in applied botany and horticulture.

Enrollment.

The students of the University come from almost every county in Missouri. Fifty-six states, territories, and foreign countries were represented here during the session of 1902-1903 by 1591 students. The enrollment in Agriculture increased here 30 per cent last year.

**Women
Admitted.**

All Departments are open to women. A suite of rooms in Academic Hall, comfortable, beautifully furnished, strictly private, and in charge of a Matron, is reserved for their special use. Read Hall, the new Dormitory for women, open 1 September, will be in charge of the recently appointed Adviser of Women.

**Opportunities
in Missouri.**

Missouri contains 69,415 square miles—nearly 3,000 more than New England. The population is 3,106,665. While the development of its resources has scarcely begun, Missouri is the fifth state in the Union in population, in wealth, and in agriculture, and the seventh in manufactures. For mining it is justly famous. It is a land of opportunity for enterprising young men. The best introduction to any state is through its university.

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If this circular interests you, write for a catalogue of the whole University or of any Department.

If, thinking seriously of entering the University, you wish to see plates of its buildings, these too will be sent you. Address the Registrar, "Mr. Irvin Switzler, Columbia, Missouri."

F. B. MUMFORD,

Acting Dean.

1 September, 1903.

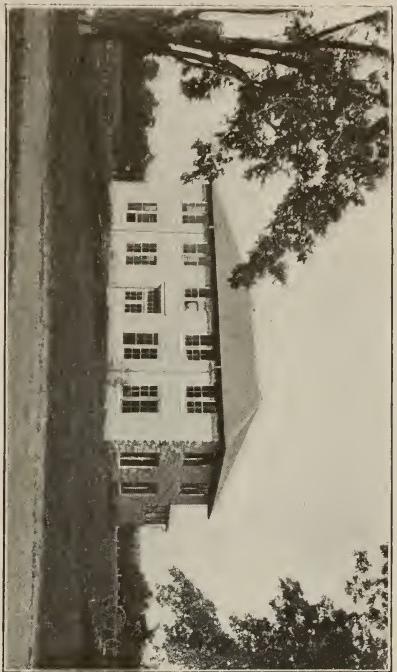
DAIRY LABORATORY



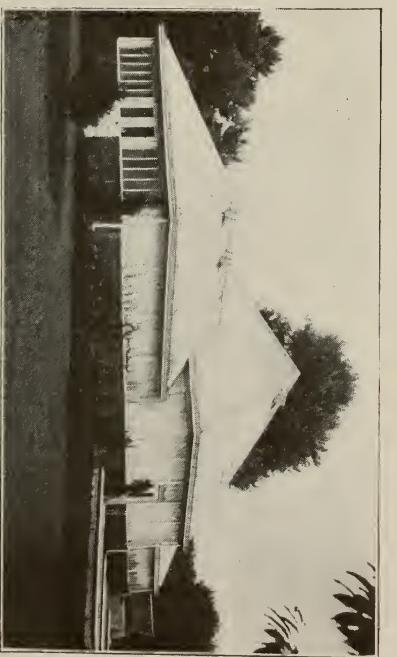
HOUSE OF THE DEAN OF THE AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE



LIVE STOCK LABORATORY



GREENHOUSE





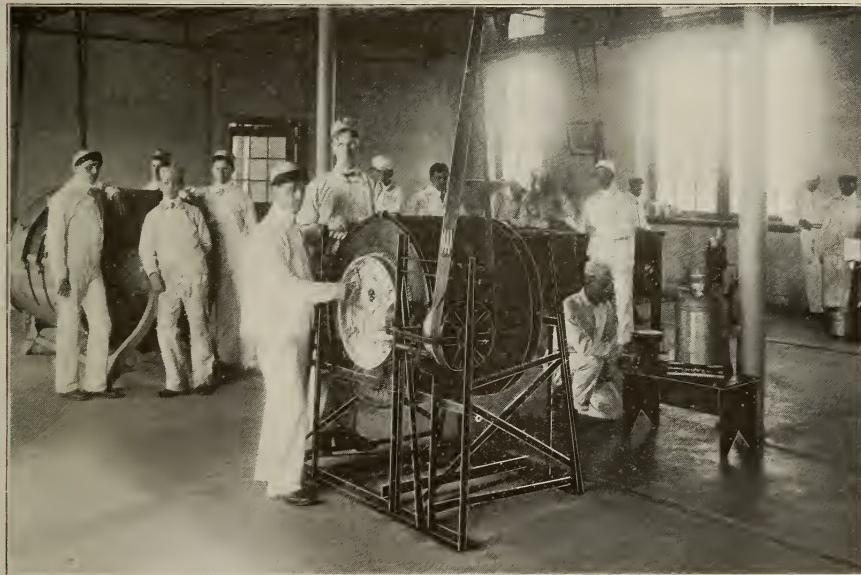
AGRICULTURAL HALL



LABORATORY FOR AGRONOMY



DOMESTIC ECONOMY LABORATORY



DAIRY LABORATORY



AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE BARNs



THE HORTICULTURAL GROUNDS—LOOKING WEST

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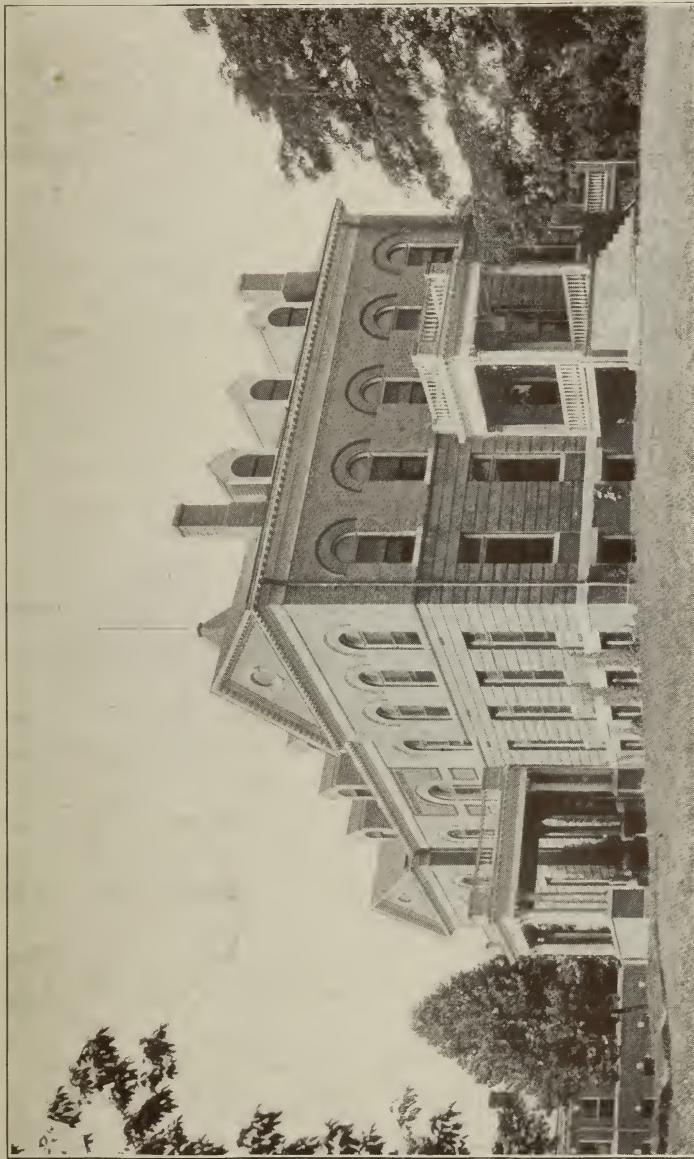
BULLETIN OF THE UNIVERSITY OF MISSOURI

VOL. IV.

NOVEMBER, 1903

No. II

PARKER MEMORIAL HOSPITAL



EXTERNAL VIEW OF HOSPITAL.



PREPARATION ROOM.



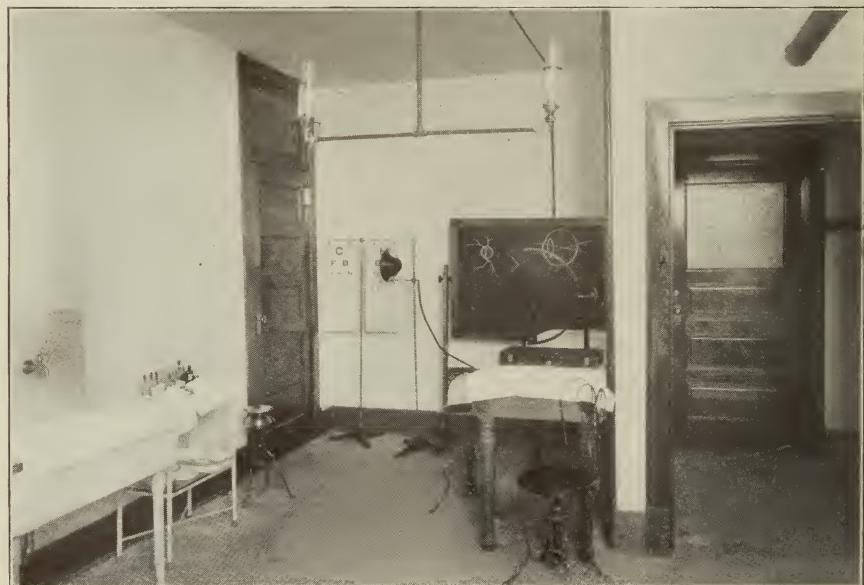
PHARMACY.



AMPHITHEATRE.



A NURSE'S ROOM.



EYE AND EAR CLINIC ROOM.

BULLETIN OF THE UNIVERSITY OF MISSOURI.

VOL. IV.

NOVEMBER, 1903.

NO. 11

PARKER MEMORIAL HOSPITAL.

The Parker Memorial Hospital, situated at the west edge of the University campus, was erected in 1900 by money donated by William Lewis Parker of Columbia, and by appropriations made by the General Assembly of Missouri in 1900. It is a **State hospital**, under the control of the University and is open to the sick of Missouri.

The hospital has a capacity of fifty beds, is heated by steam, and is well lighted and ventilated. The Amphitheatre, built at a cost of \$8,500 given by Adolphus Busch of St. Louis, consists of a commodious Surgical Amphitheater, private operating room, and rooms provided with apparatus for the examination and treatment of diseases of the eye, ear, nose and throat and diseases of women. It includes also rooms equipped with modern apparatus for the preparation of surgical dressings and supplies.

The hospital is designed for the treatment of accidents and of acute, subacute, and chronic diseases. Persons suffering from contagious diseases will not be admitted.

One of the objects of the hospital is to furnish clinical instruction to the students of the Medical Department of the University of Missouri. Nothing is done, however, to offend the sensibilities of patients and their interest and welfare is sacredly conserved by those in charge of the hospital.

Patients may be admitted at any hour of the day or night. They should apply in person at the hospital, or make application in writing to the superintendent.

All patients entering the hospital come under the control of the hospital staff. **The family physician is most cordially admitted to consult with the hospital staff and to assist.**

The hospital has a chemical laboratory well equipped with reagents and apparatus for the chemical and microscopical examina-

tion of blood, urine, sputum, feces and stomach contents. The hospital is also in close affiliation with the pathological laboratory of the medical school where a thorough examination is made of all tissues removed at operations or for diagnostic purposes.

Connected with the hospital is a training school for nurses, in which a systematic course of training in nursing is given to young women. Those wishing to enter the training school may make application in person or by letter to the Superintendent of Nurses.

The rates of the hospital are as follows: General wards \$7.00 a week; single rooms \$15.00 a week. These charges include board, medicines and ordinary nursing. Operative cases are subject to an additional charge of \$5.00 for surgical dressings, etc. Operative cases receive special nursing for 24 hours after operation. Further special nursing if desired by the patient will be charged for at the rate of \$2.00 per day.

Patients requiring operations shall deposit beforehand sufficient money to cover expenses for the time they probably will have to remain in the hospital. Other patients shall deposit enough to cover expenses for one week. Any unused balance of the deposit will be refunded the patient when discharged.

A limited number of private patients will be received subject to the same hospital rules and rates as stated above. Fees must be arranged with the physician or surgeon, who must be a member of the hospital staff.

In connection with the hospital is a free dispensary for the treatment of outdoor patients. The hours for clinics are as follows:

Surgery, daily from 8:30 to 9:30 a. m.

Diseases of women, daily, from 9:30 to 10:30.

Internal medicine, daily from 10:30 to 11:30.

Diseases of eye, ear, nose and throat, Thursdays at 8:00 to 9:00 daily.

However full of patients the hospital may be the officers will always try to provide at the prices stated in this circular comfortable accommodations for the sick parents and other relatives of students attending the University; and the same zeal will be shown towards former students of the University and their families whenever they may stand in need of treatment at reasonable terms in a modern hospital.

HOSPITAL STAFF.

Superintendent and Surgeon, A. W. McAlester, M. D.

Internal Medicine, Woodson Moss, M. D.

Ophthalmologist and Otologist, Guy L. Noyes, M. D.

Gynaecologist and Obstetrician, Max W. Meyer, M. D.

Assistant in Internal Medicine, W. J. Calvert, M. D.

Pathologist and Bacteriologist, Walter McNab Miller.

Resident Surgeon, Clarence A. Good, M. D.

Interne, Thornton E. Moore, M. D.

Superintendent of Training School for Nurses, Sophie L. Evans.

The following were admitted into the Parker Memorial Hospital from September 1, 1902, to October 1, 1903. This does not include patients treated in the outdoor departments of the hospital:

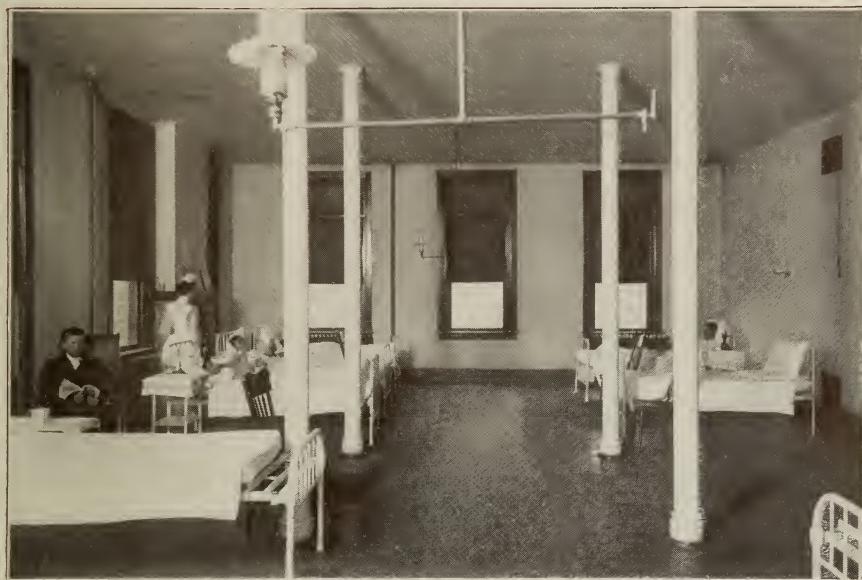
	No.	Cured.	Im- proved.	Unim- proved.	Died.	Not treated.
Abscess:						
Alveolar.....	1	1	..	..	..	..
Alveolar with recrossed bone.....	1	1	..	..	..	..
Ischio-rectal.....	2	2	..	..	..	..
Tubercular.....	3	2	1	..	..	..
Adenitis:						
Suppurative.....	2	2	..	..	..	..
Non-suppurative.....	1	1	..	..	..	..
Adiposis Universalis	1	..	..	..	..	1
Amputation of forearm.....	1	1	..	..	..	..
Asthma.....	1	..	1	..	..	..
Appendicitis.....	9	9	..	..	..	..
Apoplexy.....	1	..	..	..	1	..
Biliousness.....	2	2	..	..	..	..
Bronchitis.....	5	5	..	..	..	..
Carbuncle.....	1	1	..	..	..	..
Carcinoma:						
Of breast.....	2	2	..	..	..	..
Of caecum.....	1	..	..	..	1	..
Of liver.....	1	..	..	1	..	..
Of penis.....	1	1	..	..	..	..
Cataract, senile.....	3	2	1	..	..	..
Cerebral concussion.....	1	1	..	..	..	..
Circumcision	3	3	..	..	..	..
Colic, gall stone.....	1	1	..	..	..	..
Colitis, ulcerative.....	1	1	..	..	..	..
Confinement.....	3	3	..	..	..	..
Conjunctivitis, phlyctenular.....	1	1	..	..	..	..
Constipation, auto intoxication.....	3	3	..	..	..	..
Consumption.....	3	..	3	..	..	..
Cysts:						
Multilocular, beneath skin.....	1	1	..	..	..	..
Mammary.....	1	1	..	..	..	..
Ovarian infected.....	1	..	..	..	1	..
Ovarian malignant.....	1	..	..	..	1	..
Sebaceous.....	1	1	..	..	..	..
Cystitis.....	3	2	1	..	..	..
Debility, general.....	1	..	1	..	..	..
Dementia, senile.....	2	..	1	..	1	..
Ectopic gestation.....	1	1	..	..	..	..
Enchondroma, pelvic.....	1	1	..	..	..	..
Endometritis and Metritis.....	1	1	..	..	..	..
Endometritis and cervical laceration.....	2	2	..	..	..	..
Enteritis, chronic.....	2	..	2	..	..	..
Epididymitis, gonorrhoeal.....	1	..	1	..	..	..
Epilepsy.....	1	..	..	..	..	1
Fibroids of uterus.....	4	4	..	..	..	..
Fissure in ano.....	1	1	..	..	..	..

	No.	Cured.	Im- proved.	Unim- proved.	Died.	Not treated.
Fractures:						
Base of skull.....	1	1		..	..	..
Compound of tibia and fibula.....	3	2	..	..	1	..
Clavicle.....	1	1	..	..	..	..
Frontal bone, depressed.....	1	1	..	..	..	..
Hyoid bone.....	1	1	..	..	..	..
Rib.....	1	1	..	..	..	..
Tibia.....	1	1	..	..	..	..
Vertebrae, 11th Dorsal.....	1	..		1	..	..
Gastritis, chronic.....	2	..	2	..	..	..
Gastro enteritis.....	2	..	2	..	..	..
Gun shot wound of abdomen.....	1	1	..	..	..	..
Haemorrhage, secondary turbinate operation.....	1	1	..	..	..	..
Haemorrhoids.....	4	4	..	..	..	..
Hart lip.....	1	1	..	..	..	..
Hernia, inguinal strangulated.....	1	1	..	..	..	..
Hypochondria.....	2	..	2	..	..	..
Irido choroiditis.....	1	..	1	..	..	..
Iritis.....	3	3	..	..	..	..
In-growing toe nail.....	1	1	..	..	..	..
Inversion of uterus.....	1	1	..	..	..	..
Jaundice, acute catarrhal.....	2	2	..	..	..	..
Keratitis.....	1	1	..	..	..	..
La Grippe.....	4	4	..	..	..	..
Locomotor ataxia.....	1	..	1	..	1	..
Laryngitis, tubercular.....	1	..	1	..	..	..
Lymphangitis.....	1	1	..	..	..	..
Malarial fever.....	4	4	..	..	..	..
Meningitis.....	1	..	..	..	1	..
Mitral insufficiency.....	2	2	..	..	..	..
Necrosed bone.....	2	2	..	..	..	..
Neurasthenia.....	3	..	3	..	..	..
Paraphimosis.....	1	1	..	..	..	..
Peritonitis.....	1	1	..	..	..	..
Perineal laceration.....	1	1	..	..	..	..
Pharyngitis, acute.....	1	1	..	..	..	..
Prostatic hypertrophy.....	2	..	1	..	1	..
Prostatitis, chronic.....	2	1	..	..	..	..
Purritis vulvae.....	1	..	1	..	..	..
Pterygium.....	1	1	..	..	..	..
Retroflexion of uterus.....	2	2	..	..	..	..
Rhinitis:						
Hypertrophic and removal of turbinate.....	4	4	..	..	..	..
Atrophic, necrosed bone.....	1	..	1	..	..	..
Sarcoma of uterus.....	1	..	..	..	1	..
Sarcoma of eyeball.....	1	..	1	..	..	..
Salpingitis and Oophoritis.....	3	..	3	..	..	..
Strabismus.....	4	4	..	..	..	..
Stricture, urethral.....	1	1	..	..	..	..
Sprained wrist.....	1	1	..	..	..	..
Synovitis, tubercular.....	1	..	1	..	..	..
Tonsilitis.....	3	3	..	..	..	..
Tuberculosis of hip.....	1	1	..	..	..	..
Trachoma, chronic.....	5	3	2	..	..	..
Typhoid fever.....	18	17	..	..	1	..
Ulcer:						
Corneal.....	4	4	..	..	..	..
Rodent of Vulva.....	1	..	1	..	..	..
Varicose.....	1	1	..	..	..	..
Scalp injury.....	1	1	..	..	..	..
Urethritis, gonorrhoeal.....	4	3	1	..	..	..
Varicocele.....	2	2	..	..	..	..
Verical calculus.....	1	1	..	..	..	..

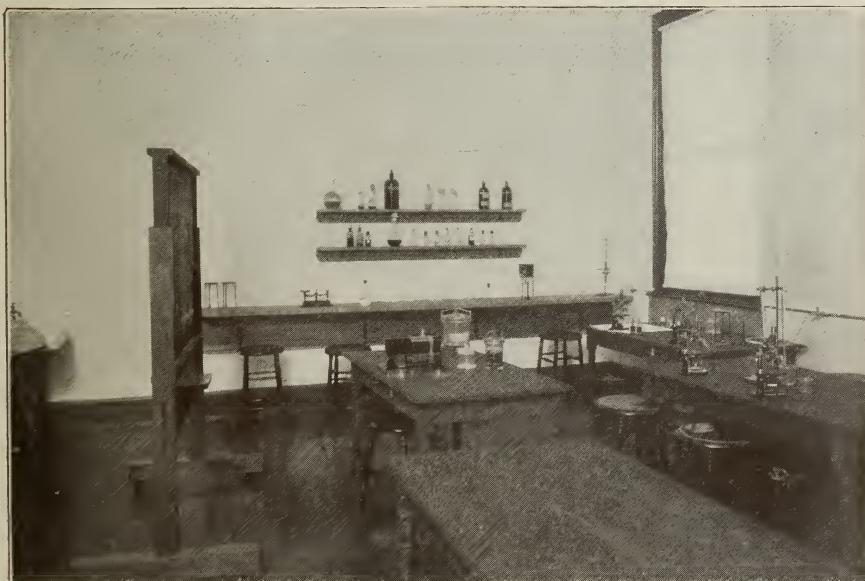
For further information, apply to

THE SUPERINTENDENT,
Parker Memorial Hospital,
Columbia, Mo.

26 November, 1903.



MALE WARD.



LABORATORY OF INTERNAL MEDICINE.

LABORATORY OF PATHOLOGY.





FEMALE WARD.



PRIVATE ROOM.



PARKER MEMORIAL HOSPITAL AND BUSCH CLINIC.



MEDICAL LABORATORIES.

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STORY & KENNEDY
PRINTERS

BULLETIN OF THE UNIVERSITY OF MISSOURI.

VOL. IV.

DECEMBER, 1903.

NO. 12

Student Homes.

"Home influence is not a passing but an abiding one;
an all-powerful, for good or evil, for peace or
strife, for happiness or misery."

—Anonymous.



READ HALL.

Student Homes of the University of Missouri

FRED KELSEY, University Publisher.



MATTER of deep concern to parents and of vital importance to the student about to enter college is the home he shall occupy during his college days. In this home the impressionable youth is brought into close contact with people and in spite of himself is influenced by them. The college graduate to-day is the result of the school itself and the home the student occupies while attending the school. Both the home and the school are important factors in determining this product. But when it is remembered that the student spends more than half his time in his college home and there forms intimate acquaintances, one sees how important it is in choosing a school to consider the home life that it offers its students. For parents upon whom rests the duty of educating sons and daughters and for prospective college students, knowledge of the homes offered to students is of much importance.

HOMES FOR WOMEN.

Last September, Read Hall, the first dormitory for women at the University of Missouri, was opened.

Read Hall is situated one square from the University campus. The building is of Missouri stone in Tudor style of architecture. It will house twenty-eight students and has dining room capacity for thirty more. The first year a uniform price has been charged for all rooms. The expense of living in the Hall is five dollars a week. This pays for board, room, care of room, heat and light.



READ HALL DINING ROOM.

The rooms in Read Hall are single and in suites, and are furnished with single bed, chiffonier, washstand, study table and two chairs for each occupant. All else furnished by the students according to their taste or fancy.



A STUDENT'S ROOM IN READ HALL.

Read Hall is under the supervision of a head who is also Adviser of Women in the University. To a great extent the Hall is the social center for all the women of the University. Before many years, it is expected that more student-homes on the order of Read Hall will be built in Columbia.



READ HALL PARLOR AND LIVING ROOM.

Ever since their admission to the regular courses of study, the women students of the University have found comfortable homes with private families and attempt is now being made, in Mt. Holyoke House, to furnish a home similar to that of Read Hall, at a somewhat cheaper rate. Here the dining room is managed after the manner of a Club, and the total expense of living is about three dollars and fifty cents a week. Mt. Holyoke House is a private enterprise indorsed by the University.



MT. HOLYOKE HOUSE.

There are chapters of two National Women's Fraternities in the University: the Kappa Kappa Gamma and the Pi Beta Phi. Each of these fraternities has a chapter-house in which members of the Fraternity live. The cost of living in these homes is about the same as in Read Hall and does not exceed five dollars a week. Each house is in the care of a House Chaperon.



THE KAPPA KAPPA GAMMA HOME.

Ten young women live in the Kappa Kappa Gamma Home, and seven in that of the Pi Beta Phi.



THE PI BETA PHI HOME.

HOMES FOR MEN.

The University of Missouri has two dormitories for men: Lathrop Hall and Benton Hall.



LATHROP HALL.

They were built by the State of Missouri at a cost of \$60,000. They afford rooms for about one hundred and twenty-five and will accommodate four hundred in the dining room.



BENTON HALL.

Both Halls are under the direct supervision of a Matron appointed by the University. But the real work of discipline and financial administration is in the hands of a Council and other officers elected by the student members. Order is enforced by a system of fines. The rate of assessment is determined by the Council. The collection and expenditure of the same are in the hands of a student appointed by the Matron and approved by the University and the students in the Halls. The assessment for meals during the regular session of the University has never been more than \$1.50 a week. The expenses for meals and room are from \$90 to \$110 for a term of forty weeks. Table board alone for the same length of time costs about \$75.



DINING ROOM IN LATHROP HALL—A SUNDAY DINNER.

About two hundred and twenty men are now boarding at the Halls. Of these one hundred and twenty-five have rooms in the buildings. These rooms are single or in suites. Each is furnished with a double bedstead or two single bedsteads, two chairs and a study table. The room shown in the picture costs each occupant \$28 for a term of forty weeks.



A STUDENT'S ROOM IN LATHROP HALL.



LATHROP HALL PARLORS

Of course many young men prefer a home with private families. These secure good accommodations at from \$3.50 to \$5.00 a week according to the conveniences desired and the distance of the home from the University.

Then, too, there are men's fraternity-houses—eight in all:

Sigma Chi,	Phi Gamma Delta,
Phi Delta Theta,	Kappa Alpha,
Kappa Sigma,	Sigma Alpha Epsilon,
Sigma Nu,	Beta Theta Pi.

In these homes the members secure good accommodations at from \$4.00 to \$5.00 a week. These organizations are secret. It is not considered proper to make application for membership but one must wait until he is invited to join. The present membership of the fraternities is about one hundred and sixty, one-half of whom have their homes in the chapter-houses. Halls, private houses and fraternity houses are the homes for both men and for women at the University of Missouri. The men's homes are under the supervision of a competent board of the University. The women's homes are supervised by the Adviser of Women. The rules adopted require that men and women shall not room at the same house; that neither shall room at a house not approved by the University; and that every boarding house for women shall have a reception room where young ladies shall receive callers. Any violation of these rules is promptly reported to parents and otherwise dealt with by the University Authorities as the particular circumstances may make advisable. Thus whether viewed from the standpoint of accommodations offered or from that of the supervision exercised, the University of Missouri has homes for men and for women as good as can be found in the Central West.



PHI DELTA THETA.



SIGMA NU.



KAPPA SIGMA.



MEN'S FRATERNITY HOMES.

SIGMA CHI.



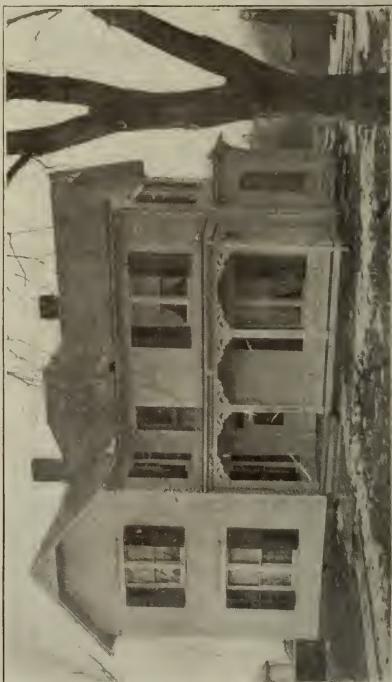
SIGMA ALPHA EPSILON.



PHI GAMMA DELTA.



BETA THETA PI.



KAPPA ALPHA.

MEN'S FRATERNITY HOMES.

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BULLETIN OF THE UNIVERSITY OF MISSOURI.

VOL. V.

JANUARY, 1904.

NO. 1

FORMER STUDENTS LIVING IN MISSOURI.

The number of students enrolled in the University in sixty-two years, adding those in one session to those in another and not deducting names counted more than once, is 27,741. The number of degrees conferred for work done is 3,009. The number of persons on whom these degrees have been conferred (two or more sometimes on the same person) is 2,536. Of honorary degrees 154 have been conferred.

For two years the University has been collecting information about its alumni and former students to the end that we may have correct records of these friends and may send to them information about the progress of their Alma Mater. At considerable expense, and with great labor, we have printed a list of our *graduates*, which we believe to be correct. The Alumni Recorder read carefully the record of the Board of Curators from the foundation of the University, and examined all the catalogues, that he might find out all the graduates. Nothing human is perfect, but we believe that this list is as accurate as it can be made with the means within our reach. If you desire a copy of this list, we will send it to you with pleasure.

We are now endeavoring to find the names and the addresses of all the former students of the University, whether graduates or not, that are living at this time in Missouri. We have made a list of them, arranged according to the counties in which they now live. We have begged our friends by hundreds to give us the names and addresses of all the former students of the University known to them as residents of Missouri. Many have responded with lists, but some have taken no notice of the request. It seems to us wise, therefore, to publish the list just as it is to-day, county by county, requesting our former students, for the sake of the University and for the credit of the counties

in which they are now living, to correct the list and to furnish us additional names. There is not, I believe, a county in Missouri which does not contain a number of our former students. Will you be kind enough upon receipt of this bulletin to send me immediately a list of all the former students of the University known to you and now *living in the county in which you reside?* Will you not be very careful to give me in every instance the initials, the name correctly spelled, and the postoffice address? When we once have an accurate list of all our former students now living in Missouri, we may make a list of former students living in other States. It surely is right for us, so far as possible, to keep track of our former students, and to let them know what progress the University is making.

If you want to know how the University has grown in the last 12 years, I can send you, if you request it, a short bulletin giving an astonishing amount of information. We have issued an interesting bulletin showing "What the University Has Done for Missouri." It shows that we are returning to the people of the State every year in money many times more than we receive per annum from the general revenue fund, and more still in what is better than money. If you would like to see this bulletin, and will write for it, I will send it to you with pleasure.

You will be interested to hear that the University is struggling hard to lift up to the highest—the life as well as the intellect of its students. The administration has no higher aim than to make the institution a stronghold of righteousness as well as of intellectuality. The righteousness to which I allude means zeal for doing what is right. You cannot lead students into higher life by discipline alone, but much can be done through wise leadership and brotherly kindness. Much can be accomplished if the President and members of the Faculty become thoroughly interested in the students as men and women. In a large institution of learning the administration should be willing to spend money for leading the students upwards socially and morally as well as intellectually. Because we are working earnestly in this direction, it must not be assumed that social and moral conditions here are not improving constantly. They have been growing steadily better in the last 12 years at least, but they never become in any place so good as to render further improvement impossible.

The University during the earlier years of my residence here was compelled, by fire and other disasters, to give its attention almost wholly to buildings, libraries, and laboratories, all of which pertain chiefly to intellectual life. If the students of that period did not seem to feel much attachment for their Alma Mater, the chief blame for this might perhaps justly be laid upon the University, although it should be said

in fairness that the policies of the years from 1891 to 1896 were largely determined by circumstances over which we had little control. We have changed radically our policies as circumstances have permitted us to change. The door seems to be opening wider and wider for higher policies in the future. We want to give our students now and hereafter abundant reason to love the University, and we want to find the students of the past who came here in sterner days to show them that their Alma Mater means to remember them constantly.

We have been aiming to make the University so fine in intellectual work as to provoke every alumnus to feel proud of his diploma. If I were to tell what success we have had in this respect, you would consider me boastful. Evidence is abundant to show that in the last 12 years no state university in the Mississippi Valley has gained reputation more rapidly throughout the country than our own, and especially among institutions of higher learning. In fact, our standing among the great universities of other states is higher than it is at home, because these institutions watch our growth with closer attention than people generally do in our own State.

ALUMNI AND FORMER STUDENTS.

It is possible that some of the people whose names appear on this list never attended the University. Please help us to correct these errors also. Our lists should contain no names but those of former students. They should contain the names of all our former students now living in Missouri. There are probably not less than 10,000 of them. Please address all correspondence to me at Columbia, Missouri.

R. H. JESSE.

Adair County.

Adams, Mattie B.	Kirksville
Alexander, Wallace	Kirksville
Dinsmore, Gordon	Kirksville
Dockery, Ethel Ardella	Kirksville
Dockery, Leota L.	Kirksville
Gentry, B. P.	Kirksville
Ginnings, R. M.	Kirksville
Green, Mrs. Elmer	Kirksville
Heyd, Frank	Kirksville
Heyd, J. E.	Kirksville
Hamilton, Emmet	Kirksville
Imbler, Lewis	Kirksville
Imbler, Thos. W.	Kirksville
Kirk, Jno. R.	Kirksville
Kirk, Robert L.	Kirksville
Kirk, Todd	Kirksville
Link, Miss Eunice V.	Kirksville
McGuire, Ivie	Kirksville
Motler, _____	Kirksville
Pickell, Mrs. Ralph M.	Kirksville
Pickell, Ralph M.	Kirksville
Ringo, Ethel S.	Kirksville
Rieger, J. E.	Kirksville
Six, Billie P.	Kirksville
Smith, A. H.	Kirksville
Weatherly, J. E.	Kirksville

Andrew County.

Breckenridge, Robert J.	Savannah
Breit, P. C.	Savannah
Booher, L. W.	Savannah
Bryant, D. B.	Savannah
Coffer, Harry	Savannah
Cottrill, Clyde	Savannah
Hoar, Harley	Rea
Hoar, Hobson	Rea
McCallan, Emma	Bolckow
Selecman, Charles D.	Savannah
Terhune, C. A.	Savannah
Webster, Carl D.	Savannah
Wood, W. Logan	Bolckow

Atchison County.

Bird, Dr. R. E.	Rockport
Bird, Geo.	Rockport
Browning, H. F.	Fairfax
Buckham, Jno.	Rockport
Gaede, Evelyn	Fairfax
Hedgepath, Milan	Rockport
Holloway, Will	Rockport
Hopkins, N. O.	Westboro

Hunter, Dr. Owen	Fairfax
Littell, W. R.	Tarkio
McCaleb, Rebecca I.	Tarkio
Morgan, Henry W.	Watson
Morgan, W. H.	Rockport
Pierce, Lonnie J.	Rockport
Schubert, Walter	Rockport
Stafford, F. W.	Tarkio
Stafford, Jno.	Tarkio
Sutton, Gertrude R.	Rockport
Trout, N. C.	Tarkio
Thompson, Gertrude	Tarkio
Wells, C. A.	Phelps City

Audrain County.

Alford, Clarence E.	Vandalia
Anderson, Jno. L.	Vandalia
Arnold, R. R.	Mexico
Baker, J. T.	Mexico
Baldwin, Carrie E.	Mexico
Barnes, C. A.	Mexico
Barth, Louis L.	Mexico
Baskett, J. N.	Mexico
Bassett, Jas. H.	Mexico
Bassett, Jas. J.	Mexico
Bickley, H. L.	Mexico
Bickley, Ross	Mexico
Bledsoe, C. C.	Mexico
Botts, Lena	Vandalia
Botts, W. W.	Mexico
Bradley, Maggie W.	Mexico
Burch, W.	Laddonia
Burney, R. H.	Mexico
Bybee, Ethel M.	Mexico
Clark, C. F.	Mexico
Cross, A. Helen	Mexico
Cullen, P. H.	Mexico
Daniel, Chas. G.	Vandalia
Daniel, Jas. W.	Vandalia
Daniel, W. H.	Vandalia
Deteine, Jno.	Vandalia
Flynt, Dr. J. F.	Molino
Fowlkes, _____	Mexico
Fox, Mitchell P.	Skinner
Gamble, L. M.	Mexico
Gatson, Ann E.	Vandalia
Hancock, Archie R.	Laddonia
Hancock, Thomas R.	Laddonia
Hitt, Orlando	Mexico
Irvine, Ernest	Vandalia
Jesse, F. R.	Mexico
Jesse, Lucy W.	Mexico

Johnson, W. Clyde	Vandalia	Cosby, Byron	Butler
Kennan, Wm. H.	Mexico	Dawson, W. B.	Hume
Kent, Oscar	Mexico	Depee, Emma	Butler
Marlow, Roy S.	Martinsburg	Geiger, H. V.	Rich Hill
Mason, Roland	Mexico	Graves, W. W.	Butler
McCubbin, J. B.	Laddonia	Grider, Fannie	Vinton
McCune, J. G.	Vandalia	Hackler, John M.	Adrian
McIntire, Rolla	Mexico	Harper, J. Edgar	Butler
McPike, J. T.	Vandalia	Harris, W. W.	Rich Hill
Nardin, G. F.	Vandalia	Jeter, B. F.	Butler
Robnett, Margaret	Martinsburg	Johnson, R. E.	Butler
Rudasill, Mary L.	Hollensville	Kaune, J. A.	Butler
Rodgers, R. D.	Mexico	Mattingly, Emma	Rich Hill
Rose, Mrs. Crete	Vandalia	Philbrick, William	Rich Hill
Shannon, Easton A.	Mt. Carmel	Rhodes, Dr. Herbert	Foster
Tate, Ernest	Mexico	Slater, Florence	Rich Hill
Terrill, Dr. J. O.	Vandalia	Smith, Jesse E.	Butler
Toalson, Dr. G. F.	Mexico	Thurman, J. P.	Butler
Turner, Dr. W. H.	Mexico	Weeks, Julia	Rich Hill
Vannatta, E. E.	Vandalia	Weeks, Wm.	Rich Hill
Waters, E. C.	Vandalia	Wood, Clarence	Hume
Wilkinson, R. E.	Mexico		
Wright, Nannie	Mexico		

Barry County.

Alexander, T.	Monett
Bayless, E. G.	Cassville
Davis, J. S.	Cassville
Fawver, C. C.	Selligman
Lucky, M. C.	Exeter
McMahan, M.	Exeter
Roseberry, —	Exeter
Steele, W. D.	Cassville

Barton County.

Allee, Dr. G. D.	Lamar
Brous, Bertrand C.	Esrom
Cole, Dr. J. K.	Lamar
Decker, Elizabeth	Lamar
Fant, D. B.	Lamar
Fogelsong, Lena M.	Lamar
Garrett, L. M.	Lamar
Harkless, Mabel	Lamar
Huggins, G. E.	Lamar
Jones, Ed. R.	Lamar
Lee, F. A.	Lamar
Neet, Claude A.	Golden City
Quirey, Rebecca	Minden
Thurman, B. G.	Lamar
Thurman, H. C.	Lamar
Timmonds, H. W.	Lamar
Turnbull, Blanche	Lamar
Van Pool, S. N.	Lamar
Wells, Dr. H. T.	Lamar
Wells, Roy	Lamar
Willis, T. L.	Lamar

Bates County.

Barrow, A.	Foster
Brundige, J. A.	Adrian
Chastain, E. N.	Hume
Cockerill, H. C.	Rich Hill
Connelly, Julia	Rich Hill
Corbin, Kate	Hume

Cosby, Byron	Butler
Dawson, W. B.	Hume
Depee, Emma	Butler
Geiger, H. V.	Rich Hill
Graves, W. W.	Butler
Grider, Fannie	Vinton
Hackler, John M.	Adrian
Harper, J. Edgar	Butler
Harris, W. W.	Rich Hill
Jeter, B. F.	Butler
Johnson, R. E.	Butler
Kaune, J. A.	Butler
Mattingly, Emma	Rich Hill
Philbrick, William	Rich Hill
Rhodes, Dr. Herbert	Foster
Slater, Florence	Rich Hill
Smith, Jesse E.	Butler
Thurman, J. P.	Butler
Weeks, Julia	Rich Hill
Weeks, Wm.	Rich Hill
Wood, Clarence	Hume

Benton County.

Antnett, Mrs. Ella D. Heath	Poplar
Benz, W. E.	Warsaw
Brunjes, E. A.	Warsaw
Clark, J. A.	Warsaw
Fristoe, C. W.	Palopinto
Fristoe, H.	Palopinto
Huse, W. J.	Warsaw
Lay, Florence	Warsaw
Lay, H. P.	Warsaw
Lingle, Emma	Warsaw
Owen, T. C.	Warsaw
Parks, T. F.	Benton County
Reid, A. F.	Benton County
White, Laura	Warsaw

Bollinger County.

Caldwell, J. W.	Marble Hill
Drum, E. L.	Marble Hill
McKee, Herbert	Zalma
Revelle, Chas.	Marble Hill

Boone County.

Allen, Mary	Columbia
Allen, Mary	Columbia
Allen, Arch M.	Columbia
Almstedt, H. B.	Columbia
Ammerman, J. W.	Columbia
Anderson, Ben. M.	Columbia
Anderson, Estelle	Columbia
Anderson, Mac	Columbia
Anderson, William T.	Columbia
Ankeney, Mrs. L. G.	Columbia
Arnold, Charles,	Ashland
Babb, J. G.	Columbia
Babb, Mrs. J. G.	Columbia
Baker, Beulah	Columbia
Baker, Hugh	Columbia
Baker, J. M.	Columbia
Baker, Sam'l H.	Columbia
Ballenger, J. W.	Columbia
Ballenger, W. T.	Columbia

Banks, H. H.	Columbia	Du Bois, C. C.	Columbia
Banks, J. S.	Columbia	Duncan, A. T.	Columbia
Banks, J. S.	Columbia	Duncan, F. A.	Columbia
Barnett, Mary J.	Columbia	Duncan, James H.	Columbia
Bass, Ev M.	Columbia	Draper, H. E.	Columbia
Beasley, G. H.	Columbia	Dyas, Virginia B.	Columbia
Belden, Dr. W. E.	Columbia	Edwards, Eliza Russell	Columbia
Belden, Mary M.	Columbia	Elkins, Hallie M.	Columbia
Belden, Mrs. H. M.	Columbia	Eitzen, Meta T.	Columbia
Biggs, E. E.	Ashland	Elwang, W. W.	Columbia
Blodgett, Franc M.	Columbia	Emberson, R. H.	Columbia
Blodgett, Gertrude	Columbia	Fellows, John N.	Columbia
Botts, Bennie	Columbia	Fewsmith, Joy	Columbia
Botts, Lida	Columbia	Ficklin, Mrs. Ella C.	Columbia
Bowling, C. B.	Columbia	Ficklin, T. A.	Columbia
Bragg, Mrs. Harry	Columbia	Fine, Martha	Columbia
Branham, Madeline	Columbia	Fisher, Dr. J. M.	Columbia
Branham, Mrs. J. S.	Columbia	Fisher, Julia G.	Columbia
Broadhead, G. C. Jr.	Columbia	Fisher, Mary M.	Columbia
Broadhead, H. H.	Columbia	Fitch, Mary	Columbia
Burroughs, G. W.	Columbia	Fitch, Ruby	Columbia
Burruss, Marion	Columbia	Fleming, Adelle	Columbia
Bush, Estell	Columbia	Fleming, Marie	Columbia
Bush, Roy	Columbia	Flood, Sallie	Columbia
Calvert, Mrs. Sidney	Columbia	Fountain, James R.	Columbia
Calvin, E. M.	Huntsdale	Furtney, C. W.	Columbia
Campbell, Laura B.	Columbia	Fyfer, J. Kirk	Centralia
Carter, Aura S.	Columbia	Garth, Mrs. W. W.	Columbia
Cauthorn, Bessie	Columbia	Garth, W. W.	Columbia
Cauthorn, E. B.	Columbia	Gentry, Mrs. N. T.	Columbia
Cauthorn, Emma	Columbia	Gentry, N. T.	Columbia
Cauthorn, Louise	Columbia	Gerig, Ed.	Columbia
Cauthorn, W. B.	Columbia	Gerig, Rosalie	Columbia
Chandler, Mrs. J. S.	Columbia	Gillaspie, Dr. W. A.	Columbia
Clarkson, Jno. S.	Columbia	Graham, Dr. R. E.	Columbia
Clinkscale, E. C.	Columbia	Graves, Bettie M.	Woodlandville
Cochel, Lottie	Columbia	Graves, P. W.	Woodlandville
Cochel, Mary	Columbia	Gray, Laura	Columbia
Cochel, Robt.	Columbia	Gray, Mary	Columbia
Cochel, W. A.	Columbia	Gray, Nellie	Columbia
Cole, James B.	Columbia	Griffith, Florence	Columbia
Cole, Redmond S.	Columbia	Grubbs, Dr. J. O.	Deer Park
Collins, E. A.	Columbia	Gordon, C. H.	Columbia
Conley, M. R.	Columbia	Gordon, Dr. James	Columbia
Conley, Mrs. S. F.	Columbia	Gordon, S. D.	Columbia
Conley, S. F.	Columbia	Gordon, Webster	Columbia
Connaway, Dr. Jno. W.	Columbia	Gordon, Wellington	Columbia
Connaway, Mrs. E.	Columbia	Guitar, Emily	Columbia
Connaway, Mrs. John	Columbia	Guitar, Jas. H.	Columbia
Cook, Stella	Centralia	Guitar, O.	Columbia
Conway, Julia	Columbia	Guitar, Wm.	Columbia
Corlew, Dr. J. L.	Columbia	Guthrie, Dr. C. C.	Columbia
Cowherd, Clyde E.	Columbia	Guthrie, Fannie V.	Columbia
Crouch, Clarence C.	Columbia	Guthrie, Lula	Columbia
Crumbaugh, J. E.	Columbia	Haggard, Cinnie	Columbia
Crumbaugh, Neil	Columbia	Haggard, Price	Columbia
Daniels, F. P.	Columbia	Harris, F. G.	Columbia
Dashiell, Laura	Columbia	Harshe, Robt. B.	Columbia
Davis, Chas. B.	Columbia	Hatton, Claudia M.	Columbia
Dearing, Milton M.	Columbia	Heibel, Grace M.	Columbia
Defoe, Mrs. C. E.	Columbia	Hickman, T. B.	Columbia
Defoe, L. M.	Columbia	Hickman, T. B. Jr.	Columbia
Dobson, Gilbert	Columbia	Hinton, E. W.	Columbia
Douglass, Dr. W. H.	Columbia	Hinton, Mrs. E. W.	Columbia

Hockaday, I. O., Jr.	Columbia	Murry, H. D.	Columbia
Hodge, Mrs. R. J.	Columbia	Murry, J. H.	Columbia
Hodge, Mrs. R. T.	Columbia	Myer, Dr. Max W.	Columbia
Hoffman, B. F.	Columbia	Niedermeyer, F. W.	Columbia
Hopper, Dr. R. L.	Columbia	Nifong, W. R.	Columbia
Horton, Rev. H. M.	Columbia	Norris, Dr. W. A.	Columbia
Howard, Ida E.	Columbia	Norvell, Fannie R.	Columbia
Howard, W. L.	Columbia	Nowell, Fannie	Columbia
Hubbell, F. D.	Columbia	Oliver, William I.	Browns Station
Hubbell, Jno.	Columbia	Oliver, W. I.	Columbia
Hudson, Ethel	Columbia	O'Mahoney, Clarence	Columbia
Hulett, Ollene G.	Hallsville	O'Mahoney, Lafayette	Columbia
Hultz, E. M.	Columbia	O'Rear, M. A.	Columbia
Hultz, M. E.	Columbia	Organ, Minnie K.	Columbia
Hume, Dr. Chas.	Columbia	Palmer, Chas. P.	Sturgeon
Jackson, Dr. C. M.	Columbia	Pasley, Rev. A. W.	Columbia
Jesse, Carrie	Columbia	Patterson, Edwin S.	Centralia
Jesse, Mary	Columbia	Payne, Susan L.	Ashland
Jesse, Mrs. R. H.	Columbia	Peeler, W. B.	Columbia
Jesse, R. H. Jr.	Columbia	Penter, Eli	Ashland
Johnson, Bess C.	Columbia	Pierce, Sallie	Columbia
Johnston, Eva	Columbia	Poor, Gail	Columbia
Jones, Mrs. J. C.	Columbia	Potter, Maud	Columbia
Kahn, Gussie	Columbia	Potter, Peter B.	Columbia
Kahn, Thekla	Columbia	Prather, Lucile W.	Columbia
Keene, W. A.	Columbia	Pratt, Will	Columbia
Kneisley, Sallie R.	Columbia	Pratt, W. S.	Columbia
Kurtz, D. W. B., Sr.	Columbia	Price, R. B.	Columbia
Lake, A. S.	Columbia	Price, R. B., Jr.	Columbia
Lake, Joberry	Columbia	Pulliam, Susie	Columbia
Lewis, Dr. M. D.	Columbia	Raybourn, Sara B.	Centralia
Lhamon, Ruskin	Columbia	Raybourn, Susie M.	Centralia
Lipscomb, James	Columbia	Read, Ella M.	Columbia
Lipscomb, Millard	Columbia	Records, Thomas	Columbia
Lipscomb, Virginia	Columbia	Riggs, Inez	Columbia
Loeb, Isador	Columbia	Rodhouse, Mrs. T. J.	Columbia
Long, C. M.	Columbia	Rodhouse, Thos. J.	Columbia
Macfarlane, Mrs. Alice O.	Columbia	Rollins, C. B.	Columbia
Marbut, C. F.	Columbia	Rollins, Clarkson	Columbia
Mason, Alicia T.	Columbia	Rollins, E. T.	Columbia
McAlester, Dr. A. W.	Columbia	Rollins, F. B.	Columbia
McAlester, A. W. Jr.	Columbia	Rollins, Frank	Columbia
McBaine, J. P.	Columbia	Rollins, G. B.	Columbia
McBaine, Richard H.	Columbia	Rothwell, W. H.	Columbia
McBaine, Turner	Columbia	Rouse, Birdie L.	Browns Station
McConathy, Bessie N.	Columbia	Ruenzi, Wilhametta	Columbia
McGlothin, Mary	Columbia	Russell, Mrs. F. E.	Columbia
McGuire, Rev. J. M.	Columbia	Sames, C. F.	Centralia
McHarg, Tillie	Columbia	Schwabe, J. W.	Columbia
Meyer, Dr. M. W.	Columbia	Schwabe, Mrs. J. W.	Columbia
Mikel, Dr. Henry	Columbia	Schwabe, Rachel L.	Columbia
Miller, Dr. J. A.	Columbia	Sebastian, C. B.	Columbia
Miller, Mrs. C. B.	Columbia	Sellinger, Jacob	Columbia
Mitchell, E. L.	Columbia	Shaefer, Dr. Harry	Columbia
Montgomery, Helen	Columbia	Shaefer, Dr. W. R.	Columbia
Montgomery, Maud E.	Columbia	Shaw, R. A.	Columbia
Moore, Mrs. W. T.	Columbia	Sinclair, Margaret	Columbia
Morehead, Geo. L.	Columbia	Smith, Dr. Sidney J.	Columbia
Morehead, Lucy O.	Columbia	Smith, Dr. Stanley	Columbia
Morriss, Lena	Columbia	Smith, Mrs. Stanley	Columbia
Moss, D. D.	Columbia	Smith, Dr. W. R.	Ashland
Moss, Dr. W.	Columbia	Smoot, Miss I.	Columbia
Moss, Jas. S.	Columbia	St. Clair, Mrs. Luella W.	Columbia
Moss, Robert F.	Columbia	Steele, Asa G.	Columbia

Steele, EvaColumbia
 Steele, Stella E.Columbia
 Stephens, E. W.Columbia
 Stephens, J. L.Columbia
 Stephens, J. L. Jr.Columbia
 Stone, Ira G.Columbia
 Stone, Sue M.Columbia
 Strong, C. M.Columbia
 Switzler, IrvinColumbia
 Switzler, Lewis M.Columbia
 Switzler, Mrs. I.Columbia
 Thompson, Mrs. L. E.Columbia
 Thornton, Dr. J. E.Columbia
 Tilley, Dr. R. B.Columbia
 Tipton, Judson M.Columbia
 Todd, TeteColumbia
 Torbitt, Mrs. NatColumbia
 Turner, SquireColumbia
 Trimble, MargaretColumbia
 Tuttle, FloydColumbia
 Vaughan, E. V.Columbia
 Walker, MaryColumbia
 Waters, Henry J.Columbia
 Watson, M. C.Riggs
 Welch, J. W.Columbia
 Wharton, James L.Columbia
 Whitmer, Mrs. H. C.Columbia
 Whitten, J. C.Columbia
 Whitten, Mrs. J. C.Columbia
 Wilcox, David B.Ashland
 Willis, EvelynColumbia
 Willis, FlorenceColumbia
 Willis, John S.Columbia
 Willis, Mrs. Emma P.Columbia
 Willis, Snowdon B.Columbia
 Williams, Mrs. WalterColumbia
 Williams, W. S.Columbia
 Winders, Rev. C. H.Columbia
 Wolff, Lucy H.Columbia
 Wood, Oval A.Harrisburg
 Woodward, Tom E.Columbia
 Wright, J. K.Columbia
 Wright, Jos. P.Columbia

Buchanan County.

Allen, T. B.St. Joseph
 Amick, Wm. K.St. Joseph
 Barnes, A. L.St. Joseph
 Barr, GuySt. Joseph
 Bauer, Milton J.St. Joseph
 Blunk, J. P.St. Joseph
 Boyer, J.St. Joseph
 Bretz, W. S.Frazer
 Brown, HenryFaucett
 Brown, R. A.St. Joseph
 Buis, C. L.St. Joseph
 Burgess, C.St. Joseph
 Connett, JohnSt. Joseph
 Croson, Mrs. O. E.St. Joseph
 Dailey, A. F.St. Joseph
 Eastin, G. W.St. Joseph
 Ellif, J. D.St. Joseph
 Ferrell, C. C.St. Joseph
 Ferrell, HattieSt. Joseph

Gabbert, L. C.St. Joseph
 Gibson, W. A.Platte River
 Gray, Ben F.Frazer
 Harmon, B. R.De Kalb
 Harmon, O. S.De Kalb
 Jennings, _____St. Joseph
 Johns, CharlesSt. Joseph
 Kellar, Charles F.St. Joseph
 Kelley, D. B.St. Joseph
 Lamer, BeulahEaston
 Lohr, TillieSt. Joseph
 McNeely, JohnSt. Joseph
 Meyers, Robert S.St. Joseph
 Meyer, W. S.St. Joseph
 Michelson, L. A.St. Joseph
 Miller, HattieSt. Joseph
 Miller, MaudeSt. Joseph
 Miller, OlgaSt. Joseph
 Mitchell, OrestesSt. Joseph
 Moore, JohnFrazer
 Moore, W. H.Faucett
 Mosman, B. N.St. Joseph
 Nesbitt, FlorenceSt. Joseph
 Nesbitt, Pleasant P.St. Joseph
 Owsley, H. F.Agency
 Peterman, H. F.St. Joseph
 Potter, BassieSt. Joseph
 Potter, Ena W.St. Joseph
 Ramey, H. M.St. Joseph
 Reynolds, J. J.Agency
 Shaw, R. A.St. Joseph
 Sherwood, W. E.St. Joseph
 Shull, A. P.St. Joseph
 Shull, Rena M.Platte River
 Shull, S. S.St. Joseph
 Shultz, O. E.St. Joseph
 Silverman, EugeneSt. Joseph
 Simmons, J. M.St. Joseph
 Spencer, O. M.St. Joseph
 Spencer, R. L.St. Joseph
 Stamper, AustinGarretsburg
 Stamper, J. A.Saxton
 Strop, C. F.St. Joseph
 Utz, MollySt. Joseph
 Utz, Wm. H.St. Joseph
 Zwick, G. L.St. Joseph

Butler County.

Bullivant, Francis J.Poplar Bluff
 Craig, J. E.Poplar Bluff
 Davidson, HattiePoplar Bluff
 Kell, Charles L.Poplar Bluff
 Kennedy, Terrence O.Poplar Bluff
 Kinyon, Mrs. Mary I.Poplar Bluff
 Macon, JohnPoplar Bluff
 Withers, John Thomas....Poplar Bluff
 Wright, CharlesPoplar Bluff

Caldwell County.

Adams, D. E.Braymer
 Carr, Dr. B. F.Polo
 Conley, John Winfield....Hamilton
 Crockett, NellieHamilton
 Doll, ErnestHamilton

Frost, S. D. Mirabile
 Gay, Sarah Hamilton
 George, Bertha Hamilton
 Hardman, S. B. Polo
 Hendricks, S. Polo
 Henkins, J. A. Gouldfarm
 Holman, W. C. Hamilton
 Johnson, C. C. Hamilton
 Johnson, Grace G. Hamilton
 Jones, Dr. C. K. Kingston
 Jones, Q. Kingston
 Kautz, Otis James Hamilton
 Klepper, F. B. Kingston
 Parmen, H. Kidder
 Plumb, Harvey M. Kidder
 Rathbun, James Braymer
 Reavis, G. W. Hamilton
 Rogers, Lalla Rookh. Kingston
 Rogers, S. C. Kingston
 Smith, Thomas B. Polo
 Switzer, Amos Kingston
 Theilmann, L. Breckenridge
 Thompson, F. F. Polo
 Tool, F. Hamilton
 Van Not, Charles Hamilton
 Woolsey, Calvin Lee Braymer
 Zumbrunnen, Emile M. Braymer

Callaway County.

Burnham, Rev. W. N. Fulton
 Covington, Linnie Shamrock
 Craig, J. Doc. Fulton
 Divers, W. P. Auxvasse
 Emmons, William Guthrie
 Finley, A. Fulton
 Harris, D. H. Fulton
 Harris, Homer A. Tebbetts
 Hughes, David Tebbetts
 Humphreys, J. C. Fulton
 Jones, N. E. Auxvasse
 McCall, E. L. Fulton
 Perry, Etta P. Shamrock
 Perry, Georgia A. Shamrock
 Tincher, J. W. Fulton
 Young, Dr. D. H. Fulton

Camden County.

Carter, E. M. Linn creek
 King, Ray Linn creek
 Moss, J. R. Linn creek

Cape Girardeau County.

Albert, H. Cape Girardeau
 Alexander, O. Fruitland
 Bohn, R. Cape Girardeau
 Buren, J. W. Cape Girardeau
 Byrd, R. Jackson
 Daugherty, B. A. Jackson
 Dearmont, W. S. Cape Girardeau
 Deneke, S. F. Houck
 Fry, Leslie Cape Girardeau
 Fry, L. M. Cape Girardeau
 Groves, Andrew W. Allenville
 Hays, Dr. B. W. Gordonville

Hays, W. Henry Jackson
 Houck, G. Cape Girardeau
 Jenkins, T. H. Oak Ridge
 Moore, Henry S. Cape Girardeau
 Miller, W. H. Jackson
 Oliver, C. C. Leemon
 Oliver, R. B. Cape Girardeau
 Oliver, R. B. Jr. Cape Girardeau
 Roberts, W. J. Oak Ridge
 Snider, J. A. Jackson
 Snider, J. C. Millerville
 Tacke, Franklin Arnsberg
 Vinyard, Alice Jackson
 Wilson, J. D. Cape Girardeau
 Wilson, J. W. D. Cape Girardeau

Carroll County.

Adams, T. B. Norborne
 Belcher, G. Carrollton
 Belcher, Mrs. George Carrollton
 Benson, W. Carrollton
 Boman, John S. Norborne
 Bowdry, Ruth M. Carrollton
 Brown, Robert Carrollton
 Busby, William G. Carrollton
 Bush, A. C. Norborne
 Cook, Dr. R. F. Carrollton
 Dunlop, D. T. Carrollton
 Franken, W. A. Norborne
 Gregory, Robert Wakenda
 Kenton, J. W. Norborne
 Marlowe, Thomas N. Norborne
 Moore, Mrs. M. H. Carrollton
 Moore, Olin Carrollton
 Moore, Rev. M. H. Carrollton
 Nickell, Joseph Wakenda
 Thomas, Florence E. Miami Station

Carter County.

Buileman, H. G. Grandin
 McGhee, Alma M. Grandin
 Sheets, M. M. Van Buren

Cass County.

Boardman, Emma Harrisonville
 Brierly, Dr. John B. Gunn City
 Brierly, Jas. S. Harrisonville
 Britt, Lelia Harrisonville
 Brown, Samuel E. Harrisonville
 Brown, Walter R. Harrisonville
 Bruce, George W. Pleasant Hill
 Bruce, Richard H. Pleasant Hill
 Bybee, F. E. Harrisonville
 Corrigan, G. W. Harrisonville
 Culbertson, J. Harrisonville
 Daniel, R. Brown Harrisonville
 Elder, Dr. A. R. Harrisonville
 George, Dr. Wm. F. Belton
 George, Thomas J. Gunn City
 Glenn, Allen Harrisonville
 Hall, Charles R. Harrisonville
 Hall, Delmer K. Harrisonville
 Harrelson, Sallie Belton
 Haynes, Thomas N. Harrisonville

Hockaday, Charles E.	Belton
Huston, James M.	Belton
Hutton, Margaret	Garden City
Johnston, Ida	Belton
Jones, Virginia	Garden City
Kimberlin, G. C.	Garden City
Kimberlin, G. P.	Harrisonville
Moran, E. E.	Garden City
Price, Nita A.	Harrisonville
Railey, Robert T.	Harrisonville
Ross, R. H.	Creighton
West, John J.	Garden City
West, John K., Jr.	Garden City

Cedar County.

Alder, Ethel M.	Cane Hill
Allder, Etta M.	Cane Hill
Crawford, W. C.	Stockton
Dunaway, Jane E.	Caplinger Mills
Dunaway, W. F.	Caplinger Mills
Hartley, R. L.	Stockton
McCrary, Victor	Eldorado Springs
Mitchell, J. L.	Stockton
Nelson, T. L.	Stockton
Powell, Chas. E.	Eldorado Springs

Chariton County.

Bogard, Margaret	Mendon
Buffington, S. A.	Salisbury
Courtney, Mrs. Etta H.	Keytesville
Davis, Dolly	Keytesville
Davis, J. W.	Brunswick
Drace, W. S.	Brunswick
Faller, Alice	Brunswick
Gilliam, Lelia	Brunswick
Greene, C. A.	Triplett
Hall, Margaret	Prairie Hill, P. O.
Hamlin, T. L.	Triplett
Hardesty, Richard S.	Summer
Hancock, Alice V.	Keytesville
Hancock, Martha Gay	Keytesville
Harris, Orienne	Brunswick
Hill, F. W.	Keytesville
Hill, W. H.	Keytesville
Ingraham, Judith	Brunswick
Kelso, Eugene	Musselfork
Kirkpatrick, Dr. H. E.	Indian Grove
Magruder, Dr. W. T.	Brunswick
Magruder, William	Brunswick
Merrifield, C. F.	Triplett
Perkins, William	Brunswick
Plunkett, F.	Brunswick
Price, Edwin W.	Keytesville
Tatum, Dr. H.	Brunswick

Christian County.

Bedford, Frances Elizabeth	Billings
Howard, W. L.	Billings
Netzer, John	Billings
Netzer, Peter W.	Billings

Clark County.

Brainerd, Dr. Z.	Kahoka
Christie, Mabel	Clark County
Ingold, L.	Wyaconda

Ingold, Warren	Wyaconda
Montgomery, T. L.	Kahoka

Clay County.

Allen, D. C., LL. D., '98	Liberty
Bates, Leslie E.	Excelsior Springs
Beery, O. K.	Holt
Beery, Roy F.	Holt
Bird, G. F.	Liberty
Bosserman, Dr.	Kearney
Deppe, Charles A.	Glenville
Dollis, G.	Kearney
Dougherty, L. B.	Liberty
Fleet, Robert	Liberty
Gow, B. A.	Liberty
Groves, John W.	Liberty
Haynes, A.	Excelsior Springs
Jenkins, J. H.	Liberty
Jones, Samuel R.	Excelsior Springs
Laffoon, C. A.	Kearney
Leitch, Charles	Liberty
Love, J.	Liberty
Maughmer, C.	Kearney
Owen, Laura F.	Paradise
Parker, P.	Liberty
Scudder, W. R.	Kearney
Simrall, D. C.	Liberty
Ward, Robert E.	Birmingham
Willhite, B. F.	Barry

Clinton County.

Atchison, Ben A.	Gower
Beery, B. B.	Cameron
Bland, James A.	Plattsburg
Chastain, Dr. C. W.	Plattsburg
Clark, L. E.	Gower
Cummings, Anna V.	Gower
Dougherty, W. M.	Cameron
Ensign, Bertha L.	Cameron
Grayson, Conway	Grayson
Green, Talitha Jennie	Lathrop
Grier, R. W.	Hemple
Hall, E. C.	Plattsburg
Herndon, H. T.	Plattsburg
Herndon, W. S.	Plattsburg
Jones, Mrs. Georgie	Plattsburg
Livingstone, J. A.	Cameron
Newby, C. B.	Plattsburg
Parman, John	Lathrop
Price, P. R.	Plattsburg
Rea, Dr. R. W.	Plattsburg
Riggs, Brutus	Cameron
Sanders, W. B.	Gower
Searce, R. E.	Plattsburg
Shaver, John W.	Lily
Shipley, Edith	Cameron
Starks, Dr. J. C.	Gower
Walker, Thomas W.	Plattsburg
Whitson, James	Gower
Wingate, J. C.	Hemple
Wren, W. F.	Gower

Cole County.

Baker, S. A.	Jefferson City
Bassett, W. H.	Jefferson City

Belch, Ida	Jefferson City	McCutchens, Mrs. E. B.	Pilot Grove
Belch, J. E.	Osage City	Mittlebach, William	Boonville
Belch, M. P.	Jefferson City	Morris, T. H.	Pisgah
Bodenheimer, Sophia	Jefferson City	Pigott, F. W.	Boonville
Bolton, May	Jefferson City	Pigott, J. C.	Boonville
Brown, F. M.	Jefferson City	Potts, Dr. J. D.	Cooper County
Carrington, Will J.	Jefferson City	Schaackford, May	Pilot Grove
Church, H. B.	Jefferson City	Stephens, B.	Bunceton
Clarke, W.	Jefferson City	Stiffler, G. W.	Boonville
Crafton, Minnie	Jefferson City	Swarner, William H.	Boonville
Dallmeyer, Pauline	Jefferson City	Tucker, F. L., Jr.	Gooch Mill
Davison, Charles	Jefferson City	Wagner, Laura	Boonville
Dewey, C. E.	Jefferson City	Walker, A. A.	Pleasant Green
Dix, Blanche	Jefferson City	Williams, R. D.	Boonville
Dix, Charles A.	Jefferson City	Wilson, Dr. G. N.	Gooch Mill
Elston, G. B.	Elston	Woolridge, J. W.	Boonville
Gordon, Hattie	Jefferson City	Woolridge, Lulabel	Boonville
Hanszen, Lydia	Jefferson City	Woolridge, O. J.	Boonville
Heisler, Mary	Jefferson City	Zeigel, W. H.	Boonville
Heskett, J. W.	Jefferson City		
Hough, A. M.	Jefferson City		
King, E. L.	Jefferson City		
Lay, James H.	Jefferson City		
Luckett, F. E.	Jefferson City		
McCarthy, William	Jefferson City		
Russler, J. J.	Osage City		
See, Lulu	Jefferson City		
Silver, Ed.	Jefferson City		
Son, Dr. E. R.	Osage City		
Stampfli, G. J.	Jefferson City		
Stewart, McClellan	Marion		
Stroble, Charles	Lohman		
Waldecker, C.	Jefferson City		
Wulfert Amelia	Jefferson City		
Wulfert, Margaret	Jefferson City		
Young, James M.	Jefferson City		
Young, W. H.	Jefferson City		
Cooper County.			
Allison, Clark	Boonville	Allen, Grace	Dadeville
Buckmaster, C. L.	Pilot Grove	Allen, Elmer J.	Dadeville
Cochran, Dr. O. W.	Boonville	Bell, Charles T.	Everton
Cordry, William	New Lebanon	Coppedge, Ad. V.	Dadeville
Corum, C. D.	Boonville	Cowan, Robert D.	Dadeville
Cosgrove, J. W.	Boonville	Depee, Ida	Greenfield
Craemer, W.	Bunceton	Estes, Mollie	Everton
Davis, Owen	Boonville	Frieze, Edward	Bona
Draffen, W. V.	Boonville	Frieze, Edwin	Greenfield
Ellis, John R.	Pilot Grove	Griffith, Roll	Greenfield
Elliott, J. Miles	Boonville	Lightner, Minis	Greenfield
Evans, Dr. R. L.	Boonville	Lindsey, Helen	Lockwood
Evans, Dr. William	Bellair	Myers, Robert Lee	Everton
Harris, C. J.	Pilot Grove	Neale, Ben. M.	Greenfield
Hazzell, Corinne	Boonville	Osborn, S. E.	Arcola
Hitch, A. M.	Boonville	Payne, S. A.	Greenfield
Hoge, W. M.	Boonville	Rowe, Harry	Ward
Hunt, D. W.	Pisgah	Sloan, Mrs. Eda	Greenfield
Johnston, T. A.	Boonville		
Jones, D. W.	Boonville		
Krumm, Henry	Pilot Grove		
Leonard, C. E.	Bellair		
Marshall, Tom	Blackwater		
Marshall, Thomas	Boonville		
McCutchens, J. W.	Pilot Grove		
Crawford County.			
Bass, Ernest R.	Steelville		
Chapman, William M.	Bourbon		
Delano, Fannie A.	Cuba		
Devault, Samuel M.	Cuba		
McNichol, Thomas S.	Cuba		
Renfrow, Thomas O.	Steenville		
Small, Bessie	Cuba		
Watson, Sallie A. E.	Fanning		
Dade County.			
Allen, Grace	Dadeville		
Allen, Elmer J.	Dadeville		
Bell, Charles T.	Everton		
Coppedge, Ad. V.	Dadeville		
Cowan, Robert D.	Dadeville		
Depee, Ida	Greenfield		
Estes, Mollie	Everton		
Frieze, Edward	Bona		
Frieze, Edwin	Greenfield		
Griffith, Roll	Greenfield		
Lightner, Minis	Greenfield		
Lindsey, Helen	Lockwood		
Myers, Robert Lee	Everton		
Neale, Ben. M.	Greenfield		
Osborn, S. E.	Arcola		
Payne, S. A.	Greenfield		
Rowe, Harry	Ward		
Sloan, Mrs. Eda	Greenfield		
Dallas County.			
Engle, Levi	Buffalo		
Hawkins, W. Carroll	Buffalo		
Marrow, Frank	Buffalo		
O'Bannon, Floyd	Buffalo		
Vaughn, Dr. B. W., Jr.	Urbana		
Daviess County.			
Brown, Ethel E.	Jamesport		
Ford, T. B.	Gallatin		
Gillihan, L. B.	Gallatin		
Harrah, Jennie	Jamesport		
Haynes, F. C.	Gallatin		

Hutchinson, Etta	Jamesport
Johnson, C.	Jamison
Jordin, Clair	Gallatin
Robertson, Gay A.	Gallatin
Summers, Joe	Coffeyburg

DeKalb County.

Arnold, Dr. Z. T.	Amity
Estes, C. E.	Fairport
Ficklin, Charles L.	Maysville
Hornberger, E. H.	Maysville
Hughes, H. C.	Stewartsville
Moorman, J. C.	Maysville
Moorman, O. W.	Maysville
Riggs, I. F.	Weatherby
Riggs, Silas	Maysville
Riggs, Z. T.	Maysville
Saunders, L. E.	Stewartsville
Shull, R. L.	Amity
Shultz, D. L.	Maysville
Stokes, Charles E.	Fairport
Urban, Fred W.	Stewartsville
Varner, Calla	Union Star

Dent County.

Butler, Julia	Salem
Dye, A. E.	Salem
Eaves, J. F.	Salem
Holman, Thomas	Salem
Love, A. H.	Salem
Organ, Daisy	Salem
Ware, S. H.	Salem
Westerfield, Angie	Salem
Woodside, Gratia E.	Salem
Woodside, Roy C.	Salem

Dunklin County.

Bradley, J. H.	Kennett
Caruthers, R. S.	Kennett
Dalton, Zetta	Malden
Douglas, J. M., Jr.	Senath
Douglas, Mrs. Ottillie, Jr.	Malden
Douglass, R. S.	Malden
Ely, T. R. R.	Kennett
Kent, Sadie T.	Malden
Snider, G. E.	Kennett

Franklin County.

Bolte, A. H.	Union
Booth, James	St. Clair
Briegleb, Dr. C. F.	St. Clair
Busch, Ella A.	Washington
Connally, Monroe T.	New Haven
Gerber, P. E.	Campbellton
Haffner, Dr. Ernest L.	Berger
Highley, Lee	Pacific
Hofman, Lydia	New Haven
Kampschmidt, A. W.	Cedar Fork
Lynch, Orton C.	Robertsville
Meyersick, Oscar E.	Union
Schmidt, Dr. Gust	Pacific

Gasconade County.

Bek, W. G.	Hermann
Braun, F. A.	Hermann

Brewer, Robert E.	Red Bird
Ellis, C. M.	Hermann
Grass, Paul J.	Hermann
Hoffman, Ben.	Hermann
Niebruegge, William F.	Hermann
Spoerer, F. O.	Hermann
Walker, Robert	Hermann

Gentry County.

Bedford, John T.	King City
Butler, Granville	Gentryville
Butler, William	Gentryville
Case, Mrs. E. W.	Stanberry
Comstock, C. G.	Albany
Enyart, Blanche	Stanberry
Enyart, Ethyl	Stanberry
Frisby, A. C.	Stanberry
Gray, C. H.	Stanberry
Gray, D. T.	Stanberry
Gray, G. L.	Stanberry
Gray, W. L.	Stanberry
Gromer, S. D.	Stanberry
Haas, Stanley M.	Albany
Hatheway, Bishop	Stanberry
Hire, Sherman	Gentry
Holden, Esther N.	Albany
Hubbell, Pearl	King City
Humphrey, George Lee	McFall
Liggett, Mrs. G.	Stanberry
Manring, E. D.	McFall
Marsh, S. F.	Stanberry
McCaslin, Strausie	Stanberry
Merrill, W. T.	Albany
Monroe, Walter S.	Albany
Morrison, Oliver M.	Stanberry
Mosley, C. L.	Stanberry
Quigley, William H.	Albany
Ralston, Henry	Stanberry
Rucker, J. T.	Stanberry
Smith, J. E.	Albany
Thomas, Bea	Albany
Thomas, C. C.	Albany
Urban, Fred W.	King City
Whaley, M. P.	Albany
Williams, M. S.	Lone Star

Greene County.

Case, James	Springfield
Chance, Alena A.	Springfield
Cowden, A. S.	Springfield
Crenshaw, Smith	Springfield
Diffenderfer, D. M.	Springfield
Diffenderfer, Harry	Springfield
Favor, E. H.	Springfield
Gideon, Nellie	Springfield
Gideon, Thomas H.	Springfield
Goad, George W.	Springfield
James, Virginia	Springfield
Lyon, A. W.	Springfield
Lyons, Mrs. M.	Springfield
Neville, James T.	Springfield
Nichols, Lula	Springfield
Patterson, Ross C.	Springfield

Silsby, J. W. Springfield
Wear, A. H. Springfield

Grundy County.

Bailey, Cosby C. Trenton
Bain, C. J. Trenton
Bain, Homer J. Trenton
Cook, R. M. Trenton
Foster, G. K. Trenton
Hume, Myrtle Trenton
Kent, Martin W. Trenton
Knight, A. G. Trenton
Linney, W. B. Trenton
Lowen, Letha M. Trenton
Moore, G. P. Hickory Creek
Robinson, Charles C. Trenton
Stepp, W. D. Trenton
Winters, Letitia V. Trenton
Wynn, Mrs. Leon Edinburg

Harrison County.

Burris, T. P. Bethany
Barlow, George W. Bethany
Barlow, Gilbert Bethany
Brewer, Miss Lake Ridgeway
Burg, Kitty Bethany
Burris, George Bethany
Cummings, A. S. Bethany
Gillidett, — Bethany
Grant, W. M. Ridgeway
Hale, J. R. Bethany
Harrison, Cora Lee Bethany
Harrison, Grace Bethany
Harrison, John S. Bethany
Harrison Lester Bethany
Harrison, Scott Bethany
Harper, Frank Cainsville
Higgins, Robert Bethany
Lewis, Bert Bethany
Linthicum, Jesse Ridgeway
McClement, Kate Bethany
Moling, Laura M. Bethany
Nally, Dr. H. Cainsville
Shipley, Edith Bethany
Shipley, S. C. Bethany
Spragg, Earle G. Ridgeway
Stoner, Charles A. Mt. Moriah
Sutton, Dr. B. M. Happy Valley
Vandivert, Bessie Bethany
Walton, W. D. Bethany
Wiley, Frank Ridgeway
Wren, Bert Bethany

Henry County.

Adair, Sudie P. Clinton
Allen, Logan Windsor
Banta, W. S. Clinton
Brightman, S. C. Clinton
Burge, R. J. Clinton
Callison, John G. Windsor
Callison, Sterling P. Windsor
Campbell, J. C. Montrose
Campbell, W. R. Clinton
Carney, Dr. Ira Blairstown

Carney, J. D. Clinton
Cock, Arthur Clinton
Conrad, N. B. Montrose
Costley, E. W. Urich
Davis, Walter G. Windsor
Dickinson, C. P. Clinton
Dorman, G. W. Clinton
Dorman, J. B. Clinton
Dorman, S. P. Clinton
Dufty, Bessie Clinton
Dufty, Emma L. Clinton
Feaster, Dr. J. F. Windsor
Feaster, Ross E. Windsor
Gates, Crist Montrose
Gates, James Montrose
Godwin, W. M. Clinton
Goodrich, P. L. Calhoun
Gray, Sallie Windsor
Hackney, T. B. R. Urich
Hall, W. F. Clinton
Harner, G. R. Deepwater
Hayden, Mrs. Marie L. Montrose
Hinkle, J. I. Clinton
Huston, Beulah Windsor
Immer, George Garland
Kennedy, Eugenia M. Clinton
Kistler, J. C. Clinton
Lamkin, Uel Clinton
Lingle, Ed. Clinton
McClain, L. B. Urich
McCutechan, Nate Windsor
McKean, L. B. Blairstown
Melton, Emma Clinton
Owen, F. B. Clinton
Owen, W. E. Clinton
Parks, Thomas Windsor
Peelor, Dr. Ed. Coal
Pharis, T. A. Clinton
Poague, Dr. S. A. Clinton
Poague, E. M. Clinton
Poague, H. T. Clinton
Powers, Dr. John Clinton
Powers, L. D. Clinton
Reynolds, Joe Calhoun
Shankland, Dr. W. L. Clinton
Shelton, Miss Windsor
Tiffy, Bessie E. Clinton
Toalson, O. B. Urich
Toalson, Oscar Urich
Waddell, Mae Windsor
Waddell, Nellie Windsor
Witherspoon, — Clinton

Hickory County.

Armstrong, John W. Hermitage
Armstrong, Mrs. Alta Hermitage
Brown, L. E. Cross Timbers
Gentry, Artie M. Weaubleau
Liggett, E. E. Wheatland
Marston, Charles E. Wheatland
Miller, A. W. Weaubleau
Pitts, Fount M., Sr. Pittsburg

Holt County.

Alkire, H. T. Oregon

Bennett, John Mound City
 Blair, Charles A. Mound City
 Blair, Ivan Oregon
 Bridgeman, R. B. Oregon
 Callow, Lee Mound City
 Davis, Dr. J. M. Craig
 Dungan, Edith L. Oregon
 Graves, Charles Maitland
 Hunter, O. A. Corning
 Kennish, John Mound City
 Kerr, Nelson Forest City
 Martin, M. R. Oregon
 Meyer, Don C. Mound City
 Meyer, George W. Mound City
 Meyer, W. P. Mound City
 Morris, J. R. Oregon
 Murphy, G. W. Oregon
 Newton, N. B. Craig
 Porter, D. W. Mound City
 Schulte, Carrie Oregon
 Schulte, Jessie Oregon
 Schulte, William P. Oregon
 Shellenburger, George Mound City
 Wright, W. A. Craig
 Zook, C. D. Oregon

Howard County.

Bagby, Robert M. Fayette
 Briggs, David J. Fayette
 Denny, J. H. Glasgow
 Dinkle, Ernest Hilldale
 Evans, E. R. Armstrong
 Fields, Grace Fayette
 Forbis, Jennie H. Fayette
 Hairston, John R. Fayette
 Head, John Calhoun Fayette
 Hume, Leslie Armstrong
 Pitts, Mrs. W. Roanoke
 Pomers, Mrs. J. Fayette
 Preston, Dr. J. S. Armstrong
 Smith, C. B. Fayette
 Yancey, Stephen B. Armstrong

Howell County.

Dwyer, Edward P. West Plains
 Evans, Dr. Paul Olden
 Martin, Thomas D. West Plains
 Zorn, Edward West Plains

Iron County.

Ake, Frank P. Ironton
 Kaesemacker, Gus C. Pilot Knob
 Martin, James Ironton
 Ogler, William C. Ironton

Jackson County.

Accord, Nora Sheffield
 Adams, Arthur Buckner
 Adams, Jennie Kansas City
 Alexander, R. L. Kansas City
 Anderson, A. E. Kansas City
 Ballew, E. C. Kansas City
 Barley, Ida L. Kansas City
 Barnett, R. C. Kansas City

Barton, A. P. Kansas City
 Birmingham, George Kansas City
 Black, James Kansas City
 Blake, Max Kansas City
 Bone, Mary M. Mt. Washington
 Bradbury, W. K. Kansas City
 Bragg, E. O. Kansas City
 Brandon, Mr. Kansas City
 Brown, W. H. Kansas City
 Bruce, R. Kansas City
 Buchholz, William Kansas City
 Burton, James M. Kansas City
 Carroll, Carey M. Independence
 Chaney, W. L. Kansas City
 Chapman, Campbell Jackson County
 Clark, Homer Kansas City
 Cloud, R. R. Kansas City
 Cole, G. M. Kansas City
 Conover, Dr. C. C. Kansas City
 Conrad, H. S. Kansas City
 Cowherd, Fletcher Kansas City
 Cowherd, Walker Kansas City
 Cowherd, W. S. Kansas City
 Creason, Goodwin Kansas City
 Crisp, John T. Independence
 Crittenden, H. H. Kansas City
 Crittenden, T. T., Jr. Kansas City
 Crowley, Mrs. Eva Kansas City
 Curtis, Helen Kansas City
 Daniel, H. Clay Kansas City
 Denny, J. S. Kansas City
 Dewey, Lorenzo S. Kansas City
 Doach, Emil Kansas City
 Doty, A. H. Kansas City
 Douglass, Alex. E. Kansas City
 Douglass, S. C. Kansas City
 Dunn, J. E. Kansas City
 Durham, L. E. Kansas City
 Elliott, George N. Kansas City
 Elston, Bertha Kansas City
 Elston, Mrs. S. G. Kansas City
 English, George H., Jr. Kansas City
 Ess, Henry N. Kansas City
 Ficklin, W. H. Kansas City
 Flourney, John P. Kansas City
 Fyke, C. V. Kansas City
 Ganson, L. S. Kansas City
 Garnett, R. B. Kansas City
 Gentry, Richard Kansas City
 Gentry, T. B. Kansas City
 Gibson, J. E. Kansas City
 Goodrich, J. E. Kansas City
 Groves, H. J. Kansas City
 Gudgell, Frank O. Independence
 Hail, W. A. Kansas City
 Haley, Thomas P. Kansas City
 Hall, Een. R. Kansas City
 Hall, John C. Kansas City
 Halstead, E. F. Kansas City
 Halstead, Samuel R. Kansas City
 Hamner, H. C. Kansas City
 Harding, John T. Kansas City
 Harris, S. F. Kansas City
 Hatfield, James P. Kansas City

Henderson, James P.	Kansas City	Smith, J. Le Roy	Kansas City
Henley, Kathryn H.	Independence	Snyder, R. M., Jr.	Kansas City
Hickerson, Dr. J. C.	Independence	Sparks, Theo. Clifton	Kansas City
Hickman, Walter	Kansas City	Staten, E. M.	Independence
Hill, Adam	Independence	Stoner, Caroline	Kansas City
Hill, J. L.	Independence	Strother, S. B.	Kansas City
Hill, William M.	Independence	Swearingen, O. H.	Kansas City
Hitt, James J.	Kansas City	Taggart, Mrs. A. W.	Kansas City
Hilt, Patsy	Independence	Thatcher, Jessie L.	Kansas City
Hodge, R. W.	Kansas City	Thornton, R. T.	Kansas City
Hoover, F.	Kansas City	Triplett, Charles L.	Levavy
Howell, Charles M.	Kansas City	Turner, James, E.	Kansas City
Hughes, Tyre C.	Kansas City	Underwood, F. M.	Kansas City
Jackson, N. T.	Independence	Utley, Lee	Kansas City
Jones, Lee M.	Independence	Vance, Minnie	Kansas City
Jones, Llewellyn	Independence	Wade, John F.	Kansas City
Karnes, J. V. C.	Kansas City	Wade, William	Kansas City
King, W. P., Jr.	Kansas City	Walker, Harry B.	Kansas City
Kramer, John	Kansas City	White, E. C.	Kansas City
Kumpf, F. W.	Kansas City	Whitsett, J. P.	Kansas City
Lane, Dr. H. H.	Kansas City	Whitsett, George	Kansas City
Lathrop, Gardiner	Kansas City	Winslow, Isabella	Kansas City
Latimer, Charles W.	Independence	Woodson, A. P.	Kansas City
Lawrence, Mrs. Urma	Kansas City	Woods, William S.	Kansas City
Long, Ona	Kansas City	Woodson, Thomas B.	Kansas City
Love, John B.	Kansas City	Woodson, T. P.	Kansas City
Maitland, Alex., Jr.	Kansas City	Young, Mrs. E. C.	Kansas City
Masters, Stanley M.	Kansas City	Young, Oland G.	Kansas City
Mastin, T. A. J.	Kansas City	Zick, Barney	Independence
McCullough, Perry	Kansas City		
McFarland, David	Kansas City		
McGonigle, David S.	Kansas City		
McWilliams, Homer	Kansas City		
Meister, J. F.	Kansas City		
Meister, Mrs. G. R.	Kansas City		
Mitchel, S. A.	Kansas City		
Moran, Hampton	Kansas City		
Ostergard, Martin J.	Kansas City		
Paxton, Mrs. J. G.	Independence		
Pendleton, H. H.	Independence		
Perkins, Fred H.	Kansas City		
Peters, F. N.	Kansas City		
Peters, Mrs. F. N.	Kansas City		
Phillips, E. D.	Kansas City		
Phillips, Everett E.	Kansas City		
Phillips, J. F.	Kansas City		
Pinkerton, D. M.	Kansas City		
Pitts, Louis E.	Kansas City		
Procter, Marion E.	Kansas City		
Ray, F. O.	Kansas City		
Ridge, Mrs. T. S.	Kansas City		
Ridge, T. S.	Kansas City		
Ridgeway, J. T.	Kansas City		
Roberts, Frank M.	Kansas City		
Robinson, Dr. Wilse P.	Kansas City		
Robinson, Omer E.	Kansas City		
Rozelle, F. F.	Kansas City		
Saunders, D. G., Jr.	Kansas City		
Shaefer, Jean	Kansas City		
Sharp, Nathalie	Kansas City		
Sloan, R. T.	Kansas City		
Smith, Ernest E.	Kansas City		
Smith, J. A.	Kansas City		
Smith, J. B.	Kansas City		

Jasper County.

Asendorf, G. W. H.	Carthage
Barker, Jake	Carthage
Bishop, William	Carterville
Boillot, W. W.	Carthage
Booth, George E.	Webb City
Bryan, Winnifred	Carthage
Buckley, C. V.	Joplin
Burnes, W. C.	Carthage
Burney, W. I.	Webb City
Burr, Carney C.	Joplin
Campbell, John A.	Avilla
Camron, E. F.	Joplin
Chinn, Charles	Webb City
Coe, Denzil W.	Carthage
Coe, Urling C.	Carthage
Cole, John B.	Joplin
Collier, Myrtle	Carthage
Cox, B. F.	Joplin
Craycroft, Clark	Joplin
Dabbs, George A.	Joplin
Dabbs, Hugh	Joplin
Dilworth, Clarence C.	Joplin
Dryden, J. H.	Carthage
Dryden, Randall	Carterville
DuPoncelet, Edward S.	Reeds Station
Dwyer, Edward	Joplin
Elliott, Ione	Carthage
Emerson, Grant	Joplin
Emry, Leslie B.	Carthage
Evans, George A.	Carthage
Felker, Henry C.	Carthage
Fisher, Eldon J.	Joplin
Fisher, Russell A.	Joplin

Fleck, J. W.	Scotland	Joplin
Fugitt, Olive	Carthage	
Fugitt, Reuben	Neck	
Funk, Frank	Webb City	
Gardner, P. E.	Joplin	
Garey, Elmer	Joplin	
Greer, Bertha A.	Joplin	
Greer, Mattie	Joplin	
Gregg, David M.	Joplin	
Gregory, James A.	Joplin	
Gwinn, J. M.	Joplin	
Hackney, Thomas	Carthage	
Halliburton, Westley H.	Carthage	
Harrison, F. H.	Webb City	
Helphestine, Annie L.	Joplin	
Hendrickson, C. P.	Webb City	
Henley, James Arthur	Joplin	
Hill, H. A.	Maplegrove	
Hodkins, C. E.	Webb City	
Hollingshead, Ralph	Joplin	
Howard, T. P.	Carthage	
Hoyt, H. C.	Joplin	
Hull, M. R.	Carthage	
Hummel, Ellis	Carterville	
Hutcheson, Grace	Carthage	
Johnson, Burt	Webb City	
Johnson, Fred M.	Joplin	
Jones, Elmer R.	Webb City	
Kahn, Jennie O.	Joplin	
Keith, Rena	Joplin	
Kilburn, F. H.	Carthage	
Kriechhaus, Leon	Joplin	
Livingston, Joel T.	Joplin	
Lundy, Bessie H.	Carthage	
Lutman, B. F.	Joplin	
Magruder, Frank C.	Webb City	
Malsbury, Charles	Joplin	
Malsbury, Omar A.	Carthage	
Martin, Ben	Smithfield	
McCarthy, Grace	Carthage	
McPike, Gertrude	Joplin	
McReynolds, Allen	Carthage	
Moore, Frank L.	Carthage	
Newell, Anna G.	Carthage	
O'Keefe, J. E.	Carthage	
Peiffer, Herbert S.	Carthage	
Perry, T. B.	Carthage	
Peters, Rupert	Joplin	
Potter, J. L.	Joplin	
Powell, Bessie	Joplin	
Price, Emma	Joplin	
Ragan, W. C.	Joplin	
Reed, James	Carthage	
Roney, Thomas J.	Webb City	
Ross, Lena G.	Carthage	
Russum, Sarah E.	Carthage	
Russum, Serena	Carthage	
Sansom, F. W.	Joplin	
Scott, Haywood B.	Joplin	
Sedgwick, Frank L.	Webb City	
Selvidge, R. G.	Joplin	
Sexton, T. F.	Webb City	
Siefert, Charles G.	Joplin	
Shelton, Dr. M. C.	Joplin	
Shepard, Edward L.	Joplin	
Smith, Harry	Carthage	
Smith, W. E.	Webb City	
Spencer, C. B.	Joplin	
Spencer, H. G.	Carthage	
Storms, J. W.	Webb City	
Swartz, Fred	Joplin	
Thurman, A. W.	Joplin	
Van Newman, Lulu	Carthage	
Veatch, Otto	Webb City	
Wallace, C. P.	Carterville	
Wallace, Hubbe R.	Webb City	
Waltz, W. O.	Carterville	
Webb, E. T.	Webb City	
Wharton, W. N.	Carthage	
Williams, John E.	Joplin	
Young, A. G.	Webb City	
Jefferson County.		
Booth, George F.	De Soto	
Byrd, Thomas S.	De Soto	
Cuolahan, Agnes O.	De Soto	
Dearing, Frank R.	Hillsboro	
Dinning, L. T., Jr.	De Soto	
Gerber, Mae	De Soto	
Hawkins, G. L.	Hematite	
Higginbotham, M. F.	De Soto	
Irwin, H. B.	De Soto	
Kenner, George E.	Festus	
Lanning, John H.	Festus	
Marriott, E. T.	Sulphur Springs Landing	
McClure, Anna	De Soto	
Meissner, James G.	Bushberg	
Rolufs, R. T.	Herculanum	
Sievers, Auguste L.	Herculanum	
Turk, Lydia	Festus	
Weaver, Homa H.	Danby	
Williams, Clyde	Hillsboro	
Williams, J. G.	Hillsboro	
Williams, Joseph G.	De Soto	
Johnson County.		
Beatty, William	Knobnoster	
Boisseau, O. G.	Holden	
Bolton, Rev. J. W.	Holden	
Bolton, R. P.	Holden	
Bolton, W. E.	Holden	
Boulton, P. A.	Holden	
Bradley, Dr. T. L.	Warrensburg	
Bradley, N. M.	Warrensburg	
Burruss, Jeff	Warrensburg	
Campbell, Samuel	Warrensburg	
Chaney, Walter L.	Holden	
Ferguson, J. L.	Warrensburg	
Floyd, Mrs. M. A.	Holden	
Glasser, Gertrude G.	Kingsville	
Gallaher, Leo	Warrensburg	
Grainger, W. C.	Warrensburg	
Halsey, T. J.	Holden	
Hammond, Lizzie	Holden	
Hodsall, Dr. C. A.	Chilhowee	
Horn, G. M.	Holden	
Houts, O. L.	Warrensburg	

Kemper, J. A. Warrensburg
 King, Charles Holden
 Littlefield, E. C. Knobnoster
 Magee, R. M. Warrensburg
 Morrow, Walter E. Warrensburg
 Rice, Cora L. Warrensburg
 Schurman, Jeanette Warrensburg
 Shock, Lillie I. Warrensburg
 Thompson, Dr. W. G. Holden
 Williamson, J. M. Warrensburg
 Wood, Ben A. Holden

Knox County.

Bonnel, Maxie Edina
 Brown, John G. Edina
 Brown, T. C. Edina
 Coreoran, Una Edina
 Cottee, W. Ernest Knox City
 Fowler, Annie Edina
 Funk, Eugene E. Hurdland
 Gordon, Ed. Edina
 Grander, Mary Edina
 Griggs, Austin B. Hedge City
 Hall, Frank Edina
 Hennan, Sevena A. Colony
 Hudson, Rose Edina
 Lucas, Dr. William Edina
 Miller, Kate Edina
 Morton, John Hazelville
 Parsons, Fred B. Edina
 Ringer, C. R. Edina
 Rouner, Ashby Newark
 Rounér, Ruth Edina
 Schofield, R. F. Edina
 Shaffer, Cina Edina
 Wilson, Mabel Edina
 Woodward, G. F. Edina

Laclede County.

Clark, Henry W. Lebanon
 Hartley, Dr. L. D. Nebo
 Luthy, T. L. Lebanon
 McGill, Caroline Lebanon
 Mayfield, I. W. Lebanon
 Mayfield, L. C. Lebanon
 Mayfield, Mrs. Mary Lebanon

Lafayette County.

Asbury, A. E. Higginsville
 Bailey, J. M. Higginsville
 Bailey, W. J. Higginsville
 Bascom, Lee Odessa
 Bascom, Walker Odessa
 Benton, Carolyn B. Odessa
 Blakeley, William A. Higginsville
 Bonham, Nellie Higginsville
 Booten, R. C. Alma
 Bradley, J. B. Dover
 Campbell, Alex P. Corder
 Campbell, Hiram F. Higginsville
 Campbell, Jas. F. Higginsville
 Campbell, Thos. B. Lexington
 Carter, Dr. Robt. C. Higginsville
 Catron, George M. Lexington

Chinn, Jas. P. Lexington
 Corder, Lotta F. Corder
 Creasey, Charles R. Odessa
 Duling, T. J. Lexington
 Ewing, Chatham Mayview
 Fleet, R. R. Corder
 Goodwin, J. G. Alma
 Harwood, John T. Higginsville
 Herd, Martin Higginsville
 Hicklin, Robert A. Lexington
 Holtcamp, Henry Aullville
 Horner, J. W. Alma
 Houx, N. M. Odessa
 Hyde, G. W. Lexington
 Keith, C. A. Higginsville
 Kuehls, Joseph Odessa
 Manly, Basil M. Lexington
 McDaniels, Ada Higginsville
 McMeekin, W. G. Higginsville
 Phetzing, Uriah G. Lexington
 Plattenburg, John R. Dover
 Prigmore, James Higginsville
 Ryland, Leonard G. Lexington
 Sawyer, Sam Lexington
 Schaperkoetter, H. H. Corder
 Shelby, Joseph Lexington
 Shelby, Tom Lexington
 Slusher, John Dover
 Uphouse, John Concordia
 Wagner, J. P. Higginsville
 Walker, John Higginsville
 Walker, Thomas A. Higginsville
 Webb, Dr. W. C. Higginsville
 Webb, J. G. Higginsville
 Webb, Robert Corder
 Westerhouse, E. J. Concordia
 Wilson, William B. Lexington
 Young, Wilson Lexington

Lawrence County.

Crook, C. W. Talpa
 Davis, Harvey Pierce City
 Davis, H. L. Verona
 Davis, M. F. Aurora
 Elam, O. B. Aurora
 Henson, C. L. Mt. Vernon
 Hentschel, Gottfried F. Talpa
 Hilpirt, A. L. Mt. Vernon
 McCause, C. A. Mt. Vernon
 McNatt, J. L. Aurora
 Monon, W. E. Aurora
 Potter, James A. Mt. Vernon
 Roberts, John W. Miller
 Shelton, J. N. B. Mt. Vernon
 Turk, John C. Mt. Vernon
 White, E. J. Aurora

Lewis County.

Agnew, James La Belle
 Anderson, W. B. La Belle
 Arnold, J. D. Lewistown
 Arnold, T. F. Lewistown
 Arnold, W. L. Lewistown
 Arnold, W. L. Jr. Lewistown

Ball, James M. La Grange
 Barr, Siss Maywood
 Bates, John M. Lewis County
 Brown, Dr. J. C. Lewistown
 Bumbarger, Hattie Monticello
 Christie, Cassius W. Lewistown
 Dralle, Loretta D. Canton
 Ellis, William Canton
 Fretwell, E. K. Canton
 Glaves, D. J. Lewistown
 Glaves, E. C. Lewistown
 Hardesty, Frank La Grange
 Hunn, Henry Maywood
 Hunn, R. V. Maywood
 Koch, Clara M. B. La Grange
 Loudermilk, Mrs. Artie.... Maywood
 McCutchan, Joseph Bunker Hill
 McCutchan, Nathan Bunker Hill
 Moore, Wash K. Monticello
 Osgood, _____ Maywood
 Patterson, J. L. Canton
 Rouse, H. S. Monticello
 Schofield, R. B. Lewistown
 Smith, _____ Bunker Hill
 Travis, _____ Bunker Hill
 Wash, Joseph Maywood
 Yancey, Tom La Belle

Lincoln County.

Alexander, Howard Auburn
 Alexander, J. S. Auburn
 Avery, Charles D. Troy
 Avery, Omer H. Troy
 Brown, Frank D. Troy
 Browning, Maggie Moscow Mills
 Brown, U. S. Troy
 Cannon, Clarence A. Elsberry
 Creech, B. J. Jr. Troy
 Duncan, Clark Olney
 Duncan, Jesse J. Olney
 Engelhardt, Francis A. Moscow Mills
 Gibson, Estelle Elsberry
 Halley, T. A. Troy
 Howell, Frank M. Troy
 Killum, Susan Winfield
 Palmer, Bess Elsberry
 Palmer, Joseph Robert.... Elsberry
 Penn, Stuart L. Troy
 Perkins, Henry W. Troy
 Reed, Ben I. Troy
 Robinson, Charlie B. Louisville
 Robinson, Owen H. Silex
 Shaw, Jesse J. Elsberry
 Smiley, B. F. Whiteside
 Sutton, Robert L. Troy
 Walton, S. J. Troy
 Watts, Arretta L. Elsberry
 Watts, Lena P. Elsberry
 Wells, Sarah New Hope

Linn County.

Adams, Earl C. Linneus
 Adams, W. R. Linneus
 Andrew, _____ Linneus

Baker, Josephine Brookfield
 Bailey, Andrew A. Brookfield
 Barger, Hayes Meadville
 Betson, R. J. Linneus
 Bresnehan, T. N. Brookfield
 Brownlee, R. S. Brookfield
 Burke, E. M. Laclede
 Canada, Charles W. Shafter
 Casity, George Purdin
 Cooper, I. B. Brookfield
 Evans, S. D. Meadville
 Evans, W. B. Meadville
 Evans, W. E. Meadville
 Ficklin, A. G. Brookfield
 Haine, H. E. Linneus
 Hickman, Julia M. Brookfield
 Johnson, H. C. Meadville
 Lander, Hal P. Brookfield
 Loomis, Edward Meadville
 Moore, Joseph Brookfield
 Mullins, Ben. Linneus
 Mullins, R. C. Linneus
 Northcutt, C. W. Sumner
 Pettijohn, James W. Brookfield
 Seward, W. H. Bucklin
 Shepherd, Etta Meadville
 Ware, Hattie W. Brookfield

Livingston County.

Ames, L. D. Chillicothe
 Beatty, Maude Chillicothe
 Brandenberger, Jacobina.... Chillicothe
 Brandenberger, Leo Chillicothe
 Chapman, Homer Chillicothe
 Cleary, Fred C. Chillicothe
 Hall, Jennie L. Bedford
 Jackson, Alpha J. Chillicothe
 Jackson, Carry R. Chillicothe
 Jackson, Mabel Chillicothe
 Johnson, Gustavius Chillicothe
 Kitt, Paul Duane Chillicothe
 Leever, Flora Chillicothe
 Leever, Kittie Chillicothe
 Miller, Frank S. Chillicothe
 Miller, Scott J. Chillicothe
 Minteer, Harry Chillicothe
 Sheetz, Ed. Chillicothe
 Stewart, Burns Chillicothe
 Stone, Virgil B. Chillicothe
 Wallbrunn, Maurice Chillicothe
 Westport, Sadie Chillicothe

McDonald County.

Christensen, John B. Pineville
 Manning, A. V. Pineville
 Miller, Jas. W. Southwest City
 Puckett, O. Pineville

Macon County.

Barrow, R. W. Macon
 Brown, George G. Anabel
 Buster, C. G. Macon
 Butman, Dr. W. W. Macon
 Carnahan, Adra Atlanta

Cross, Orbrey Lee	Callao	Holmes, A. S.	Hannibal
Davis, John P.	Bevier	Johnson, Frank	Hester
Dempsey, D. L.	Macon	Kilian, Frieda E.	Hannibal
Dempsey, L. M.	Macon	Lovelace, R. N.	Palmyra
Dunham, S. S.	Macon	Mullen, Barbara	Hannibal
Edwards, Dr. J. M.	Bevier	Nelson, Eugene W.	Hannibal
Eubanks, D. W.	Macon	Plowman, John L.	Hannibal
Goodson, Walter C.	Macon	Rendlen, Charles E.	Hannibal
Griffin, Otho B.	Atlanta	Robards, John L.	Hannibal
Hunt, Dr. J. R.	Ardmore	Schmidt, Bertha G.	Hannibal
Jones, Ed. S.	Bevier	Schofield, Madison	Hannibal
Mathews, Otho	Macon	Shepherd, Frank	Hannibal
Milam, Nellie	Seney	Troppman, Verena	Hannibal
Miller, Dr. W. H.	Macon	Wetherly, E. P.	Hannibal
Moody, Dr. B. E.	Excello	Whitecotton, George W.	Hannibal
Powell, Charles	Macon	Wilber, Walter	Hannibal
Reagan, Dr. C. W.	Macon	Wilson, T. C.	Hannibal
Richards, Mabel	Bevier		
Robinson, Thomas W.	Macon		
Rowland, Dr. W. P.	Bevier		
Rubey, Harry	La Plata		
Rubey, Thos. L.	La Plata		
Scrutchfield, Dr. G. E.	Macon		
Sears, Charles T.	Macon		
Shelton, N. M.	Macon		
Terrell, A. C.	Macon		
Thompson, A. C.	Anabel		
Thompson, Daisy	Bevier		
Walker, Alma E.	Macon		
Welch, Dr. W. A.	Macon		
Welsh, Will	Macon		

Madison County.

Anthony, Dr. C. A.	Fredericktown
Bruce, Mrs. Maggie	Fredericktown
Cahoon, B. B. Jr.	Fredericktown
Gale, Henry L.	Fredericktown
Glaves, J. F.	Fredericktown
Griffith, N. C.	Fredericktown
Marsh, Charles S.	Fredericktown
Nifong, G. A.	Fredericktown
Nifong, Henry	Fredericktown
Thompson, W. H.	Fredericktown

Maries County.

Berger, Miss Sylvia	Light
Von Gremp, Dr. Henry	Vienna
Von Gremp, Dr. W.	Vienna

Marion County.

Ahalt, Genevieve	Palmyra
Anderson, L. Morris	Hannibal
Cable, John G.	Hannibal
Drescher, Aurora	Hannibal
Dulaney, W. H.	Hannibal
Eby, David H.	Hannibal
Foreman, Edward J.	Hannibal
Forman, Sadie P.	Hannibal
Ginnings, R. M.	Hannibal
Glascok, Dr. D. O.	Hannibal
Glascow, Roy	Hannibal
Hays, Dr. W. P.	Hannibal
Heather, H. C.	Palmyra
Hendon, Osca	Hannibal

Mercer County.

Bailey, E. B.	Princeton
Ballew, Thomas	Princeton
Ballew, T. W.	Princeton
Cockrell, Carl	Princeton
Cook, John T.	Princeton
Dykes, James D.	Princeton
Fairley, Ben	Princeton
Fuller, J. E.	Princeton
Harrison, J. S.	Princeton
Horn, Ernest	Princeton
Johnson, George R.	Princeton
Madden, Ira Gilbert	Cleopatra
McDonald, Philip	Princeton
Mullinax, Charles I.	Princeton
Mullinax, Eli N.	Princeton
Mullinax, Ira D.	Princeton
Pritchard, J. A.	Princeton
Ramsey, T. O.	Princeton
Thurston, H. H.	Princeton

Miller County.

Allee, Rea H.	Olean
Allee, W. L.	Olean
Allee, W. S.	Olean
Benage, Ernest	Iberia
Benage, Dr. John	Iberia
Benage, Dr. Otto	Iberia
Brockman, Lon	Eldon
Burton, Sam	Capps
Cummings, J. L.	Tuscar比亚
Davidson, E. J.	Aurora Springs
DeVilbliss, Edgar	Spring Garden
Fowler, Georgia Lee	Eldon
Harvey, Ralph	Eldon
Hauenstein, P. F.	Tuscar比亚
English, F. W.	Olean
Jenkins, C. O.	Spring Garden
Jenkins, O. O.	Spring Garden
Johnson, W. S.	Tuscar比亚
Lombar, Frederic	Tuscar比亚
Weeks, E. C.	Eldon

Mississippi County.

Berry, Dick P.	Charleston
Brown, H. M.	Charleston

Deal, E. J.	Charleston
Deal, J. D.	Charleston
Haw, J. M.	Charleston
Joslyn, O. W.	Charleston
Ogilvie, Roy	Charleston
Russell, J. C.	East Prairie
Russell, J. J.	Charleston
Simpson, A. D.	Charleston
White, Robert C.	Bertrand

Moniteau County.

Aldridge, Lon	Latham
Biggs, Helen E.	California
Briscoe, E. A.	Tipton
Burk, M. C.	Tipton
Carey, E. E.	Clarksburg
Cole, William	Clarksburg
Cook, S.	Clarksburg
Couch, B. S.	Tipton
Embry, R. M.	California
Flynt, Mrs. W. R.	California
Flynt, W. R.	California
Freudenberger, H. C.	Clarksburg
Freudenberger, N.	Clarksburg
Fry, Luther	Tipton
Gates, Mary E.	California
Glasscock, T.	Tipton
Hazzell, Lucy	Tipton
Lynch, O.	Tipton
Marsh, Dr. J. W.	Tipton
Monroe, Russell	Tipton
Newkirk, Sam.	Tipton
Newton, —	Latham
Patterson, Dr. William	Tipton
Redmon, Dr. Squire	Tipton
Renshaw, Nora W.	Tipton
Reynolds, Dr. Willim	Lupus
Robertson, Alta	Clarksburg
Robertson, Alvin	Clarksburg
Seitz, A. V.	Jamestown
Sprague, E. Light	California
Stewart, Kate	Clarksburg
Stephens, Phil H.	California
Williams, Helen	California

Monroe County.

Alexander, Carter	Paris
Alexander, R. G.	Paris
Alexander, W. H.	Paris
Austin, Belle	Granville
Baker, Charles M.	Santa Fe
Bannister, W. D.	Monroe City
Bapell, Samuel S.	Paris
Bell, A. D.	Monroe City
Bell, Dr. William T.	Stoutsville
Bodine, R. N.	Paris
Boyd, James P.	Paris
Brace, Penn	Paris
Carson, —	Monroe City
Davis, Estill	Holliday
Grigsby, J. T.	Paris
Henderson, C. F.	Paris
Hornback, Irene	Monroe City

Hughy, C. B.	Paris
Morgan, Fred B.	Tulip
Nickell, Luther O.	Granville
Powell, W. W.	Paris
Powers, Candace	Paris
Reid, Angie	Paris
Sanford, Frances M.	Welch
Smith, C. E.	Santa Fe
Vaughan, M.	Paris
Violett, D. P.	Florida
Walker, George J.	Monroe City
Whitecotton, J. H.	Paris

Montgomery County.

Blair, John T.	Wellsville
Burch, Dr. S. J.	Rhineland
Busch, B. F.	Americus
Chandlee, J. M.	Jonesburg
Cox, Dr. S. S.	Wellsville
Crockett, Dr. W. A.	Montgomery
Edwards, Laura D.	Middletown
Fisher, Gertrude	Montgomery
Graves, Dr. J. F.	Montgomery
Graves, Rev. D. W.	Montgomery
Harrison, A. Y.	Mineola
Hupe, William F.	Montgomery
Jacks, Harry S.	Montgomery
Lafferty, A. W.	Montgomery
Lewelling, W. W.	Montgomery
Morgan, Oscar	Montgomery
Muns, Dr. G. E.	Montgomery
Nebel, J. V.	High Hill
Nowlin, Dr. David	Montgomery
Paul, Rolla	Montgomery
Russell, Eula M.	Montgomery
See, George W.	Montgomery
Vermillion, M. E.	Middletown
Wilson, O. A.	Wellsville

Morgan County.

Daniels, Samuel	Versailles
Harrison, Mrs. Ed.	Barnett
Harrison, Mrs. P. S.	Excelsior
Jones, Alma	Glensted
Jones, Conway	Versailles
Jones, F. P.	Versailles
Knipmeyer, A. B.	Versailles
Knoop, A. A.	Versailles
Norfleet, R. A.	Excelsior
Ross, A. L.	Versailles
Taylor, W. A.	Versailles

New Madrid County.

Barnes, Charles M.	Marston
Hunter, A. R.	New Madrid
Jasper, Harry	New Madrid
Lee, Albert	New Madrid
Marshall, W. H.	Morehouse
Mott, Robert E.	New Madrid
Phillips, Murray	New Madrid
Riley, Davis R.	New Madrid
Riley, William	New Madrid
Robbins, James K.	New Madrid
Rutledge, R. S.	New Madrid

Stacy, W. A. New Madrid
 Steel, Howard New Madrid

Newton County.

Albert, Ethelyn N.	Seneca
Armstrong, Hugh	Neosho
Jones, R. Fred	Neosho
Lee, Ilus M.	Neosho
McClintock, Grace A.	Granby
Moran, Hampton	Neosho
Prettyman, Chas. E. Jr.	Neosho
Rice, Leslie D.	Neosho
Rice, Sam.	Neosho
Ruark, Horace C.	Neosho
Sloan, Georgie O.	Neosho
Smith, Elmer	Neosho
Walker, John C.	Neosho

Nodaway County.

Anthony, Dr. F. R.	Maryville
Anthony, Hettie	Maryville
Burch, Ollie H.	Hopkins
Dungan, H. McF.	Hopkins
Ellis, Tom M.	Barnard
Eyans, John R.	Maryville
Evans, J. R.	Maryville
Godsey, Roy	Hopkins
Grownay, James C.	Maryville
Johnson, John H.	Clearmont
Jones, E. H.	Parnell City
Keeler, J. P.	Maryville
Lieb, Cassius M.	Maryville
Lieb, Mrs. C. M.	Maryville
O'Connor, Tom E.	Maryville
Rundle, C. O.	Burlington Junction
Storm, Fred.	Maryville

Oregon County.

Gann, Thomas L.	Alton
Powell, Nell D.	Thayer

Osage County.

Bonnot, R. E. A.	Bonnot's Mill
Mahon, Dr. W. P.	Chamois
McKnight, Z.	Chamois
Peters, John P.	Chamois

Ozark County.

Kyle, J. J.	Thornfield
Pearcy, Elmer E.	Thornfield
Pumphrey, J. W.	Bakersfield
White, Dr. J. T.	Gainesville

Pemiscot County.

Corbet, Sam J.	Caruthersville
Faris, Charles B.	Caruthersville
Faris, John	Caruthersville
Garrett, Corydon	Caruthersville
Hudgings, Dr. M. H.	Caruthersville
Huffman, Carl	Caruthersville
Huffman, J. D.	Caruthersville
Robertson, Kate	Caruthersville
Ward, Wm. Allen.....	Caruthersville

Perry County.

Bond, Samuel	Perryville
Cashion, G. L.	Perryville
Wilson, Robert M.	Perryville

Pettis County.

Bamers, Helen A.	Sedalia
Barnett, Bruce	Sedalia
Barnett, George	Sedalia
Barnett, O. M.	Sedalia
Bente, C. W.	Sedalia
Blair, Irene	Sedalia
Blair, Jessie	Sedalia
Bishop, Dr. W. T.	Hughesville
Briscoe, P. E.	Green Ridge
Bronson, H. H.	Sedalia
Brown, Dr. J. T.	Houstonia
Coddng, E. E.	Sedalia
Decker, J.	Sedalia
Deppe, C. A.	Sedalia
Dow, Augustus C.	Georgetown
Dow, Harvey D.	Sedalia
Ferguson, Pearl	Houstonia
Gardner, E. B.	Sedalia
Gentry, Lee	Sedalia
Gentry, Reuben	Sedalia
Gentry, R. J.	Sedalia
Gilker, J. A.	Sedalia
Hayman, Rosina	Houstonia
Harrison, E. N.	Sedalia
Hastain, P. D.	Sedalia
Heard, John T.	Sedalia
Higdon, R. A	Sedalia
Hoffman, Louis	Sedalia
Hoffman, Mrs. L.	Sedalia
Jenkins, C. A.	Longwood
Kydd, Elizabeth	Green Ridge
Lamm, Philip	Sedalia
Leach, Frank	Sedalia
Lee, George DeWitt	Sedalia
Longan, George F.	Sedalia
Maltby, Gertrude	Sedalia
McClure, P. Anna	Hughesville
McGowan, Laura T.	Sedalia
McGruder, M. A.	Sedalia
Norris, A. G.	La Monte
Norton, Jennie	Sedalia
Parkhurst, Dr. Charles L.	Houstonia
Parmerlee, William	Sedalia
Powell, William H.	Sedalia
Shortridge, A. L.	Sedalia
Sinnett, H. B.	Sedalia
Stratton, P. B.	Sedalia
Todd, Cad	Sedalia
White, James	La Monte
Williams, John C.	Sedalia
Yeater, Charles E.	Sedalia

Phelps County.

Burgher, Sylvia A.	Rolla
Buskett, E. W.	Rolla
Cowles, F. R.	Rolla
Draper, J. C.	Rolla
Dyer, T.	Rolla

Frazier, I. P. Rolla
Harrison, J. B. Rolla

Pike County.

Biggs, Dr. M. O. Bowling Green
Blair, Garnett Bowling Green
Boothe, Daisy D. Louisiana
Craig, J. H. Cyrene
Campbell, E. E. Louisiana
Clark, Mrs. Champ Bowling Green
Cooper, Alex. Paynesville
Davis, Anna Curryville
Douglas, James T. Frankford
Foster, A. D. Springdale
Fry, B. W. Louisiana
Fry, Mrs. Mollie L. Louisiana
Holcomb, Mrs. D'Arline Mc-
Nutt Bowling Green
Jamison, Carson Annada
Lawrence, Alonzo Bowling Green
Lonsdale, F. S. Ashley
Love, Dr. F. S. Bowling Green
Matson, J. W. Louisiana
May, Robert A. Louisiana
McCune, Oke Frankford
McNutt, Kathleen Bowling Green
McPike, Gertrude Seventysix
McPike, J. E. Bowling Green
Nalley, Tom Jr. Louisiana
Paine, Alice M. Louisiana
Pryor, Herbert Paynesville
Ragan, Dr. Sylvester Spencerburg
Rowley, R. A. Louisiana
Sparrow, Sam W. Louisiana
Sweet, Arthur T. Curryville
Tapley, Joseph Bowling Green
Thomason, Mae Louisiana
Watson, Miss Louisiana
Wilcoxon, Dr. Hurley Bowling Green
Younker, Blanche Louisiana

Platte County.

Baldwin, Dixie Platte City
Beery, Sid. Platte City
Burns, A. D. Platte City
Campbell, J. C. Stillings
Clark, Mrs. M. H. Platte City
Clements, W. T. Platte City
Coffey, Dr. Grundy Platte City
Collins, Z. Sam. Smithville
Coots, J. W. Platte City
Davis, Mrs. Sadie T. Platte City
Dix, M. L. Dearborn
Dresser, Lee Platte City
Fulcher, A. P. Tracy
Gabbert, W. H. Dearborn
Gustin, Charles Edgerton
Hamm, B. F. Platte City
Hamm, J. S. Weston
Hawkins, Canly Weston
Humphrey, J. H. Stillings
Jacks, Otis Camden Point
Johnson, J. O. Platte City
Marshall, Amos Platte City

McKee, Hattie Stillings
Miller, Mrs. Charles Platte City
Olvis, J. E. Stillings
Park, Guy B. Platte City
Shickles, James Farley
Talbott, Carrie Platte City
Thomas, T. T. Edgerton
Willhite, Benjamin F. Barry
Willhite, Frank Linkville
Wilson, Norval Settles Station
Zarn, George Platte City

Polk County.

Askren, O. O. Bolivar
Cunningham, L. Bolivar
Jones, L. G. Slagle
McLane, Ora J. Humansville
Mitchell, B. E. Morrisville
Skinker, C. H. Bolivar
Viles, C. W. Bolivar
Viles, L. C. Bolivar
Williams, A. Bolivar

Pulaski County.

Locker, W. H. Waynesville
Rollins, Samuel T. Waynesville
Wright, Frank H. Richland

Putnam County.

Berry, Eustace Unionville
Bonfoey, Lawrence Unionville
Bonfoey, Percy Unionville
Goul, Frank D. Unionville
Holman, Dr. J. H. Unionville
James, G. Lucerne
Marshall, Neal B. Unionville
Marshall, William Unionville
McKinley, J. C. Unionville
Putnam, J. H. Hartford
Robinson, Bertren Lee Unionville
Weatherford, Guy Unionville
Wentworth, Orris F. Unionville

Ralls County.

Alford, E. L. Perry
Allison, J. O. New London
Bell, E. T. Hatch
Eondurant, O. C. Nadine
Briscoe, Jack New London
Caldwell, Robert B. Nadine
Calvert, G. W. Jr. Nadine
Carroll, S. S. Perry
Clark, Geo. Center
Coil, J. A. Hutchinson
Coil, J. H. Hutchinson
Downing, R. M. New London
Hays, Chas. T. New London
Hulse, Benjamin New London
Keithley, E. W. Center
Keithley, Mrs. E. W. Center
Lake, Arlie New London
Lynch, Kirtley Noonan

McFarland, Jno.	Rensselaer
McFarland, Marion	Rensselaer
McFarland, Roy	Rensselaer
Megown, J. E.	New London
Northeutt, Jno.	Saverton
Osterhaut, Silas O.	Center
Strude, R. C.	New London
Strude, Wm.	Spalding
Wallace, Dave	New London
Waters, Timothy	Nadine
Watson, Urton	New London

Randolph County.

Austin, W. T.	Huntsville
Baker, Eula	Moberly
Balthis, Frank S.	Huntsville
Baxter, Jno.	Moberly
Berry, Jas. Alex.	Moberly
Bowers, W.	Moberly
Bradsher, Earl	Clifton Hill
Buck, Mrs. Leila S.	Moberly
Cane, Mary E.	Huntsville
Carter, Martha M.	Huntsville
Cave, Willard P.	Moberly
Dossey, Effie	Moberly
Doyle, L. U.	Moberly
Elliott, Edwin	Moberly
Ferris, Forrest G.	Moberly
Frazier, L.	Clifton Hill
Gladney, A. C.	Moberly
Hammett, Aubrey R.	Huntsville
Harvey, Frank B.	Moberly
Harvey, Julia	Moberly
Head, Bolivar S.	Moberly
Hogan, Fannie	Moberly
Hunter, S. O.	Moberly
Jarvis, Robert E.	Moberly
Lilly, J. C.	Moberly
Lotter, H. H.	Moberly
Lowery, T. J.	Huntsville
Mangus, Dr. C. W.	Moberly
Marshall, Claude	Moberly
Moore, Mrs. W. F. Jr.	Moberly
Ridgeway, G. W.	Clark
Ross, Pearl	Moberly
Rothwell, Rolla R.	Moberly
Rothwell, Mrs. Rolla R.	Moberly
Rothwell, Will A.	Moberly
Rucker, James E.	Higbee
Schooling, Lacy P.	Moberly
Terrill, Henry	Moberly
Terrill, Lizzie	Moberly
Terrill, Vincent	Moberly
Thornberg, Roy	Moberly
Turner, O. H.	Higbee
Wayland, Mrs. L. L.	Moberly
Whiteford, Flora	Higbee
Wight, J. W. Jr.	Moberly
Williams, C. G.	Moberly
Wilson, W. H.	Moberly
Wood, Annie	Moberly
Woods, Frank T.	Moberly

Ray County.

Andrews, J. H.	Lawson
Bogie, M. M.	Richmond
Bogie, Rector	Richmond
Brady, D. B.	Richmond
Broughton, Allan T.	Hardin
Buchanan, Henry R.	Richmond
Chenault, C. A.	Richmond
Child, Clarence	Richmond
Crowley, Claude	Richmond
Crowley, G. W.	Richmond
Divelbiss, F. I.	Richmond
Estes, J. H.	Richmond
Graham, Fowler	Richmond
Grimes, Marvin	Hardin
Gross, Chas.	Lawson
Hamilton, A. P.	Richmond
Lavelock, Geo.	Richmond
Lavelock, Thos.	Richmond
McGaugh, Elmer T.	Richmond
Morris, Jonas	Richmond
Patton, E. W.	Richmond
Shepherd, C. T.	Hardin
Shotwell, C. B.	Richmond
Smith, Harry B.	Richmond
Taylor, W. R.	Richmond
Towler, T. B.	Richmond
Van Trump, P.	Elmira
Woodson, H. P.	Richmond

Reynolds County.

Smith, Z. C.	Centerville
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Ripley County.

Foard, E. T.	Doniphan
Lane, Thos. F.	Doniphan
Martin, W. W.	Doniphan
Presson, J. A.	Doniphan
Sheppard, J. C.	Doniphan

St. Charles County.

Castlio, Mitchell	Mechanicsville
Cavanaugh, Daniel J.	St. Charles
Corley, Thos. E.	St. Paul
Keithley, Ora A.	O'Fallon
Knippenberg, Henry	Femme Osage
Pringle, J. H.	Foristell
Tyler, Earle G.	St. Charles
Woolfolk, Florence	St. Charles

St. Clair County.

Belisle, M. R.	Appleton City
Button, Clifford H.	Appleton City
Crook, J. Ed.	Osceola
Crook, Lee	Osceola
Gathright, Dr. J. B.	Appleton City
Gathright, M. W.	Appleton City
Gilbreath, Jno. A.	Appleton City
Hargus, J. C.	Osceola
Howell, Shrader P.	Appleton City
Lucas, William C.	Osceola
Robinson, H. E.	Appleton City
Robinson, R. D.	Appleton City

Rome, Harry C.	Appleton City
Schmitt, Clara	Lowry City
Smith, Clyne	Roscoe
Theilman, G. A.	Appleton City
Wright, Lena F.	Appleton City

St. Francois County.

Asbury, Mary E.	Farmington
Gray, L. N.	Bonne Terre
Hensley, W. L.	Farmington
Mahn, Ed.	Bonne Terre
Poston, F. O.	Bonne Terre
Rozier, E. A.	Farmington
Rucker, Alvin	Farmington
Spaugh, Bertha M.	Farmington
Swink, Lida May	Farmington
Swink, R. A.	Farmington
Thompson, F. J.	Flat River
Wilkinson, C. P.	Farmington
Wilkinson, Wm. F.	Farmington

Ste. Genevieve County.

Boverie, W. C.	Ste. Genevieve
Leavenworth, Geo.	Ste. Genevieve
Vaeth, Joseph	Ste. Genevieve
Vaeth, Lawrence H.	Ste. Genevieve
Wood, Stuart M.	Ste. Genevieve

St. Louis County.

Bates, Conway	Clayton
Blackwell, W. A.	Pattonville
Brent, A. W.	Kirkwood
Brent, Mrs. A. W.	Kirkwood
Bristol, Alice	Webster Groves
Brossard, Cornelia	Kirkwood
Brossard, Julia E.	Kirkwood
Brownfield, Le Roy	Pattonville
Chomean, Henri	Clayton
Christine, Mrs. Joseph	Ferguson
Crecelius, Samuel F.	Mehlville
Darlow, Ada A.	Affton
Ford, S. M.	Jennings Station
Gardner, A. E.	Maplewood
Griffith, W. W.	Ferguson
Herboth, Ella	Central
Hoffman, H. M.	Maplewood
Hogan, R. R.	Webster Groves
Kroeger, Mrs. Ernest	Webster Groves
Lauman, Belle	Wellston
Lewis, J. J.	Webster Groves
Loughran, Alice	Maplewood
Maguire, Emily	Maplewood
Matthews, B. L.	Clayton
Matthews, Buell	Clayton
Mauro, Julia Baker	Sappington
Meyers, —	Florissant
Moody, Mark	Webster Groves
Mottin, —	Florissant
Shinkle, S. W.	Kirkwood
Stevens, B. C.	Clayton
Stevens, H. L.	Lake P. O.
Stevens, R. H.	Clayton
Strazer, Adah Lee	Tuxedo
Turner, O. H. B.	Maplewood

Saline County.

Adams, N. T.	Marshall
Alexander, E. G.	Blackburn
Alexander, Ralph	Blackburn
Allison, Milton	Marshall
Beamer, P. H.	Blackburn
Bell, Virginia	Miami
Biggs, Paul	Arrow Rock
Blackburn, C. J.	Blackburn
Blackburn, M. P.	Blackburn
Bridges, J. C.	Slater
Burrus, F. M.	Miami
Burrus, Lucy	Miami
Caldwell, Dr. C. W.	Slater
Caldwell, E. A.	Slater
Caldwell, E. G.	Slater
Caldwell, Lou B.	Slater
Carpenter, G. W.	Miami
Carpenter, Mabel	Miami
Cooney, Jas.	Marshall
Davidson, Dr. J. H.	Hardeman
Davis, A. J.	Hardeman
Davis, Geo. F.	Marshall
Davis, Joseph B.	Marshall
Dawes, Bud	Orearville
Denny, Jas. M.	Marshall
Duggins, Ralph H.	Marshall
Durrett, Dr. Robert	Orearville
Dyer, Roy	Shackelford
Edmonds, Raymond S.	Miami
Floyd, Maurice A.	Blackburn
Fulton, Chas. E.	Malta Bend
Gore, Abner	Marshall
Gouldin, J. B.	Marshall
Grady, Henry D.	Miami
Groves, Gordon	Blackburn
Gwinn, R. L.	Slater
Harris, Dr. Jos. Ed.	Marshall
Hill, Sam	Slater
Hitchborn, C. H.	Miami
Irvine, Wm. L.	Fairville
Jackson, C. T.	Miami
Land, J. B.	Slater
Lyons, Martin P.	Marshall
Lynch, Wm. G.	Marshall
Major, J. W. M.	Blackburn
Martin, E. D.	Marshall
McGuire, Dr. M. S.	Arrow Rock
McKeever, Jno. J.	Shackelford
Murrell, Len	Napton
Napton, W. B.	Marshall
Neville, Percy	Marshall
Parkhurst, Albert E.	Sweetsprings
Parrish, Ella	Miami
Potter, Chas.	Marshall
Price, Mabel	Slater
Rainey, W. E.	Marshall
Redman, James	Marshall
Robertson, Geo. G.	Marshall
Shepard, F. O.	Arrow Rock
Stean, Sadie M.	Arrow Rock
Stouffer, Dr. J. M.	Napton
Striker, Herbert	Marshall
Striker, W. M.	Marshall

Thompson, Lucian	Slater
Todd, Annie S.	Marshall
Trigg, A. J.	Marshall
Troy, G. C.	Slater
Wheeler, Sidney J.	Miami
Wilson, Dr. F. M.	Marshall
Young, Phylander	Miami

Schuylerville County.

Cripps, A. D.	Queen City
Crump, Rosa	Lancaster
Eason, Reverdy	Lancaster
Fogle, C. C.	Lancaster
Justice, A. A.	Lancaster
Minear, Isaac	Lancaster
Morris, D. E.	Lancaster
Murrell, Chas. E.	Queen City
O'Briant, Irvin	Lancaster
Shafer, F. C.	Lancaster

Scotland County.

Barnes, Robert M.	Memphis
Boyd, J. O.	Memphis
Brainard, Dr. E. C.	Memphis
Briggs, Lee R.	Memphis
Cox, E. A.	Rutledge
Foster, Maude	Memphis
Hitch, Ruth	Memphis
Holley, Gale	Memphis
Martin, Albert	Hitt
Roberts, L. P.	Memphis
Sanders, J. L.	Memphis
Schenck, David Jr.	Memphis
Schenck, J. Adam	Memphis
Simon, Chas. G.	Memphis
Smoot, Hudson V.	Memphis

Scott County.

Anderson, Ed.	Commerce
Beardsley, Jno.	Commerce
Duckworth, Joseph A.	Oran
Frazer, Dr. T. R.	Commerce
Fullenwider, Lloyd	Sikeston
Heisserer, Mike	Benton
Hunter, Louis L.	Morley
Hunter, Steve B.	Sikeston
Hutton, Dr. W. S.	Kelso
Moore, Jos. L.	Commerce
Vogt, E. D.	Commerce
Wylie, Chas. M.	Commerce

Shannon County.

Lovan, L. S.	Winona
Meeker, David	Birch Tree
Osborn, F. P.	Gomez
Searcy, J. B.	Eminence
Sizemore, G. S.	Eminence

Shelby County.

Baker, Alice	Shelbina
Bates, Mabel	Shelbina
Bodine, C. P.	Shelbina
Bragg, Walter	Shelbina

Chick, Alice	Shelbyville
Dobyn, Ida	Shelbina
Goodson, Abbie	Shelbyville
Jewett, E. W.	Bethel
Jewett, H. H.	Shelbina
Jewett, Ida	Shelbina
Jewett, Martha	Shelbina
Lasley, Roy D.	Shelbina
Love, Roy Homer	Clarence
Manuel, Mary	Clarence
Maupin, Dr. Robert	Cherrybox
McNeill, Bettie T.	Shelbyville
Miller, Mary	Shelbina
Minter, Mrs. D. G.	Shelbina
Mitchell, W. W.	Shelbyville
Ried, C. L.	Shelbina
Willis, B. T.	Shelbina
Wood, Jno. H.	Shelbina

Stoddard County.

Alexander, Harry E.	Bloomfield
Bailey, R. E.	Bloomfield
Buck, Charles	Bloomfield
Buck, J. B.	Bloomfield
Covington, Ruth O.	Dexter
Hodge, W. L.	Bloomfield
Houck, Geo. Jr.	Bloomfield
Hughes, H. M.	Bloomfield
Hughes, Isaac H.	Bloomfield
McCarroll, Ben	Bloomfield
Richardson, Mack	Bloomfield
Smith, Wm. F.	Essex
Weber, Franz	Bloomfield
Welborn, A. T.	Bloomfield
White, Addie	Zadock
Winchester, Luther	Essex

Stone County.

Peters, Albert	Crane
Watkins, Joseph C.	Galena

Sullivan County.

Carmack, J. A.	Bute
Ford, J. E.	Osgood
Nelson, Earl F.	Milan
Vance, Ina M.	Wintersville

Taney County.

McKnight, J. C. L.	Forsyth
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Texas County.

Barton, W. E.	Houston
Carter, A. L.	Roby
Covert, C. E.	Houston
Craven, Wesley	Licking
Murrell, Riley	David
Biggs, W. A.	Houston
Windsor, I. N.	Licking
Young, J. D.	Houston

Vernon County.

Atkinson, E. K.	Nevada
Atkinson, Sam	Nevada

Birdseye, Fred	Nevada
Blevins, J. Rusk	Moundville
Clack, James M.	Nevada
Coil, Jas. N.	Nevada
Dade, W. D.	Schell City
Dale, F. H.	Nevada
Davis, George	Avola
Diggs, Nellie	Sheldon
Edwards, G. D.	Nevada
Edwards, Mrs. G. D.	Nevada
Gordon, Irvin	Nevada
Graves, C. H.	Nevada
Haynes, Frederick E.	Nevada
Johnson, J. B.	Nevada
Key, Wm. C.	Nevada
Lacaff, Florian L.	Nevada
Robinson, Dr. J. F.	Nevada
Robinson, J. F.	Nevada
Smith, Judson W.	Nevada
Swearingen, Ethel B.	Nevada

Warren County.

Boehmer, F. A.	Warrenton
Bohn, Edward W.	Truesdale
Bohn, E. W.	Warrenton
Fuesmeier, E. A.	Wright City
Graham, Dr. A. W.	Warrenton
Graham, Mrs. A. W.	Warrenton
Morse, W. S.	Warrenton

Washington County.

Breckenridge, Adella M.	Caledonia
Cole, Chas. A.	Quaker
Cole, Norman J.	Quaker
Cole, Winfred B.	Quaker
Dent, Wm. J.	Caledonia
Tennyson, Luther W.	Irondale
Williams, F. E.	Belgrade

Wayne County.

Atkins, Emma	Wayne County
Clubb, J. K.	Greenville
Davis, Dr. Chas.	Hiram
Davis, R. H.	Greenville
Davis, R. H.	Piedmont
Harvey, Alice	Wayne County
Krimminger, Octa	Wayne County
Sheets, Merit M.	Wayne County
Ward, R. L.	Greenville
Withers, Myra	Wayne County

Webster County.

Beazley, Louis	Seymour
Case, Jas.	Marshfield
Davis, A. H.	Seymour
Garner, Jos. R.	Niangua
Haynes, J. E.	Marshfield
Jennings, Franklin E.	Seymour
McMahan, Wm. T.	Seymour
Newton, Dora	Seymour
Smith, J. P.	Marshfield
Whittenburg, Thos. P.	Niangua

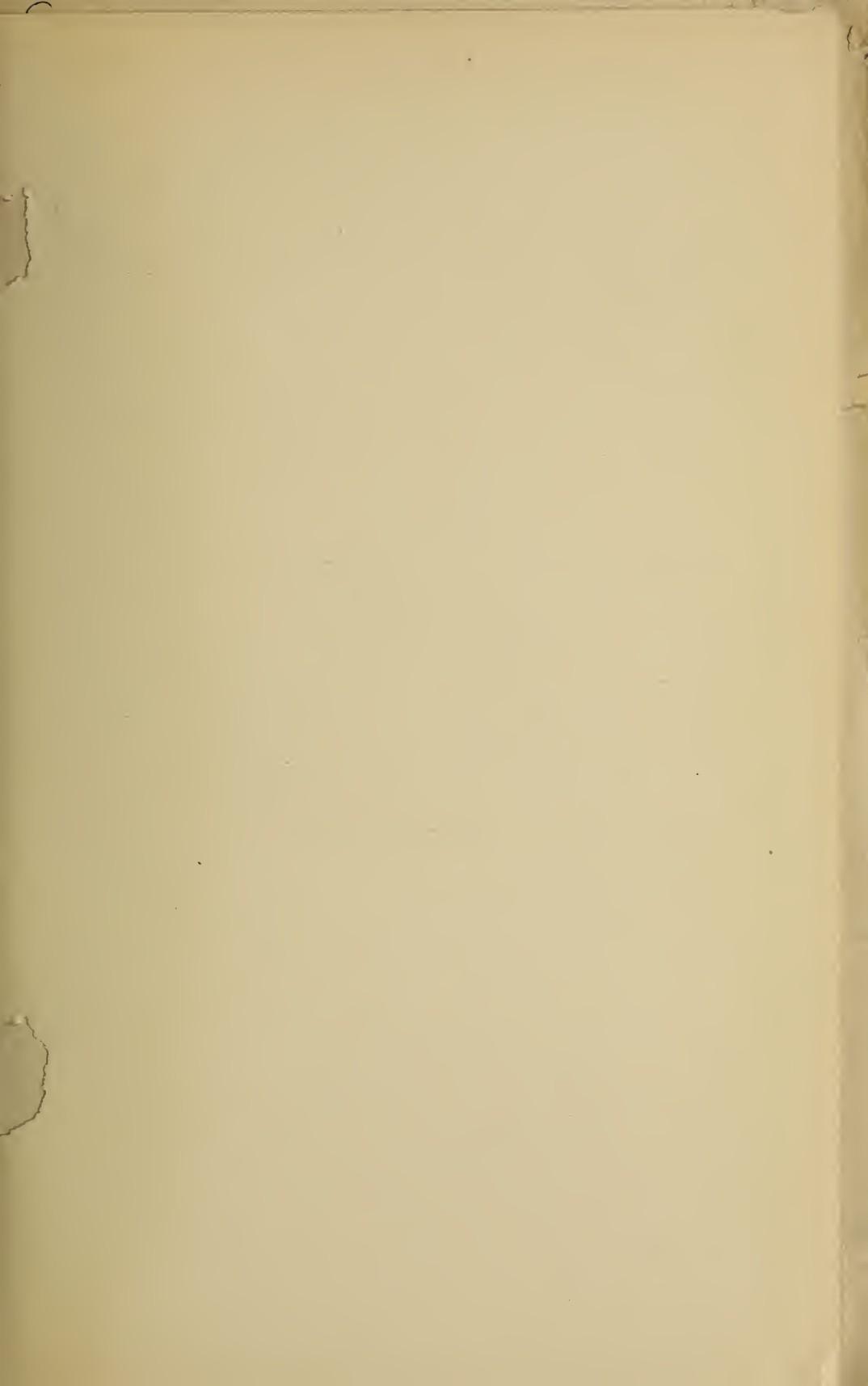
Worth County.	
Kelso, Edward	Grant City
Roberts, W. Ray	Allendale
Stark, Elizabeth L.	Grant City
Wilkinson, Della	Allendale
Willhite, Alma Z.	Grant City
Willhite, Ethel B.	Grant City
Willhite, Frank	Grant City
Willhite, J. V.	Grant City

Wright County.	
Bailey, Arthur	Mountain Grove
Edwards, Chas. H.	Hartville
Garnier, E. B.	Hartville
Hensley, Albert	Grovespring
Hoag, Wm. B.	Mountain Grove
Hunter, Geo.	Mansfield
Hunter, Luther	Hartville
Lynch, Florence	Mountain Grove
Meador, J. Frank....	Mountain Grove
Moore, Jno.	Hartville
Murrell, G. C.	Hartville
Murrell, N. A.	Hartville
Newton, C. A.	Manes
Steele, Howe	Hartville
Walker, T. J.	Norwood
Wood, James M.	Boyer
Wood, Mrs. Lela	Hartville

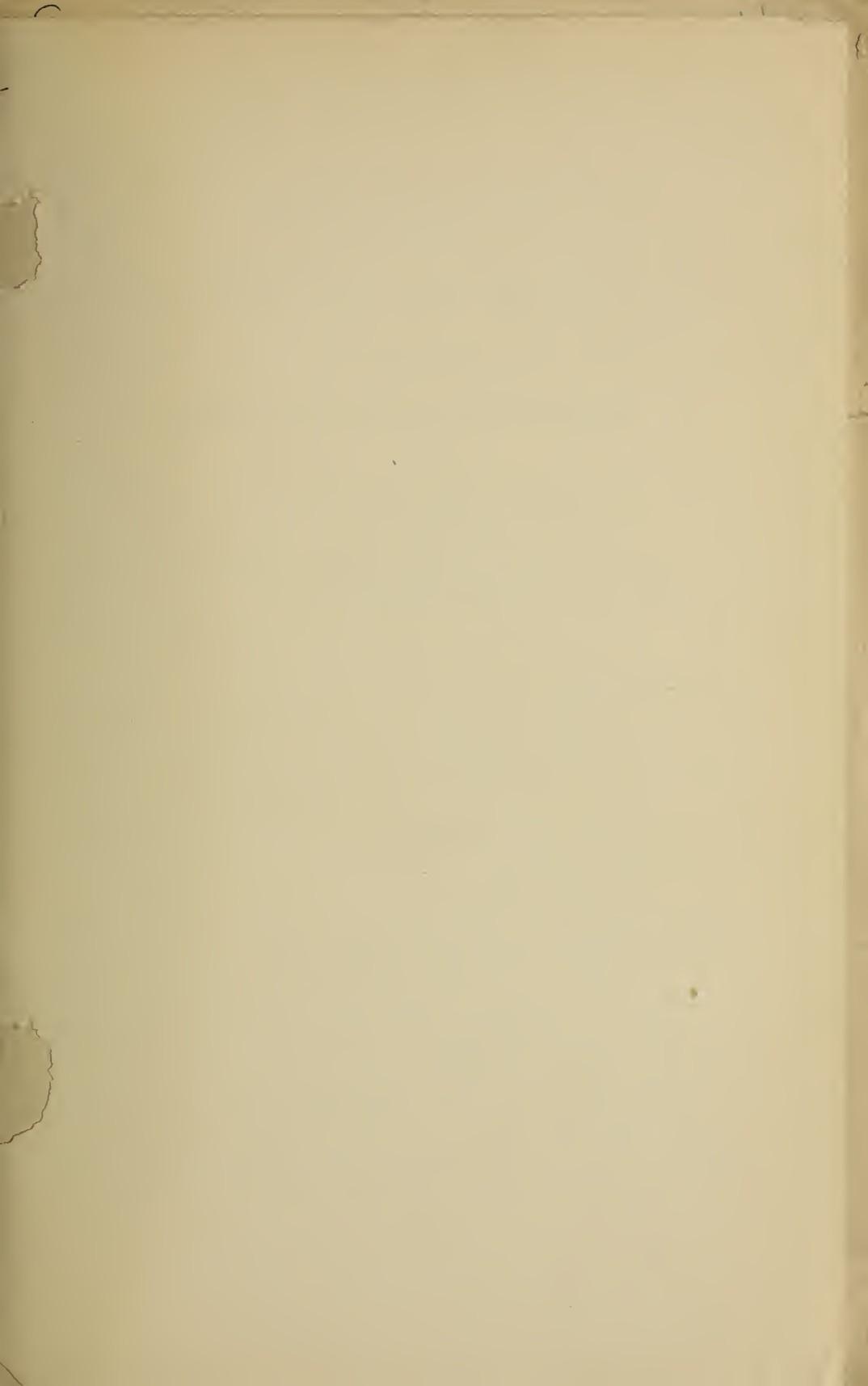
St. Louis City.	
Allee, W. L...Marion-Sims Medical College	
Anderson, Mark M...Missouri Trust Bldg.	
Arnold, Mercer	Holland Bldg.
Ash, R. L.....1333 Washington Ave.	
Atwood, Dr. Le Grand—414 Washington Avenue.	
Ballard, Vassie.....	St. Louis
Barth, Irvin V.....902 Rialto Bldg.	
Barton, Joseph	St. Louis
Bean, W. T.	4217 Cook Ave.
Becker, Amanda F.	3110 Cass Ave.
Beckers, C. H. L.	St. Louis
Bennett, F. W.—Marion-Sims Medical College.	
Bird, Dr. R. L.	St. Louis
Bishop, John E.....Laclede Bldg.	
Bissett, C. A. ....420 Security Building	
Black, A. G.—Washington University Law School.	
Blaisdell, C.—4010 McPherson Ave., Pastor Holy Communion church.	
Blanton, David A. ....West End Hotel	
Bogy, J. F.	St. Louis
Bohnenkamp, W. L....335 Laclede Bldg.	
Bolton, Mrs. Letitia	St. Louis
Bond, Thomas....3744 Washington Blvd.	
Bradley, Dr. A. H....1019 N. 21st St.	
Bradley, Harry E.	St. Louis
Brent, Arthur W. ..State National Bank	
Brown, Dr. M. F.	St. Louis
Browning, Arthur	St. Louis
Brown, N. S. ....Administration Bldg.	
Buckner, S.	St. Louis

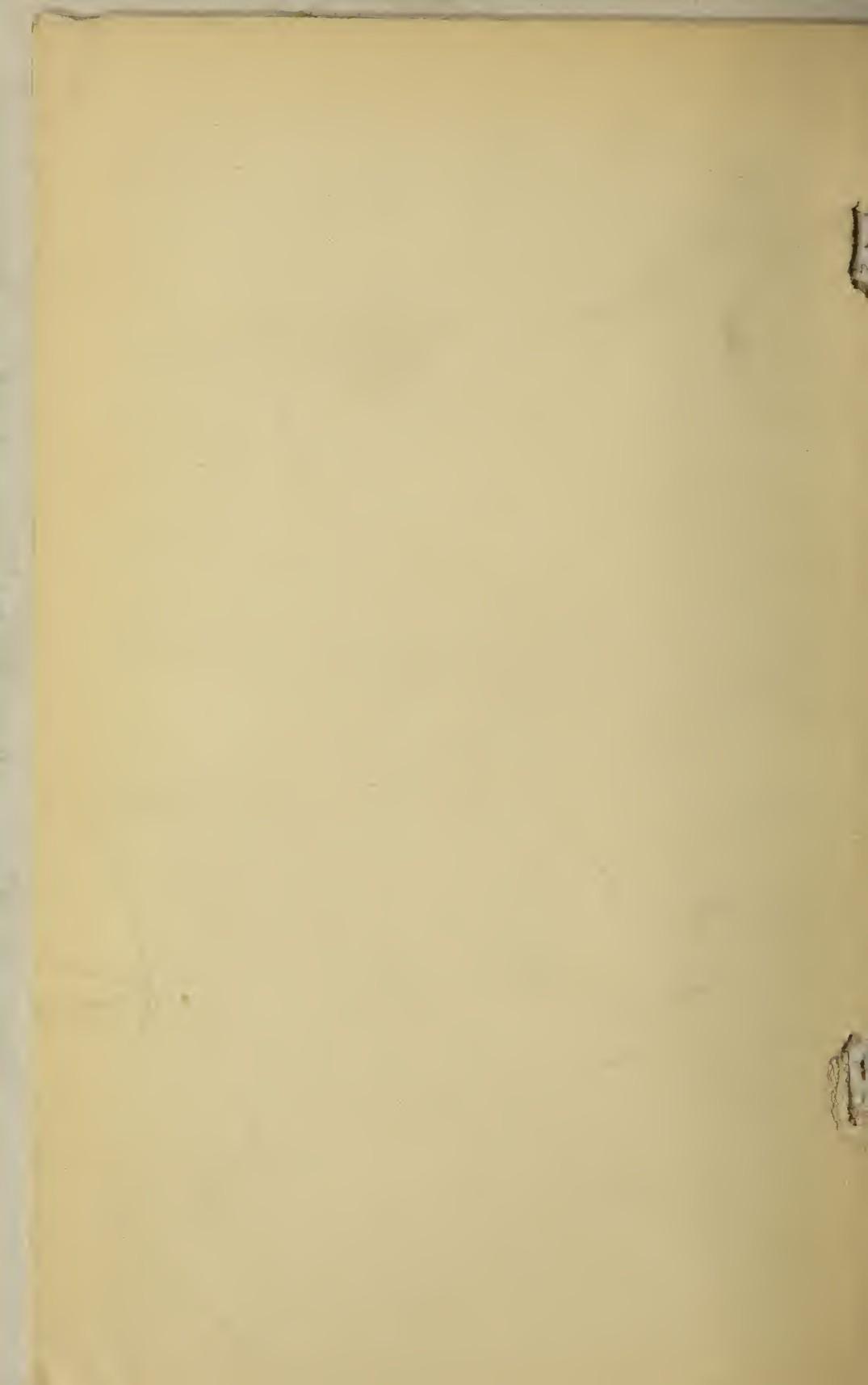
- Bunch, Roy L.....3919 Kennerly Ave.
 Burchard, M. H.St. Louis
 Burchard, S. W.6700 Odell St.
 Butler, I. J.4028 N. Grand Ave.
 Byers, Charles E.—Woodward-Tiernan Eng. Co.
 Caldwell, Robert—Administration Bldg., World's Fair.
 Campbell, Sam—Marion-Sims Medical College.
 Campbell, W. S.340 Laclede Bldg.
 Cartwright, H. T.5025 Cabanne Ave.
 Case, Clarence G.....Equitable Bldg.
 Christine, Mrs. JosephineSt. Louis
 Chubbuck, LeviSt. Louis
 Colman, HalSt. Louis
 Cooper, J. Q.—Marion-Sims Medical College.
 Cowran, J. F.457 Laclede Bldg.
 Craven, W. R.St. Louis
 Davis, Sydney E.11 S. 10th.
 DeBolt, CoralieSt. Louis
 De Vilbiss, E. F.—Marion-Sims Medical College.
 Dodge, E. C.202 Commercial Bldg.
 Downing, Eleanor J.St. Louis
 Duncan, Dr. J. H....6 Century Bldg.
 Dysart, Tom N.St. Louis
 Edwards, George L....724 Rialto Bldg.
 Edwards, Waller.....301 City Hall
 Eppes, T. J.St. Louis
 Evans, Luke2929 Dayton St.
 Evers, Helen M.St. Louis
 Fach, Charles A.32 Portland Place
 Fisher, Russell.....21st & Wash Sts.
 Fitch, Norwood ..3d Floor Rialto Bldg.
 Ford, Rev. Samuel H.215 Pine St.
 Forsyth, Dr. Robert C.—Physicians Female Hospital.
 Fowler, Thomas R.—Kinloch Telephone Company.
 Fulton, Dr. A. L.....617 Chouteau Ave.
 Gabeword, Wm. C.....Equitable Bldg.
 Galbert, Charles....4871 Fountain Ave.
 Gallant, C. L....Mermod-Jaccard Bldg.
 Gannaway, E. C.6205 Elizabeth Ave.
 Gardner, A. E. L.....Century Bldg.
 Garret, Jno. T.Koken Bldg.
 Garrett, R. C.5262 Maple Ave.
 Gatewood, Wm. O.Equitable Bldg.
 Gentry, Wm. R.—Continental Bank Bldg.
 Gerling, August H.—Benj. J. Strauss & Co., 9th & Washington.
 Gerling, Prof. H. J....3908 Russell Ave.
 Gillaspy, E. T.4529-a Labadie Ave.
 Gladney, F. Y.—Commonwealth Trust Bldg.
 Gordon, M. F.St. Louis
 Gore, A. E....Marion-Sims Medical College
 Gorin, Dr. M. G.4225 West Belle Gottschalk, Max W....4020 Iowa Ave.
 Grady, R. F....5815 Manchester Ave.
 Granger, Owin W....5899 Easton Ave.
 Graves, J. W.....27 Nicholson Place
 Gruner, Caroline F.St. Louis
 Guitar, Odon.....817 Chestnut St.
 Hamilton, Charles M.St. Louis
 Hardy, Dr. J. B.1316-a N. Grand
 Harn, Wm. L.....1321 Bayard Ave.
 Harn, William S.St. Louis
 Harrington, E. C....3111 Nebraska Ave.
 Harris, Dr. Maurice B...Chemical Bldg.
 Harris, Dr. M. B.St. Louis
 Harrison, John W.....318 N. 8th St.
 Harris, Virgil M....Mercantile Trust Co.
 Haverstick, A. J.421 Olive St.
 Haverstick, Dr. E. E.346 N. Boyle
 Haydon, Curtis6-142 Laclede Bldg.
 Haywood, L.....2813 Locust Street
 Henderson, Dr. Frank L.—Century Bldg.
 Henderson, Judge Jas. A....411 Olive St.
 Henderson, W. W.....5600 Cabanne
 Hilgemann, H. B.St. Louis
 Hilkerbaumer, Wm.....Laclede Bldg.
 Hill, Curtis.....4420 Greer Ave.
 Hockensmith, Roy A.—Administration Bldg., World's Fair.
 Hogan, Rex.....Century Bldg.
 Horner, Edward P.104 S. Main
 Horner, W. A.5056 Morgan
 Hough, Judge Warwick....Court House
 Howe, Alphonse....302 Commercial Bldg.
 Howsen, K. H.2853 Allison Place
 Hunter, R. H.St. Louis
 Hutchings, Mrs. EmilySt. Louis
 Irish, Dr. T. J.St. Louis
 Irvine, G. A.St. Louis
 Johnson, O. T.4028 Juniata
 Johnston, Mrs. FlorenceSt. Louis
 Johnston, Rev. J. T. M.—4308 Washington Blvd.
 Jones, F. K.—(Asst. Cashier) Bank of Commerce Bldg.
 Jones, Wm. T....Simmons Hardware Co.
 Kasel, A. C.3631 Dodier St.
 Kennard, R. O.St. Louis
 Kennedy, GertrudeSt. Louis
 Kieffer, V. B....Barnes Medical College
 Kimmel, Karl.....Fullerton Bldg.
 Kirchner, Miss E. C.St. Louis
 Kistler, H. D.—Marion-Sims Medical College.
 Krone, C. F.610 Wainwright Bldg.
 Laeuffert, Walter F.St. Louis
 Langenburg, EmmaSt. Louis
 Ledwidge, Una M.St. Louis
 Lewis, Floyd.....4190 West Belle
 Lewis, P. L.1305 Chemical Bldg.
 Loeb, Dr. Clarence.....2715 Locust St.
 Loeb, Dr. H. W.3559 Olive
 Loeb, Virgil.....5673 Cabanne
 Logan, E. E.Missouri Trust Bldg.
 Lubke, G. W., Jr.706 Chestnut
 Lyman, F. S.4263 Morgan
 Mackline, W. R.Chemical Bldg.
 Marshall, C. A.319 N. 4th St.

- Marshall, F. E.—National Bank of Commerce.
- Martin, Charles P. St. Louis
- Massengale, J. R. 407 N. Broadway
- McCaslin, Frank. 623 Wainwright Bldg.
- McConathy, Mildred.... 3756 Cook Ave.
- McFarlane, Roy St. Louis
- McIntyre, J. S. 8-182 Laclede Bldg.
- Merryman, Frank St. Louis
- Meyer, Dr. J. S. 4319 Lindell Blvd.
- Meyer, Emil Y. Fullerton Bldg.
- Milbank, George.. 1333 Washington Ave.
- Miller, Fleet St. Louis
- Miller, Franklin.... 700 Carleton Bldg.
- Moberly, Victor.... 3024 Locust St.
- Mobrey, Thos. W. 1366 Burd Ave.
- Moore, George H.... 328 Laclede Bldg.
- Moore, Washington..... St. Louis
- Moore, W. D. 1418 Wittenberg Ave.
- Morris, Dr. C. C. 2945 Franklin Ave.
- Nalley, Thomas St. Louis
- Nifong, Dr. F. St. Louis
- Ohmann-Dumesnil, Dr. A. H.—5 South Broadway.
- Palmer, W. A. St. Louis
- Paquin, Dr. Ozias..... 2747 Olive St.
- Parker, Harry St. Louis
- Peck, John..... Strauss & Stumer
- Peers, E. P. 3404 Morgan St.
- Peper, O. D. 3116 Sheridan Ave.
- Pew, Emmett..... 1031 S. 12th St.
- Phillips, Hiram..... 301 City Hall
- Phillips, Mary F. St. Louis
- Phillips, R. H.—720 Lincoln Trust Bldg.
(World's Fair.)
- Pinkley, R. H. 4263 Morgan St.
- Pippin, B. N. 619 N. Ewing Ave.
- Place, A. H. Lewis & O'Fallon Sts.
- Pollard, George S.... 3522 Hartford St.
- Potter, Dr. Peter—Marion-Sims Medical College.
- Potter, E. O. 2016 Lucas Ave.
- Powell, Walbridge—St. Louis Smelting
& Ref. Co.
- Pratt, Clara L. St. Louis
- Price, Celsius.... 2913 Washington Ave.
- Quinn, Dr. A. T. 6534 Bradley Ave.
- Rader, L. W. 4854 Fountain Ave.
- Randolph, W. F.... 3855 Windsor Place
- Rathman, C. G. 2886 Hartford St.
- Raye, J. P. 1400 N. Grand Ave.
- Rippey, J. D. Holland Bldg.
- Robertson, G. A.... Lewis & O'Fallon Sts.
- Robinson, E. N. 623 Security Bldg.
- Ruge, Dr. J. P. St. Louis
- Russell, Jas. Luke.. 4232 Castleman Ave.
- Russell, Thos. A. 219 N. 4th St.
- Russler, Dr. J. J.... St. Mary's Infirmary
- Sadler, Norman St. Louis
- Salmon, M. K.... Mercantile Trust Co.
- Senseney, Dr. E. M. St. Louis
- Shields, Wm. 728 Carpenter Place
- Skelley, J. W. St. Louis
- Smiley, G. B. 4755 Easton Ave.
- Smith, E. D. 3622 West Pine St.
- Smith, Dr. Clyne. St. Mary's Infirmary
- Spencer, R. P. 605 Equitable Bldg.
- Steinkamp, Wm. 509 Chestnut St.
- Steltmeier, F. C. 807 Carleton Bldg.
- Strickland, G. W.... 722 Chemical Bldg.
- Stewart, Burns. Union Electric Light Co.
- Switzler, R. H.—St. L. Cold Storage &
Ref. Co., Lewis & O'Fallon Sts.
- Switzler, Wm. F., Jr.—Bradstreet
Agency.
- Taake, E. F.—Marion-Sims Medical Col-
lege.
- Talbert, Charles St. Louis
- Taylor, Thomas J.... 4106 N. Broadway
- Taylor, Watson A. Laclede Bldg.
- Thompson, Dr. G. H. St. Louis
- Thompson, Frank St. Louis
- Thompson, Guy A. Equitable Bldg.
- Tipton, Sam M. Tennent Shoe Co.
- Titworth, Guy—Marion-Sims Medical
College.
- Truitt, Clarence..... 4547 Page Ave.
- Walker, R. F. 942 Rialto Bldg.
- Wall, E. E. 4520 Ferdinand Ave.
- Walters, W. W. 1337 Union Blvd.
- Walton, S. J. 620 Rialto Bldg.
- Warren, Mrs. John..... St. Louis
- Waterworth, E. B.—3800 Washington
Blvd.
- Watson, S. L. 1333 Washington Blvd.
- Welch, Aikman—Wainwright Bldg.
- Weigle, Wm. 4109 Manchester Ave.
- Weltner, Frank..... 3544 Page Ave.
(Lincoln Trust Bldg.)
- Wilhelmi, W. C.—Marion-Sims Medical
College.
- Williams, A. G. 3857 Delmar Blvd.
- Williams, D. E. 3655-a Shenandoah
- Wilson, O. A. St. Louis
- Woods, Richard H.—Lewis & O'Fallon
Sts.
- Wright, C. O. St. Louis
- Young, Charles E.... 809 Clarendon Ave.
- Young, Upton M. St. Louis
- Zelle, C. E. Peters Shoe Co.









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BULLETIN
OF THE
UNIVERSITY OF MISSOURI

VOL. V.

JUNE, 1904.

NO. 6.

DEPARTMENT OF MEDICINE

Historical Statement.

The Legislative Act establishing the University was approved 11 February, 1839. The University was located at Columbia, which is now a beautiful city of 7,000 inhabitants, midway between St. Louis and Kansas City, on the Wabash Railroad, and also on the Missouri, Kansas & Texas. The cornerstone of the main building was laid 4 July, 1840. The School of Mines, a Department of the University, was located at Rolla, Missouri, in 1870.

Resources.

Our buildings, grounds, books, and other equipment are valued at more than \$1,600,000, not including the campus, or the grounds for Botany, Horticulture, and Agriculture. The endowment (interest at 5 or 6 per cent), is \$1,236,000. The income from the United States Government (Hatch and Morrill Acts) is about \$38,150 a year. Moreover, the Legislature makes appropriations biennially. There is some income from fees for the libraries and laboratories. There are 47,107 acres of unsold land. A State Collateral Inheritance Tax gives us about \$120,000 a year. The income of the whole University, for all sources and for all departments, is about \$400,000 a year.

Free Tuition. Expenses.

Tuition is free in all Departments—Graduate, Academic, Teachers College, Medicine, Law, College of Agriculture, Engineering, School of Mines. In all these Departments, except Law and Medicine, the only charges are a library fee of \$5.00 a session and small laboratory deposits covering the cost of materials used by the students. In Medicine the only charge is a library fee of \$10 a year and small laboratory deposits. In Law, the only charge is a library fee of \$10.

The expenses for room, board, books, and fees vary. For Medical students who board in our club houses these expenses need not exceed \$150, nor more than \$200 a year for those who board in

private families. The fees in some colleges and universities will bear all expenses here.

Buildings. Medical Laboratories, Hospital, Chemical Laboratory, Laboratory of Physics, Laboratory of Zoology and Embryology, Academic Hall, Laboratory of Botany Entomology and Horticulture, Greenhouse, Agricultural Hall, Dairy Laboratory, Live Stock Laboratory, Agricultural Farm buildings, Engineering Laboratory, Mechanic Arts Hall, Observatory, Law Building, Power House, three Dormitories, and President's house. We expect this summer to lay the foundation of a new Gymnasium. Our School of Mines has seven buildings besides those mentioned above.

Libraries. We have a library for general readers and several department libraries for advanced students. These libraries contain 65,000 bound volumes and 30,000 pamphlets. Moreover, the collections of the State Historical Society, 23,000 entries, in Academic Hall, are accessible to our students.

Laboratories and Museums. There are at Columbia museums of Archæology, Art, Zoology, Geology, and Agriculture, many laboratories of science and technology, five rooms for drawing and designing, and several shops.

At our School of Mines there are several laboratories and drawing rooms and shops. Of the \$252,000 expended for new buildings in 1902, \$154,000 went for laboratory buildings. Nearly \$60,000 more were spent for their better equipment with apparatus. Thus about \$214,000 were invested that year in better facilities for our laboratory work. The expenditures in 1903 were liberal.

Women Admitted. All Departments are open to women. A suite of rooms in Academic Hall, comfortable, beautifully furnished, and strictly private, is reserved for their special use. These rooms are presided over by a matron. Read Hall, the new Dormitory for women, which was opened 1 September, 1903, is in charge of Miss Lewis, the Adviser of Women.

Requirements for Entrance. A good high school education, or its full equivalent, is demanded for admission. Those who can not present diplomas from accredited secondary schools will be examined by the professors of our Academic Department. Moreover, the applicant must submit evidence of good moral character. All applications for entrance to any department should be addressed to "The Committee on Entrance, University of Missouri, Columbia, Mo."

Religious Influences. Almost all denominations are represented at Columbia. The city is notable for the excellence of its churches. The University has a zealous chapter of the Young Men's Christian Association, and one of the Young Women's Christian Association. There is a students' prayer meeting every week. Prayers by officers of the University also are held every morning. Attendance upon religious exercises is voluntary. The Bible classes on Sunday mornings are astonishingly large.

Debates and Athletic Sports. Our students have teams for foot ball, base ball, basket ball, track athletics, and lawn tennis. There is a Gymnasium for men and another for women. The Athletic Field and the Golf Links are excellent. Much success has attended our contestants in inter-collegiate debates.

Enrollment. The students of the University come from almost every county in Missouri. Fifty-three states, territories, and foreign countries were represented during the session of 1903-1904 by 1649 students.

Opportunities in Missouri. Missouri contains 69,415 square miles—nearly 3,000 more than New England. The population is 3,106,665. While the development of its resources has scarcely begun, Missouri is the fifth state in the union in population, in wealth, and in agriculture, and the seventh in manufactures. For mining it is justly famous. It is a land of opportunity for enterprising young men. The best introduction to any state is through its university.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT

The Medical Department of the University, was organized at Columbia in 1872, and instruction was begun in February, 1873. In 1903-4 the number of medical students enrolled was 98. Our Medical Department is a member of the Association of American Medical Colleges.

The course of instruction, graded, lasts for four years (36 months). It is our policy to encourage in every way the gaining of a liberal education as a preparation for medicine. We *require* a good high school education for admission. Students who expect to study medicine are *strongly urged* to take first a scientific course in the Academic Department (College of Arts).

The Rollins Scholarship in the Department of Medicine is a prize of fifty dollars which is awarded to that member of the Junior (Third Year) class who has made the best record during the course.

Medical Laboratories. A large building devoted entirely to medical laboratories was completed early in 1903. This building brings together the lecture rooms, laboratories, and offices for Anatomy, Histology, Physiology, Pathology, Bacteriology, Hygiene, Pharmacology, Physiological Chemistry, Surgery, and Internal Medicine. Animal rooms, aquaria, mechanic's shop, and special research rooms are provided. There is a cold storage plant for anatomical and pathological preparations. Our laboratories of Embryology, Neurology, Chemistry, and Physics are close by. The State Board of Health has in one of the University buildings a laboratory, well equipped, in charge of an expert in Bacteriology and Hygiene. All these laboratories are in charge of men who, supported by salaries, devote themselves to teaching, writing, and research. There are about twenty-five of them all told. No man can conduct one of these laboratories up to modern demands and practice medicine. Wherever the attempt is made, the laboratory

work suffers. In 1902, we spent nearly \$50,000 in better provision for our Medical Department, and other sums in 1903. The equipment alone of the laboratories mentioned above has cost more than \$50,000, and the buildings \$175,000 more. Among the laboratories is included our Hospital.

Parker Memo- A. W. McAlester, M. D....Superintendent and Surgeon
Woodson Moss, M. D.....Attending Physician
rial Hospital. W. J. Calvert, M. D....Laboratory of Internal Medicine
Guy L. Noyes, M. D....Ophthalmologist and Otologist
Max W. Meyer, M. D.....Gynecologist and Obstetrician
Walter McNab MillerPathologist
Clarence A. Good, M. D.....Resident Physician
T. E. Moore, M. D.....Interne
Harry R. Haas, M. D.....Interne
Sophie Evans.....Superintendent of Training School for Nurses

This is a State Hospital, on the campus, owned and controlled by the University, open to the sick of Missouri, and designed for the treatment of accidents, of acute and subacute diseases, and of chronic curable diseases. It has a capacity of 50 beds. Cases of incurable or contagious diseases, or of acute alcoholism will not be admitted. An out-patient clinic is established in Eye, Ear, Nose, and Throat; in Internal Medicine; in Surgery; and in Obstetrics and Gynecology. Students have opportunity for observing and treating patients in these clinics. The classes, in small sections, work always under the direction and criticism of the Instructor in charge.

By the gift of Adolphus Busch a handsome Clinical Amphitheatre is provided adjoining the Hospital. The seating capacity is about 100. In the basement of the Amphitheatre a number of commodious rooms are provided for Dispensary Clinics.

Public wards, \$7 a week; single rooms, \$15 a week. These charges include board and ordinary nursing and medicines. Operative cases are subject to extra charge for surgical dressings, etc. A limited number of private cases are received, at the rate of \$15.00 a week and upwards for ordinary medicines, nursing, and board. Private cases may be required to pay a fee to the attendant physician or surgeon. A limited number of free beds are open to patients, applications for which must be made in advance to the Superintendent of the Hospital.

Training School for Nurses in which a systematic course of study for three years is given to young women desirous of becoming professional nurses.

Catalogue. If this circular interests you, write for a catalogue of the whole University, or of the Medical Department, to the Publisher, "Fred Kelsey, Columbia, Missouri." If you are thinking seriously of entering the University and wish to see plates of its buildings, these too will be sent you.

For further information address the Dean,

A. W. McALESTER, M. D.,
Columbia, Mo.

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THE UNIVERSITY OF THE
STATE OF ILLINOIS
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BULLETIN

OF THE

UNIVERSITY OF MISSOURI

VOL. V.

JULY, 1904.

NO. 7.

CIRCULAR OF INFORMATION.

Historical Statement. The Legislative Act establishing the University was approved 11 February, 1839. The University was located at Columbia, now a beautiful town of 7,000 inhabitants, midway between St. Louis and Kansas City, on the Wabash Railroad, and also on the Missouri, Kansas & Texas. The School of Mines, a Department of the University, was located at Rolla, Missouri, in 1870.

Resources. Our buildings, grounds, books, and other equipment are valued at more than \$1,600,000, not including the campus, or the grounds for Botany, Horticulture, and Agriculture. The endowment (interest at 5 or 6 per cent), is \$1,236,000. The income from the United States Government (Hatch and Morrill Acts) is about \$38,150 a year. The Legislature makes appropriations biennially. There is some income from fees for the libraries and laboratories. There are 47,427 acres of unsold land. A State Collateral Inheritance Tax yields about \$120,000 a year. The income of the whole University, from all sources and for all departments, has been, for some time, from \$400,000 to \$430,000 a year.

Free Tuition. Expenses. Tuition is free in all Departments—Graduate, Academic, Teachers College, Medicine, Law, College of Agriculture, Engineering, School of Mines.

In all these Departments, except Law and Medicine, the only charges are a library fee of \$5.00 a session and small laboratory deposits covering the cost of materials used by the students. In Medicine the only charge is a library fee of \$10 a year and small laboratory deposits. In Law, the only charge is a library fee of \$10.

The expenses for room, board, books, and fees vary. For students that board in our club houses these expenses need not exceed \$150, nor more than \$200 a year for those who board in private families. The fees in some colleges and universities will bear all expenses here.

Buildings. Three Dormitories, President's house, Academic Hall, Laboratory of Geology and Zoölogy, Chemical Laboratory, Observatory, Power House, Engineering Hall, Engineering Laboratory, Mechanic Arts Hall, Agricultu-

ral Hall, Dairy Laboratory, Live Stock Laboratory, Laboratory of Horticulture, Entomology and Botany, Greenhouse, Agricultural Farm buildings, Law Building, Medical Laboratory, Hospital. We expect this summer to lay the foundation of a new Gymnasium. Moreover, our School of Mines has seven buildings.

Libraries. We have a library for general readers and several department libraries for advanced students. These libraries contain 65,000 bound volumes and 30,000 pamphlets. Moreover, the collections of the State Historical Society, 23,000 entries, in Academic Hall, are accessible to our students.

Laboratories and Museums. There are at Columbia museums of Archæology, Art, Zöölogy, Geology, and Agriculture, many laboratories of science and technology, seven rooms for drawing and designing, and several shops. The School of Mines has several laboratories and drawing rooms and shops. Of the \$252,000 expended for new buildings in 1902, \$154,000 went for laboratory buildings. Nearly \$60,000 more were spent for their better equipment. Thus about \$214,000 were invested that year in better facilities for our laboratory work and other sums in 1903.

Faculties. Our faculties contain, all told, more than 120 teachers. Our students come from almost every county in Missouri. Fifty-three states, territories, and foreign countries were represented here in the session of 1903-1904 by 1649 students.

Women Admitted. All Departments are open to women. A suite of rooms in Academic Hall, beautifully furnished, and strictly private, and in charge of a matron, is reserved for their special use. Read Hall, the new Dormitory for women, is in charge of Miss Lewis, the Adviser of Women.

Requirements for Entrance. A good high school education, or its full equivalent, and evidence of good character are demanded for admission to any department. Applications for admission should be addressed to "The Committee on Entrance, University of Missouri, Columbia, Mo."

Religious Influences. Almost all denominations are represented at Columbia, which is notable for the excellence of its churches. The University has a zealous chapter of the Young Men's Christian Association, and one of the Young Women's Christian Association. There is a students' prayer meeting every week. Prayers by officers of the University are held daily. Attendance upon religious exercises is voluntary. An astonishing number of students voluntarily attend Bible classes.

Debates and Athletic Sports. Our students have teams for football, baseball, basketball, track athletics, and lawn tennis. There is a Gymnasium for men and another for women. The Athletic Field and the Golf Links are excellent. Much success has attended our contestants in inter-collegiate debates.

Graduate Department. To graduate students instruction is offered in Latin, Greek, Classical Archæology, English, Germanic Languages, Romance Languages, History, Sociology, Economics, Political Science, Philosophy, Experimental Psychology, Pedagogy, Mathematics, Zööl-

ogy, Botany, Chemistry, Geology, Physics, Physiology, Agriculture, Horticulture, and Engineering (Civil, Electrical, Mechanical, Sanitary, Chemical, Hydraulic and Mining). There are a number of Fellowships and Scholarships. Elective courses are offered leading to A. M., Ph.D., and to graduate degrees in Engineering.

College. Instruction is offered in English, Latin, Greek, Classical Archæology, History of Art, Freehand Drawing, Romance Languages, Germanic Languages, Elocution, Philosophy, Experimental Psychology, History, Economics, Political Science, Sociology, Pedagogy, Mathematics, Physics, Chemistry, Zoology, Botany, Physiology, Geology, and Astronomy. One undergraduate degree is conferred, requiring four years work, Bachelor of Arts (A. B.) All work in the college is elective.

Teachers College. Upon the completion of certain courses the student receives a Life Certificate, entitling him to teach without examination in any public school in Missouri. All the work in Education may be counted toward the degree of Bachelor of Science (in Education) and most of it, toward the degree of Bachelor of Arts. The University is the only institution in Missouri, where, at once, one may enjoy the range of college studies, get instruction in Pedagogy, and become expert in Shop Work, Sloyd, Mechanical Drawing, Freehand Drawing, Agriculture, Horticulture, Vocal Music, etc. There is a Practice School. This College, thoroughly reorganized, will be very effective next year.

Engineering. Courses are offered at Columbia leading to degrees in Civil, Electrical, Mechanical, Sanitary, Chemical, and Hydraulic Engineering. Mining Engineering and Metallurgy are taught at the School of Mines. Our facilities for teaching Engineering have been greatly increased in recent years, and in 1902 about \$44,000 was invested at Columbia in buildings, books, apparatus for Engineering, and about \$92,000 at our School of Mines. In addition to this we expended \$8,000 for waterworks on the campus, \$5,000 for a refrigerating machine, and \$7,000 for additions to our heating and lighting plant. All these things were adapted, so far as possible, to experimental as well as to practical use. Thus, in 1902, in the whole University, we spent the sum of \$156,000 for buildings, books, and instruments for Engineering and things auxiliary thereto, and other sums in 1903. We cannot satisfy the demand for our graduates.

Law. The course is three years long, leading to the degree of Bachelor of Laws. Our diploma admits to practice in all the courts of Missouri, both State and Federal. In addition to the professors of History, Economics, Political Science, Sociology, etc., there are four Professors of Law who devote themselves to teaching, writing, and research, besides a large staff of non-resident Lecturers. Our students are not taught by men wearied with practice in courts and offices. A Practice Court meets three times a week. No extra charge is made for any instruction that the student may receive in any other department. In 1902, \$7,000 was expended in additions to our law library, and as much more in 1903.

Medicine. The course consists of four years of nine months each—thirty-six months. Our laboratories of Internal Medicine, Surgery, Anatomy, Histology, Embryology, Neurology, Pathology, Bacteriology, Hygiene, Physiology, Physiological Chemistry, Pharmacology, Chemistry and Physics

are in charge of men that devote themselves to teaching, writing, and research. No man can conduct one of these laboratories up to modern demand and practice medicine. Whenever the attempt is made, the laboratory work suffers. There are animal rooms, aquaria, a mechanic's shop, research room, and a cold storage plant. The equipment alone of the laboratories named above has cost over \$50,000, and the buildings \$175,000 more. In the Parker Memorial Hospital, on our campus, with a capacity of 50 beds, the sick receive medical attendance and nursing at moderate charges. In 1902 we spent nearly \$50,000 in better provision for our Medical Department and other sums in 1903.

College of Agriculture. This College has well-equipped laboratories for Agricultural Chemistry, Agronomy, Stock Judging, Animal Husbandry, Veterinary Science, Dairy Husbandry, Botany, Entomology, and Horticulture.

In each of these departments specialists devote their time to instruction and investigation. Several new teachers have been added, and about \$100,000 has been recently expended for buildings and equipment. The attendance in agriculture has increased greatly of late. The Experiment Station, a department of the College, is devoted to research for the benefit of the farmers. Its investigations in Texas Fever, cattle feeding, injurious insects, fruit growing, and market gardening have already saved the farmers of Missouri vast sums of money. The shops for Mechanic Arts are admirable. The farm contains 615 acres. We cannot satisfy the demand for our graduates.

Mines and Metallurgy. Our School of Mines and Metallurgy at Rolla is one of the best. It has been growing in buildings, equipment, teachers and attendance. Courses are offered in Mining, in Metallurgy, etc. The special catalogue of this Department will be sent upon application to the Director, "Dr. George E. Ladd, Rolla, Mo."

Summer Session. The Summer Session, intended primarily for high school teachers, began 2 June, and will extend to 2 August. Courses are given in Agriculture; Botany, Chemistry, Economics, Education, English, Freehand Drawing, French, German, Geology, Greek, History, Horticulture, Latin, Manual Training, Mathematics, Music, Physics, Physiognomy, and Zoölogy. If accredited here, the work is accepted by the State Superintendent of Public Schools. The fee is \$5. Special railroad rates.

Catalogue. If this circular interests you, write for a catalogue of the whole University, or of any Department, to the Registrar, "Mr. Irvin Switzler, Columbia, Missouri." Persons thinking seriously of entering the University and wishing to see plates of its buildings, should write for them. If possible, see our great exhibit in the Education Building at the World's Fair at St. Louis.

R. H. JESSE, President.

BULLETIN

OF THE

UNIVERSITY OF MISSOURI

VOL. V.

AUGUST, 1904.

NO. 8.

SCHOOL OF ENGINEERING.

Historical Statement.

The Legislative Act establishing the University was approved 11 February, 1839. The University was located at Columbia, now a beautiful city of 7,000 inhabitants, midway between St. Louis and Kansas City, on the Wabash Railroad, and also on the Missouri, Kansas and Texas. The College of Engineering was founded at Columbia in 1877. The School of Mines, a Department of the University, was located at Rolla, Missouri, in 1870.

Resources.

Our buildings, grounds, books, and other equipment, are valued at more than \$1,600,000, not including the campus, or the grounds for Botany, Horticulture, and Agriculture. The endowment (interest at 5 or 6 per cent) is \$1,236,000. The income from the United States Government (Hatch and Morrill Acts) is about \$38,150 a year. The Legislature makes appropriations biennially. There is some income from fees for the libraries and laboratories. There are 47,427 acres of unsold land. A State Collateral Inheritance Tax gives us about \$120,000 a year. The income of the whole University, from all sources and for all departments, has been for some time from \$400,000 to \$430,000 a year.

Free Tuition. Expenses.

Tuition is free in all Departments—Graduate, Academic, Teachers College, Medicine, Law, College of Agriculture, Engineering, School of Mines.

In all these Departments, except Law and Medicine, the only charges are a library fee of \$5.00 a session and small laboratory deposits covering the cost of materials used by the students. In Medicine the only charge is a library fee of \$10 a year and small laboratory deposits. In Law the only charge is a library fee of \$10.

The expenses for room, board, books, and fees vary. For Engineering students who board in our club houses these expenses need not exceed \$150, nor more than \$200 a year for those who board in private families. The fees in some colleges and universities will bear all expenses here.

Buildings. Engineering Hall, Engineering Laboratory, Power-house, Mechanic Arts Hall, Observatory, Chemical Laboratory, Laboratory of Geology and Zoology, Academic Hall, Agricultural Hall, Dairy Laboratory, Live Stock Laboratory, Agricultural Barns, Laboratory of Horticulture, Entomology and Botany, Greenhouse, Law Building, Medical Laboratory, Hospital, three Dormitories, President's House. We expect this summer to lay the foundation of a new Gymnasium. Moreover, our School of Mines has seven buildings.

Laboratories. There are at Columbia many laboratories of science and technology, rooms for drawing and designing, and several shops. The School of Mines has several laboratories and drawing rooms and shops. Of the \$252,000 expended for new buildings in 1902, \$154,000 went for laboratory buildings. Nearly \$60,000 more were spent for their better equipment. Thus about \$214,000 were invested that year in better facilities for laboratory work, and other sums in 1903.

Libraries. We have a library for general readers and several department libraries for professors and advanced students. These libraries contain 65,000 bound volumes and 30,000 pamphlets. Moreover, the collections of the State Historical Society, 23,000 entries, in Academic Hall, are accessible to our students.

Faculties. Our faculties contain, all told, more than 120 teachers. Thirteen Professors, Assistant Professors, and Instructors give their entire time to mechanics, mechanical drawing, shop work, civil, electrical, and mechanical engineering, and courses designed especially for engineering students are given by a number of other teachers.

Enrollment.

Our students come from almost every county in Missouri. Fifty-three states, territories, and foreign countries were represented here in the session of 1903-1904 by 1,649 students. The enrollment at Columbia in Engineering has increased in six years from 66 to 274. We cannot satisfy the demand for our graduates.

Requirements for Entrance. A good high school education or its full equivalent and evidence of good character are demanded for admission. Those who cannot present diplomas from accredited secondary schools will be examined by the professors of our Academic department. Applications for admission should be addressed to "The Committee on Entrance, University of Missouri, Columbia, Mo."

Religious Influences. Almost all denominations are represented at Columbia, which is notable for excellent churches. The University has a zealous chapter of the Young Men's Christian Association, and one of the Young Women's Christian Association. There is a students' prayer meeting every week. Prayers by officers of the University are also held daily. Attendance upon religious exercises is voluntary. An astonishingly large number of students voluntarily attend Bible classes.

Debates and Athletic Sports. Our students have teams for football, baseball, basketball, track athletics, and lawn tennis. There is a Gymnasium for men and another for women. The athletic fields and the golf links are excellent.

There are fourteen literary and scientific societies among the students, including a flourishing "Engineers' Club." Much success has attended our contestants in intercollegiate debates.

Opportunities in Missouri. Missouri contains 69,415 square miles—nearly 3,000 more than New England. The population is 3,106,665. While the development of its resources

has scarcely begun, Missouri is the fifth state in the Union in population, in wealth, and in agriculture, and the seventh in manufactures. For mining it is justly famous. It is a land of opportunity for enterprising young men. The best introduction to any state is through its University.

COLLEGE OF ENGINEERING.

Courses and Degrees. Thorough courses are offered in Civil, Electrical, Mechanical, Sanitary, Hydraulic, and Chemical Engineering. The degrees of Bachelor of Science in Civil, Electrical, Mechanical, and Chemical Engineering, and the graduate degrees of Civil, Electrical, and Mechanical Engineering are conferred.

Civil Engineering. Three courses are given: one in Civil Engineering, leading to broad, general training; a course in Sanitary Engineering, with less attention to structural and railway work and more to sanitary subjects; a course in Hydraulic Engineering, giving special attention to hydraulic and irrigation problems. The department is equipped with a large number of surveying instruments, including 13 transits, 9 levels, 2 plane tables, 4 compasses, sextant, tapes, and small instruments, and for precise work, an 8-inch Fauth theodolite, Brandis triangulation transit, precise level, base apparatus, etc. The laboratory has a brick abrasion machine, 2 torsion machines, 3 testing machines for tension and compression, Olsen and Fairbanks cement machines, briquette press and mixer, boilers for steam tests, Vicat and Gilmore needles. For office work there are rolling and polar planimeters, a pantograph, topographical protractors, stadia charts and slide rule, Thatcher calculating instrument, beam compass, etc. About 500 drawings of recent bridges, presented by Mr. T. J. Wilkerson (class of 1890) of Pittsburg, and a set of 130 drawings, carefully arranged, indexed, and presented by Dr. J. A. L. Waddell, illustrating recent practice in bridge design, are available for instruction.

Electrical Engineering. This course is arranged to give fundamental training in Electrical Engineering, with as much as possible of the practical applications. Thoroughness in English, Chemistry, Physics, and Mathematics is insisted upon. The strictly technical studies include Elec-

trical Measurements, Electrical Machinery, Alternating Currents, Electrical Design, Transmission and Distribution, besides studies in Mechanical Engineering, and Surveying. A branch section of the American Institute of Electrical Engineers has been established and discussion of current literature is a feature of the work. The equipment consists of some 30 dynamos for laboratory work in direct and alternating currents; of apparatus for standardizing instruments, and for electrical testing; and of storage batteries, ammeters, voltmeters, wattmeters, tachometers, resistances, lamp banks, etc. An oscillograph and a high potential transformer are new additions.

Mechanical Engineering. This course prepares for any of the branches of Mechanical Engineering, giving a thorough foundation in the general principles and developing several important divisions. The study of engineering materials is applied to the designing of structures and machinery. The theory, as well as the practical operation, of machines is taught, in connection with the development, transference, and use of power. These principles are tested in the laboratory, which is equipped with various types of compound and simple engines, two-stage-duplex air compressor, compound duplex steam pump, steam pumps, power pumps, pulsometers, injectors, condensers, steam turbine, gas, oil, and hot-air engines, water wheels, and the necessary meters, gauges, weirs, and tanks. The work in the laboratory is done by the students, who make all arrangements and tests of apparatus. The problems in laboratory and class room are taken from practice.

Mechanics. A chair has been established for work in the Mechanics of Engineering, formerly given by the Professor of Mechanical Engineering.

Drawing. Instruction is given in Mechanical Drawing, Descriptive Geometry, Lettering, and Machine Drawing. All Engineering students are taught practical draughting-room methods as well as the making of accurate and comprehensive drawings.

Shops. The joinery, forge, pattern, and machine shops contain 1600 square feet of floor space each, and accommodate sections of twenty-four students. The machine shop is equipped with engine-lathes, shapers, power saws, drill presses, planers, grinder, milling, and screw machines. The underlying principles of production and installation are taught and also the limitations of materials and machines.

Catalogue. If this circular interests you, write for a catalogue of the University, to the Registrar, "Mr. Irvin Switzler, Columbia, Missouri." Persons thinking seriously of entering the University and wishing to see plates of its buildings, should write for them. If possible, see our great exhibit in the Educational Building at the World's Fair at St. Louis.

For further information address the Junior Dean,

H. B. SHAW,
Columbia, Mo.

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BULLETIN OF THE UNIVERSITY OF MISSOURI

VOL. V.

SEPTEMBER, 1904.

NO. 9.

COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE.

Historical Statement.

The Legislative Act establishing the University was approved February, 1839. The University was located at Columbia, now a beautiful city of 7,000 inhabitants, midway between St. Louis and Kansas City, on the Wabash Railroad and also on the Missouri, Kansas & Texas. The College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts was founded at Columbia in 1870 and in the same year the School of Mines and Metallurgy, a Department of the University, at Rolla, Missouri. The Experiment Station was established at Columbia in 1888.

Resources.

Our buildings, grounds, books, and other equipment, are valued at more than \$1,600,000, not including the campus, or the grounds for Botany, Horticulture, and Agriculture. The endowment (interest at 5 or 6 per cent) is \$1,236,000. The income from the United States Government (Hatch and Morrill Acts) is about \$38,150 a year. Moreover, the Legislature makes appropriations biennially. There is some income from fees for the libraries and laboratories. There are 47,427 acres of unsold land. A State Collateral Inheritance Tax gives us about \$120,000 a year. The income of the whole University, from all sources and for all departments, has been for some time from \$400,000 to \$430,000 a year.

Expenses.

Free Tuition. Tuition is free in all Departments—Graduate Department, College of Agriculture, Engineering, Academic, Teachers College, Law, Medicine, School of Mines. In all these Departments, except Law and Medicine, the only charges are a library fee of \$5 a year and small laboratory deposits covering cost of materials used by the students. The Library fee is \$10 for Law, and for Medicine \$10 a year, with small laboratory deposits.

The expenses for room, board, books and fees vary. For agricultural students who board in our club houses, these expenses need not exceed \$150, nor more than \$200 a year for those who board in private families. The fees in some colleges and universities will bear all expenses here.

Buildings. Agricultural Hall, Dairy Laboratory, Live Stock Laboratory, Agricultural Barns, Chemical Laboratory, Laboratory of Geology and Zoology, Laboratory of Horticulture Entomology and Botany, Greenhouse, Mechanic Arts Hall, Engineering Hall, Engineering Laboratory, Power house, Observatory, Academic Hall, Law building, Medical Laboratory, Hospital, three Dormitories, President's house. We expect this summer to lay the foundation of a new Gymnasium. Moreover, our School of Mines has seven buildings.

Faculties. Our Faculties contain, all told, more than 120 teachers.

Enrollment. Twenty-two men give their time to teaching and investigations in Agronomy, Agricultural Chemistry, Animal Husbandry, Veterinary Surgery, Dairy Husbandry, Horticulture, Entomology, Botany, Shopwork, and Drawing. Our students come from almost every county in Missouri. Fifty-three states, territories, and foreign countries were represented in the session of 1903-1904 by 1649 students.

Libraries. We have a library for general readers and several department libraries for advanced students. These libraries contain nearly 65,000 bound volumes and 30,000 pamphlets. Moreover the collections of the State Historical Society, 23,000 entries, in Academic Hall, are accessible to our students. The library is rich in publications pertaining to Agronomy, Agricultural Chemistry, Dairying, Veterinary Science, Horticulture, Entomology, and Botany.

Laboratories and Museums. There are at Columbia museums of Agriculture, Horticulture, and their products, of Geology, Zoology, Art, and Archaeology, many laboratories of science and technology, seven rooms for drawing and designing, and several shops. The School of Mines has several laboratories and drawing rooms and shops. Of the \$252,000 expended for new buildings in 1902, \$154,000 went for laboratory buildings. Nearly \$60,000 more were spent for their better equipment. Thus we spent about \$214,000 that year in better facilities for our laboratory work, and other sums in 1903. There are good laboratories for Agronomy, Agricultural Chemistry, Live Stock Judging, Animal Breeding, Veterinary Science, Dairying, Horticulture, Entomology, and Botany. The shops for Mechanic Arts are admirable. Instruction in Agronomy and Animal Husbandry is made efficient by the Experiment Station fields, the breeds of improved live stock, and the cattle feeding experiments. The students in Horticulture have the advantage of orchard plantings covering more than 30 acres of ground. The College Farm, comprising 615 acres, is used chiefly for instruction and for agricultural experiments. Here are the herds, the Barns, the Dairy Laboratory, the Live Stock Laboratory, and the work in Veterinary Science.

Requirements for Entrance. A good high school education, or its full equivalent, and evidence of good moral character are demanded for admission.

Those who cannot present diplomas from accredited secondary schools will be examined by the professors of our Academic Department. Applications for admission should be addressed to "The Committee on Entrance, University of Missouri, Columbia, Missouri." For the short winter courses the only requirements are good character and a common school education.

Religious Influences. Almost all denominations are represented at Columbia, which is notable for the excellence of its churches. The University has a zealous chapter of the Young Men's Christian Association and one of the Young Women's Christian Association. There is a students'

prayer meeting every week. Prayers by officers of the University also are held daily. Attendance upon religious exercises is voluntary. An astonishing number of students attend Bible classes.

Debates and Athletic Sports. Our students have teams for football, baseball, basket ball, track athletics, and lawn tennis. There is a Gymnasium for men and another for women. The Athletic Fields and Golf Links are excellent. Much success has attended our contestants in inter-collegiate debates. Our students have a flourishing Agricultural Club, which has formed a Corngrowers' Association, and they have also a Botanical Society, which works chiefly in applied botany and horticulture. Our students edit and publish "The Missouri Agricultural College Farmer," an excellent paper.

Women Admitted. All Departments are open to women. A suite of rooms in Academic Hall, beautifully furnished, strictly private, and in charge of a Matron, is reserved for their special use. Read Hall, the new Dormitory for women is in charge of Miss Lewis, the Adviser of Women.

Opportunities in Missouri. Missouri contains 69,415 square miles, nearly 3,000 more than New England. The population is 3,106,665. While the development of its resources has scarcely begun, Missouri is the fifth State in the Union in population, in wealth, and in agriculture, and the seventh in manufactures. For mining it is justly famous. It is a land of opportunity for enterprising young men. The best introduction to any State is through its University. The demand for graduates of our College of Agriculture is far greater than the supply.

COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE.

Agronomy. Special attention is given to the study of soils, their origin, formation, distribution, and the relations thereof to fertility. The improvement of soils, methods of crop production, the selection of seed, plant breeding, the cultivation, harvesting, and disposition of crops, are thoroughly considered. The course is supplemented by experiments and demonstrations on the Farm and the Experiment Station Grounds.

Animal Husbandry. Thorough courses in stock breeding and in the history and development of breeds are given during the Sophomore year, and in the Junior year a course in Feeds and Feeding. Specimens of leading breeds of live stock are maintained for purposes of study. Important additions to the college herds have been made during the past year. Experiments in Feeding and Breeding are continually in progress. Much attention is given to the judging of animals for the selection of the best types.

Veterinary Science. Veterinary Science here deals chiefly with the hygienic treatment of farm animals and the prevention of diseases such as cholera, blackleg, glanders, tuberculosis, Texas fever, etc. In the Veterinary Clinics, students perform simple surgical operations.

Dairying.

A thorough course is given in the handling of milk and butter and in the feeding and care of dairy cows. In the laboratory the milk is tested, and the cream is separated, ripened, and made into butter, always under the careful supervision of the Professor. The making of cheese receives special attention.

Horticulture.

The Horticultural Department has well-equipped laboratories and large experimental orchards, which make possible good instruction in commercial and farm orcharding. The best methods of planting, cultivating, and pruning trees, and of marketing fruits are taught. Landscape gardening, the beautifying of home grounds, and Floriculture are prescribed subjects in the Agricultural course.

Entomology.

Sufficient knowledge of systematic Entomology is given to prepare the student for identification of ordinary injurious insects. The insects which cause damage to farm and garden crops, and methods of combating their ravages receive special attention.

Mechanic Arts.

Agricultural students get instruction in Carpentry and Blacksmithing in well-equipped shops, and this training is a valuable feature of the course.

Experiment Station.

The investigations of our Experiment Station have already saved the farmers of Missouri vast sums of money. The results of investigations, published in bulletins, are sent free to all citizens of Missouri that ask for them.

Short Winter Courses.

Many persons already engaged in Agricultural pursuits desire a better preparation for their work, but they do not feel justified in spending four years to get this training. For such, we offer short courses in Animal Husbandry, Plant Production, Dairying, and Horticulture. These courses begin about the first of January and continue eight weeks. The instruction is extremely practical and gives, in the time, the largest possible amount of technical instruction. The enrollment in these courses increased 66 per cent in 1904.

Agriculture in Public Schools.

A number of teachers get instruction here in Agriculture and Horticulture every summer. At least 5,000 children in Missouri are learning this year these subjects because of the instruction given to teachers here. Our Teachers College, thoroughly re-organized, will work with the College of Agriculture to introduce these studies into the public schools. In this endeavor this University has led the State and perhaps the Union.

Catalogue.

If this circular interests you, write for a catalogue of the whole University, or of the College of Agriculture, to the Registrar, "Mr. Irvin Switzler, Columbia, Missouri." Persons thinking seriously of entering the University and wishing to see plates of its buildings, should write for them. If possible, see our great exhibit in the Education Building at the World's Fair at St. Louis.

For further information, address the Acting Dean,

F. B. MUMFORD,
Columbia, Mo.

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BULLETIN

OF THE
UNIVERSITY OF MISSOURI

VOL. V.

NOVEMBER, 1904.

NO. 11.

WHAT THE UNIVERSITY HAS DONE FOR
MISSOURI.

The Legislative Act establishing the public school system was approved 9 February, 1839, and that establishing the University was approved 11 February, 1839. The University was located at Columbia, 24 June, 1839. The cornerstone of the Main Building was laid 4 July, 1840. Courses of instruction in Academic work were begun on 14 April, 1841. A Department of Education was established in 1867, and work began in September, 1868. In 1869 women were admitted first to this Department, in 1870 to the College, and soon after to all Departments. The College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts and the School of Mines and Metallurgy were made Departments of the University in 1870—the School of Mines being located at Rolla. The Law Department was opened in 1872; the Medical Department in 1873; the Engineering Department in 1877. The Experiment Station was established, under act of Congress, 1888. The Missouri State Military School was created a Department of the University in 1890. In 1896 the Graduate Department was established.

In the spring of 1904 the Department of Education was completely re-organized and a Teachers College created in its stead.

In 1868 the state gave the University aid for the first time—\$10,000 for two years. On 9 January, 1892, the Main Building, an immense structure containing the Library, Museum, and other collections, was burned,—the Hall of Agriculture and the Observatory being the only buildings for instruction left on the campus in Columbia. We have had to supply since that date new buildings, books, and laboratory equipment.

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Enrollment. The number of students enrolled in the University (in 63 years), to August, 1904, adding those in one session to those in another, and deducting names counted more than once, is 28,600. There are more than 30,000, including the students of this session.

Degrees. The number of degrees conferred for work done, is 3,243. The number of persons on whom these degrees have been conferred (2 or more sometimes on the same person) is 2,758. Of honorary degrees 169 have been conferred.

Raising Standards. Not the least contribution of the University to the state has been in the raising of standards in education. We have held aloft the idea that no college or university ought to maintain on its campus a preparatory department. The mixture of a college and an academy in one institution is most unwholesome. By abolishing its preparatory department and by raising the standards of admission so that a student must have a good high school education to enter any department at Columbia or at Rolla, the University has set in higher education an example that, sooner or later, will be substantially followed by every real college in the state.

The University requires a high school education as a preparation for Law, or Medicine. All sound thinkers on education are agreed that it is unfortunate for these professions to admit to them men who have not had proper academic training. After a student has entered the University, we require three years of study for the law diploma and four years of nine months each for a medical diploma. This raising of standards has been of great benefit to other schools of law and medicine.

The University has introduced into the state the idea that medical laboratories of anatomy, histology, physiology, physiological chemistry, pharmacology, hygiene, bacteriology, and pathology should be filled by men supported by salaries who give their whole time to reading, writing, teaching, and research, and who do not practice at all. This idea is being adopted gradually by other medical schools of the state.

THE UNIVERSITY AND THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

High Schools. Thirteen years ago there were not in all the state more than six high schools that were preparing students to meet the present requirements of the Uni-

versity. Now there are 117. The total number of accredited schools, public and private, on our list is now 132. Probably 50 more are seeking places on our list. This is astounding growth in 13 years. While there have been other causes for this progress, by far the greatest single cause has been the far-reaching influence of the University. As the number of good high schools has increased, the enrollment in them has naturally become far greater. In 1891 there were not more than 5,000 pupils in good high schools in all Missouri. There are probably 25,000 now.

Besides maintaining summer schools for the better training of teachers, we have kept in the field an Inspector who has spent his time visiting high schools and teachers' institutes. Guided by his reports, the officers of the University advise and encourage the schools to equip their laboratories and libraries, to increase the staff of teachers, to lengthen the course of study to four years, and to make the work in every respect first-class. A large portion of the time of the Dean of the Teachers College is given to correspondence with officers of high schools. Through a Board for the recommendation of teachers at the University, high school officials are placed in touch with our best graduates to mutual advantage.

But the improvement of the high schools means the improvement of the district schools below them. The attempt to build up good district schools without good high schools above them has been tried far and wide and always disastrously. New York City tried it for a number of years but finally established high schools because dry-rot was striking the seventh and eighth grades of the district schools. St. Louis has just established two more high schools that there may be a stronger pull upward upon her ward schools. When, therefore, in 13 years the number of really good high schools in Missouri has increased from 6 to 117, who can estimate the resulting improvement in the district schools? If the University has been the most potent factor in the improvement of the high schools should she not be credited, in large measure, with such improvement of the district schools as has come from that of the high schools?

We wish heartily that the state would give aid to the establishment of rural high schools in which should be taught agriculture, horticulture, entomology, botany, manual training, and domestic economy, as well as languages, mathematics, sciences, history, and English. In our opinion the greatest educational problem before Missouri to-day is how to develop, through state aid and local aid and county aid, a great system of rural high schools—literary, scientific, and industrial.

**Summer
Schools.**

The summer schools of the University have conferred great benefit upon the teachers of Missouri, and through the teachers upon the public schools. The Summer Session at Columbia was organized primarily for teachers who were teaching during the winter months.

The enrollment in the Summer Session has increased in a few years from thirty students to several hundreds, representing three-fourths of the counties of the state, and including teachers of all grades,—superintendents, principals, teachers in the high schools, and those in the grades. In ten years 2497 students have been enrolled in our Summer Sessions. After spending one or more summers here they have gone back to their schools with new ideas, new methods, and with increased inspiration for teaching.

During this biennial period 900 students have been enrolled in our summer schools. It is fair to suppose that each one of these 900 teachers taught about 50 pupils during one of the succeeding winters. Thus it will be seen that at least 45,000 children have received better instruction owing to the attendance of these teachers in our Summer Sessions. Through the thousands of teachers that have been enrolled both summer and winter, the University is providing better instruction for a vast number of children in the public schools throughout the state. The University is indeed at the head of the public school system in law, in fact, and in the recognition of the teachers.

TEACHERS COLLEGE.

In this connection it is well to explain the functions of the new Teachers College which the University organized in the spring of 1904. In 1867 the Legislature of Missouri created in the University a chair of Theory and Practice of Teaching. It was the first chair of Education established in any university in America. Of this fact our state may be justly proud. During the past year the Department of Education has been abolished and the Teachers College created in its stead. A Dean has been appointed and a special faculty has been selected to offer the best advantages to those persons who desire to fit themselves to become teachers. The faculty consists of Professors of Psychology, History and Principles of Education, Theory and Practice of Teaching, and School Organization and Management, in addition to a number of specialists who deal with the methods of teaching their particular subjects. There is scarcely a phase of school work in which the

Teachers College does not afford opportunity for specialization. Not only may one specialize in English, Foreign Languages, Mathematics, Science and other standard subjects, but excellent facilities are provided for training in Drawing, Manual Training, and Music. The course is four years in length, leading to the degree of Bachelor of Science in Education.

The purpose of the Teachers College is to train efficient teachers for all grades of school work, but it is especially well equipped for the training of city superintendents, high school teachers, principals, and persons wishing to prepare themselves for supervisors in Drawing, Manual Training, and Music.

For more than a year the Teachers College has co-operated with the State Superintendent of Public Schools, sending members of its faculty to deliver addresses before County Teachers Associations, thus creating a lively interest in the foremost educational topics of the day.

COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE.

Cattle Feeding. During the past 9 years the Agricultural Experiment Station has studied the problems of cattle feeding, and especially such questions as the cheapest and best methods of wintering cattle; the comparative feeding values of clover, alfalfa, cowpeas, millet, sorghum, corn fodder, and timothy, for wintering cattle and for full feeding; the values of cottonseed meal, linseed meal, and bran, in combination with corn, for fattening cattle in winter and in summer; a comparison of the profits of winter and summer feeding; the value of shelter in winter for full-fed and for half-fed cattle; and the profit of baby beef as compared with that of older cattle.

The Station has collected statistics from over 1,000 of the leading cattle feeders of Missouri, Illinois, Iowa, and Nebraska, concerning the practical details of beef and pork production. This represents a sum total of mature judgment of feeders, based upon about twenty years of experience, and upon an aggregate of 2,500,000 steers fed and marketed.

On account of the work this Station has done along these lines, the United States Department of Agriculture requested us to prepare a special report to Congress on this subject.

Federal Co-operation. The United States Department of Agriculture is co-operating with the Missouri Experiment Station in a large feeding experiment in which 80 head of cattle are fed continuously throughout the year. This is

one of the largest cattle feeding experiments ever attempted. It has already attracted considerable attention and is destined to yield results of great value. The Department at Washington is also co-operating with us in a preliminary soil survey to determine what parts of Missouri are best adapted to alfalfa. The investigations have already brought out the fact that large crops of alfalfa can be grown in Missouri if certain conditions are fulfilled. The Government has also been co-operating with this Station in an extensive experiment in irrigation.

In connection with our Department of Botany the United States Department of Agriculture has been conducting a number of notable experiments. A new method of growing mushroom spawn has been discovered here, as a result of which the mushroom growers of the United States will be saved thousands of dollars every year formerly spent in importing spawn.

**Veterinary
Surgery.** The disease commonly known as Texas Fever affects cattle all over the world below a certain line of temperature. More than a third of the United States is included in this infected area. The line is usually about the southern boundary of Missouri, although in some seasons the infection spreads through one or two tiers of our counties, and every year, through the transportation of cattle from the South, it is scattered more or less throughout Missouri. The disease is a constant menace to our herds, and it is only by the most rigid quarantine and diligent inspection that serious outbreaks and severe losses are prevented.

The Missouri Experiment Station was the first to demonstrate by rigorous experiments that this disease was transmitted by ticks. The results of these investigations suggest simple and efficient means of ridding the farms of South Missouri of this infection when by chance it becomes established there.

Of importance to all of the state and the country was the discovery by our Experiment Station that Northern cattle may be rendered proof against this disease. Formerly when thoroughbred bulls from Missouri were shipped South, from 80 to 90 per cent of them died of Texas Fever. When they have been inoculated at our Station, the loss is less than 6 per cent. Hence the breeders in the South who formerly feared to buy thoroughbred animals from Missouri are now buying them, when inoculated, in large quantities.

A magazine writer recently in summing up the most important scientific discoveries of the Nineteenth Century, mentioned three in

Veterinary Medicine, one of which was the discovery of a method of immunizing cattle against Texas Fever made by the Missouri Experiment Station.

Our bulletins reporting the results of these investigations have been translated into many foreign languages, and have been called for by the veterinarians, government officials, and cattlemen of India, Italy, Spain, Germany, France, Australia, New Zealand, Cuba, Porto Rico, Mexico, and South America. Tens of thousands of dollars worth of Missouri-bred cattle have found a good market in the South, as a result of these discoveries.

The Experiment Station is now trying to discover a preventive for Hog Cholera, and a means of treating a new disease among hogs which causes annually a loss to our farmers of many thousands of dollars.

Entomology. Conservative estimates place the average annual loss to the farmers, stockmen, and fruit and vegetable growers of Missouri, from the ravages of insects, at twelve million dollars, while between two and three millions of this annual loss could be easily prevented by a proper knowledge of the methods of controlling these pests.

Many insects which formerly fed upon wild or worthless plants, subsist now upon farm and garden crops—partly because of the disappearance of their natural food, and especially on account of the increased area of cultivated food. Therefore, injurious insects are increasing, not only in numbers, but also in the number of species. Thus new problems about insects are constantly arising which need careful scientific investigation.

For example, the Wooly Aphis of the apple had baffled the efforts of all entomologists and of all fruit growers. The Station at Columbia carried on for three years, in South Missouri, a series of experiments which resulted in our finding cheap and effective means of completely controlling this pest. It is estimated by careful commercial fruit growers that this discovery alone is saving the orchards of South Missouri from \$75,000 to \$100,000 annually.

An insect known as the Fruit Tree Bark Beetle is now causing great damage to the orchards of Missouri and Arkansas. Recent investigations made at Columbia show that a new spray mixture, when properly applied, will hold this insect completely in check.

The Fruit Tree Leaf Roller, which appeared only recently in sufficient quantities to cause serious loss, has destroyed practically all

the fruit in a number of the leading commercial orchards of the state. After some experiments, the Station has been able to suggest a system of spraying which will entirely prevent injury from this insect.

The Curculio, which stings the apple, has developed in such numbers recently as to reduce the grade of apples in nearly all the Ozark region from No. 1 to No. 2, causing an enormous annual loss. A cheap and successful method of controlling this pest has been worked out here.

We have been studying the insects especially injurious to the strawberry in a leading strawberry growing section of South Missouri. One grower reports that the work of the Station along this line saved him eight car-loads of berries in a single season.

The San Jose Scale, an insect that has caused millions of dollars of damage to the fruit interests of California and the Atlantic States, has gained a foothold in a number of places in Missouri. The Station has used its best endeavors to locate these infected districts, and, so far as possible, to stamp out the pest. We have not yet succeeded in doing this, but we have prevented it from spreading.

Horticulture. Horticulture has made giant strides in Missouri during the past 8 years. From third or fourth rank in importance as a fruit state, we now hold first place in the number of growing apple trees. Peach growing, also, has kept pace with this advance, and many other fruits are grown more largely every year within the State. In great measure this is due to the work of our Department of Horticulture at Columbia.

The growth of the fruit industry has not been free from obstacles. In 1897, by prompt action the fruit growers were warned that peach Yellows and Rosette, two deadly diseases of the peach, had probably found a footing in the state, and by co-operating with the orchardists, the Horticulturist of the Station kept a close watch on the suspected localities and had the satisfaction of seeing these menaces to peach growing, which have devastated so many orchards in the East, stamped out before they barely had a beginning in Missouri.

Experiments conducted at Columbia show that, by spraying peach trees with a whitewash in late winter, a cheap and effective protection is furnished which prevents the buds from starting into growth during warm days in winter, only to be killed by a subsequent freeze. By this simple discovery, large yields of fruit have been secured where otherwise there would have been little or none.

Experiments are now in progress with a view to originating hardy varieties of peaches which shall better withstand our winter.

In a test of many scores of new varieties of grapes, which no grower could afford the time, trouble, and expense to test for himself, not only were several valuable new sorts added to the list to be grown in the West, but nearly half of the varieties experimented with were found to be incapable of forming fruit unless grown adjacent to other sorts from which to receive pollen. This knowledge has been used by a large number of farmers who thenceforth have been successful in their grape growing.

It was demonstrated conclusively at our Station at Columbia that asparagus could be successfully grown in the open field in the depth of winter, with great profit to the market gardener. The gardeners adjacent to the cities were quick to adopt our plans and the five years that have elapsed have not diminished the popularity of the discovery among these practical men.

For some time the horticultural department here stood almost alone in advocating certain methods of orchard management. Chief among these was cultivation, which is now observed by all successful commercial orchardists. Judicious spraying, as advocated by this Station, combined with cultivation, has repeatedly changed failure into success in the apple growing districts. Our new methods have stood well the test of experience.

A careful test made here of the value of watering strawberries in a dry season showed that the yield of fruit could be increased five or six times, and at the same time an abundance of new plants could be formed from runners which otherwise would not have been formed at all. This has attracted attention throughout the state.

The best work the Department of Horticulture at Columbia has done in recent years has been to get into touch with the people themselves, to work with them, and to help them.

Dairy Husbandry. The Department of Dairy Husbandry has rendered valuable aid to this growing industry of the state. Hundreds of inquiries are answered annually. By means of lectures at Farmers Institutes and bulletins, various items of interest and profit, discovered by the Department, have been brought to the attention of the dairymen of Missouri.

Agricultural Chemistry. For years the Laboratory of Agricultural Chemistry has tested the purity of all fertilizers sold in this state. Under the new Fertilizer Law, enacted by the last General Assembly, all the fertilizers sold in this state have been registered in the office of the Director of the Experiment Station, and

samples of these fertilizers have been collected in the open market and analyzed by the Station in order to determine their composition. Each package of fertilizer offered for sale is required to be marked with its guaranteed chemical composition and a tag furnished by the Director must be affixed indicating that the brand in question has been duly registered according to law. This law has proved highly satisfactory to the farmers and to the manufacturers of the state.

Missouri should have a Pure Food and Drug Law the tests under which should be conducted in this same laboratory which has rendered in the past so great public service.

A discovery of great value has been made by the agricultural chemist in the course of the past year. A formula for compounding a Bordeaux Mixture which may be used in powdered form for spraying fruit trees has been discovered. Perhaps this is the most valuable discovery in spraying made in this country in 1904.

Drinking and Industrial Waters. During the present year the waters of the incorporated cities and towns of the state have been analyzed by the Department of Chemistry to determine their hygienic character and their adaptation to industrial usage. The results have been published in the form of a bulletin which will be furnished upon application to the University. In the laboratory of Agricultural Chemistry all the mineral waters of Missouri have been carefully analyzed. The book published on this subject some time ago has become the authority for the state.

Cement Rock. In the last few years the departments of Geology and Agricultural Chemistry have been trying to determine whether certain deposits in Missouri can be converted into cement. The work has proved

that Kansas City contains large quantities of rock capable of producing cement that seems to be of excellent quality and that deposits of cement-rock of good quality are found at other places in the state. When deposits are found that seem to contain cement-rock it is necessary to prove by process of manufacture that cement of good quality can be made out of the material. The stone has to be ground, mixed, burned, ground again, set, and then tested under the crushing machines. If the first experiments are not successful they must be repeated with various modifications until it is finally proved that good cement can or cannot be made out of the material. Our experiments have proved that Missouri contains at various places immense deposits of rock that can be converted into Portland cement.

Co-operation**With Farmers.**

Several means are employed to bring the results of our experiments to the farmers of the state. Bulletins and circulars of information are printed from time to time and distributed free of charge to all who apply for them. Every year the Station staff delivers hundreds of lectures before Farmers Institutes in all parts of Missouri. The important discoveries of the Experiment Station are also demonstrated by co-operative experiments with farmers themselves.

During the past year, co-operative experiments with corn fertilizers on various soils widely separated have shown that phosphoric acid is more often efficient in increasing the yield of corn than any other fertilizing material. The losses of cattle from Blackleg in the state amount to thousands of dollars annually. The Station has completed arrangements with the United States Department of Agriculture for sending out Blackleg Vaccine, a sure preventive of this disease, to the stockmen of Missouri. The Veterinary Department has continued its work inoculating cattle against Texas Fever. The Department of Entomology has continued distributing chinch bug infection which has been helpful. Inoculated alfalfa seed with directions for sowing has been distributed to about 100 farmers representing all large sections of the state. Commercial fertilizers sent in by farmers have been analyzed by the Department of Agricultural Chemistry. Thousands of letters have been written by the members of the Station staff in answers to inquiries.

**Agriculture
in the Public
Schools.**

Circulars of information regarding the teaching of Agriculture and Horticulture in the public schools have been published from time to time by teachers in the College of Agriculture. For these publications there has been a great demand from the teachers of Missouri, with the result that these subjects are being introduced into the elementary schools in several places in the state.

ENGINEERING DEPARTMENT.

**Water
Power.**

In the summer of 1900, the University at its own expense made a complete survey of the water power in South Missouri, publishing the results in a bulletin which was circulated widely among manufacturers. We showed where there was water power and how electric power produced by it could be carried over wires to the nearest industrial center. This work was done at Columbia.

**Missouri
Coal.**

In 1901, the University sent an officer to every important coal mine in Missouri to take samples—neither the best nor the worst—for analysis in our laboratories. The geological surveys had shown

where the coal beds were and the thickness of the veins, but nobody had yet tested the steam-producing power of Missouri coals in comparison with those of other states. This work, done thoroughly by the University, was published in a bulletin which was scattered widely among manufacturers.

Good Roads. The Departments of Engineering and Agriculture at Columbia have made the most careful and elaborate

tests that have ever been made on the effect of wide tires upon roads and upon teams. To test the matter thoroughly the experiments had to be conducted on roads of different compositions, and in every sort of weather. Everybody knows that in some kinds of weather wide tires decrease the draft. We found that in some unusual conditions of the roads they increase the draft, but in nine cases out of ten, they represent a decided saving to the team and a benefit to the roadbed. The pamphlet embodying the results of this experiment has been called for by engineers all over the country. It has become a standard authority on the subject.

THE SCHOOL OF MINES.

In one biennial period our School of Mines at Rolla examined for miners, prospectors, and capitalists 8,000 specimens of Missouri rock and soil supposed to contain minerals. The value of Missouri's annual mineral production is about \$25,000,000. The School of Mines and Metallurgy is training young men to manage, conserve, and develop these vast interests. It is interesting to note the following instances in which work of great value has been done by men trained in this school: the improved cyanide process used in the largest gold plant in the Rocky Mountains; the method of handling and treating the mine water in the large copper mines of Butte, Montana; the method of coking coal for the smelters of Anaconda, Montana; the building of the New York Central Railway Suspension Bridge over the Harlem River. The graduates of this school and of all departments of the University, an army of well educated men and women, are exercising constantly an unseen and immeasurable influence upon the communities in which they live.

ACADEMIC DEPARTMENT.

Sociology.

The Department of Sociology has carefully investigated the condition of the county almshouses of Missouri. The results of these investigations together with practical suggestions for the improvement of conditions in our almshouses was published by the University in a pamphlet of thirty pages last May. It was shown that the principal evils connected with our almshouse system are four: (1) the presence in the almshouses of a large number of mentally defective, especially insane persons who should be in state institutions; (2) the presence of a number of children, both healthy and diseased who should be provided for elsewhere; (3) the general prevalence of the "lease system," by which in about two-thirds of the counties the care of the almshouse and its inmates is let out to the lowest bidder; (4) the general absence of adequate classification among the inmates of the almshouses, both sexes, the two races, and all ages and conditions being frequently found mingled together. It was also shown that the remedy for these evils lies partly in increasing the power of the State Board of Charities over county institutions and partly in mandatory and prohibitive legislation.

The Department has also conducted a similar investigation into the condition of the county jails of Missouri, the results of which were published by the University in a pamphlet issued last June. It was shown that the chief evil in our jail system is the absence of adequate classification and separation of prisoners, allowing the intermingling of prisoners of all ages, and all degrees of criminality. A majority of the jails were found to be without adequate provision against jail-breaking and only one-fourth of the jails were found to be fire-proof.

The Department has also issued a study of the system of public charity in England. This study of one of the most fully developed systems of state charity in the world affords many practical suggestions to those who are actively interested in the development of our system of public relief and eleemosynary institutions in Missouri.

History.

The Department of History is making strenuous and successful efforts to develop an interest among the students and in the state generally in the history of Missouri. Courses of both an elementary and advanced character are offered and research work is encouraged on the part of advanced students. The presence of the State Historical Society with its excellent library of 25,000 volumes is an impetus to thorough work in

this field. It is hoped and expected that in the near future the investigations conducted by teachers and students will find expression in publications throwing new light on the history of the state. There is certainly room for such work. The great World's Fair volume on Missouri was written and edited chiefly by men connected with our University.

The Department of English has been investigating English for some time the folklore and songs of the people of Missouri. A publication regarding these matters will no doubt be issued in a short time which cannot fail to prove of interest to all natives of Missouri.

The Department of Economics offers advantages, not only for the study of the science as a means of culture and training, but also for the investigation of those practical problems, such as Banking, Co-operative Enterprises, Currency Reform, Insurance, Immigration, Monopoly, Markets, Transportation, Taxation, Tariff Legislation, Trusts, etc., which affect immediately the prosperity and general welfare of the people. It is the purpose in the next few years to give special attention to the industrial affairs of Missouri, noting the natural resources and following the industrial development. Special attention will also be given to the development of the financial system of the state and the possibilities of further development. The possibility of accomplishment along these lines is great at this time on account of the fact that the Department is in co-operation with the Carnegie Institution which is giving particular attention to such work in all the states of the Union, working through the leading universities of the several states. The results of the investigations will be published from time to time, and it is expected ultimately to cover the entire field of the industrial history of Missouri. Two monographs, one on Transportation, and one on Money and Banking will appear during the coming year.

LAW DEPARTMENT.

The Law Department not satisfied with preparing young men for practice alone, felt that it ought to extend its influence in the state in the direction of assisting the profession generally. To this end it has taken active charge of the canvass for a bill to be introduced at the next session of the Legislature to provide for uniform examinations of candidates for admission to the bar under the immediate di-

rection of the Supreme Court. This law, if enacted, will do much toward raising the standard of the bar and the bench of Missouri. This movement has met with a cordial reception from the profession in Missouri.

Medical Department. Our Medical Department is standing firmly for the following things: (1) a good high school education for admission; (2) a course of study four years long—36 months; (3) well equipped laboratories of Anatomy, Histology, Embryology, Physiology, Physiological Chemistry, Pharmacology, Pathology, Bacteriology, Surgery, Internal Medicine, Physics, Chemistry—all in charge of men who, supported on salaries, are not engaged in the practice of medicine but give their whole time to teaching, writing and investigation; (4) the postponement of clinical instruction to the beginning of the junior year, and an accurate study of each case that the student examines; and (5) finally the forcing of all candidates for practice in the State to show their fitness. This struggle for standards has had much influence upon medical education in St. Louis and will finally reach all Missouri.

The Parker Memorial Hospital, with a capacity of 45 beds, is situated on the campus and is owned and controlled by the University. It is, indeed, the only state hospital which Missouri possesses. The organization, equipment and management of this hospital give the State no cause to blush.

Scientific Collections. Our Museum at Columbia should abound in fossils and in Indian remains which are plentiful in this commonwealth. The museums of some other universities contain case after case filled with such specimens from Missouri. We ought to have here skeletons and mounted specimens of all the wild animals, fishes, insects, and birds that now live in Missouri, or that have lived here in the past. The College of Agriculture is eager to make a Soil Survey of the state and also a Botanical Survey. Our Herbarium should contain well mounted specimens of every plant that grows in Missouri. The Department of History should be adorned with facsimiles of important documents illustrating the history of Missouri, and with portraits, busts, or photographs of all her greatest men and women.

The University is eager to make these collections if only the means were supplied by the Legislature or by private beneficence. This, too, is a form of Public Service.

**Public
Service.**

Every chair in a state university should endeavor, so far as possible, to maintain four lines of work; 1. Teaching; 2. Influence for good on students and institution; 3. Research and Publication; 4. Public Service. The Public Service should aid interests of the state outside of the university and such interests only as can be reached by scientific skill. Such service should not be divorced from the purposes for which a university is maintained.

**Caring for
Missouri.**

The state is spending annually a small sum of money for her University. What we are asking out of the General Revenue Fund for maintenance in the next biennial period amounts to less than one and a half cents a year on every \$100 of property in the state. A man whose assessment is \$1000 would pay 15 cents a year for maintaining the University. Many times what our maintenance costs is saved every year to citizens of Missouri through the applications and the results of our scientific work in feeding live stock, in destroying insect pests, in increasing the yield of fruits, vegetables and crops, in discovering deposits of cement-rock and other minerals, and in other ways. But the greatest return that the state receives from the University is in the vast improvement of the public schools and in the raising of standards in professional education. In addition to these achievements abroad, 1860 young men and young women will receive instruction this year—intellectual, moral, social, and civic—at Columbia and at Rolla. This is repeated annually on an ever increasing scale. Does not the University take care of Missouri? It is at least aiming to do so, and the aim is laudable.

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BULLETIN
OF THE
UNIVERSITY OF MISSOURI

VOL. V.

DECEMBER, 1904.

NO. 12.

GROWTH IN THIRTEEN YEARS (1890-1903).

Historical Statement. The Legislative Act establishing the University was approved 11 February, 1839. The University was located at Columbia 24 June, 1839. The various departments were established as follows: Academic department, 1841; Department of Education, 1867; College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts, 1870; School of Mines (located at Rolla), 1870; Law Department, 1872; Medical Department, 1873; Engineering Department, 1877; Experiment Station, 1888; Graduate Department, 1896. In 1890, the Missouri State Military School was created a department of the University and in 1904, the department of Education was expanded into a Teachers College, a professional school of high grade. All departments except the School of Mines are at Columbia.

In 1869, women were admitted to the Department of Education, in 1870, to the Academic Department, and soon after to all departments.

In 1868 the University received aid from the state for the first time—\$10,000 for two years. On 9 January, 1892, the main building, containing the library, museum, and other collections, was burned, the Hall of Agriculture and the Observatory being the only buildings for instruction left on the campus at Columbia. We have had to supply anew, buildings, books, and laboratory equipment.

Endowment. In December, 1890, the endowment consisted of (a) seminary fund, \$540,000 in state certificates at five or six per cent; (b) annual income from U. S. Government, \$29,150; (c) unsold land, 57,256 acres; (d) appropriations by the Legislature. In December, 1903, the endowment consisted of (a) seminary fund, \$1,240,000, in state certificates at five or six per cent; (b) annual income from U. S. Government (Hatch and Morrill acts), \$38,438; (c) income from collateral inheritance tax of five per cent, \$142,564; (d) unsold land, 47,427 acres; (e) appropriations by the Legislature. The chance of missing an appropriation by the Legislature is scarcely so great as that of missing interest on the bonds of a corporation.

Annual Income. On 31 December, 1890, the annual income from all sources, for all departments and for all purposes, amounted to \$122,255. If the income from fees (\$11,250) be deducted, the remainder is equal to the interest, at 5 per cent on \$2,220,100 or at 4 per cent on \$2,775,125. On 31 December, 1903, the annual income from all sources, for all departments and for all purposes was as follows: (a) interest on seminary fund, \$63,267; (b) from U. S. Government, \$38,438; (c) collateral inheritance tax, \$142,564; (d) legislative appropriation, \$188,676; (e) fees, rents, etc., \$46,890. The total \$479,835, represents the income for the calendar year 1903. The annual income apart from fees (\$14,750) is equal to the interest at five per cent on \$9,301,695 or at 4 per cent on \$11,627,118. The fees are small because the state wishes us to make education practically free.

Buildings, Books, and Equipment. In December, 1890, our buildings, books, and equipment were valued at \$360,000. In December, 1903, they were valued at \$1,600,000, not including the campus or the grounds for Horticulture, Botany, and Agriculture.

Enrollment of Students.

On 31 December, 1890, 510 students had been enrolled in that session of whom more than 210 were of preparatory grade.

Not so many as 300 could have come in under our present requirements for entrance. They represented 11 states and territories. For the session of 1903-1904 the enrollment, including the students of the summer session, was 1649. The total number in summer and in winter session from June, 1904 to June, 1905 will exceed 1860. They represent 53 states, territories, and foreign countries. In the next five years the enrollment will go beyond 3,000 probably.

Requirements for Entrance.

In December, 1890, nothing was required for admission to the Departments of Law, Medicine, and Agriculture, and to the School of Mines, except a certain age and the training of the elementary schools. In the Academic Department, the Department of Education, and the School of Engineering there was a preparatory school with a curriculum two years long, on the completion of which the student was admitted to the freshman class. To abolish the preparatory school, to raise the standard of admission to all departments, and to build up a system of good secondary schools was an early undertaking of the present administration of the University.

Approved Schools.

In December, 1890, 23 secondary schools had been approved.

In nearly all of them the course of study was meager and only two years long. Few of them had a laboratory or a library.

There were not then six secondary schools in Missouri that could have met our present conditions for approval.

The number of approved schools is now 133. According to actual figures, this means a growth from 23 to 133, but according to the present requirements for approval, the increase has been from 6 to 133. As the high schools have advanced their courses from two years to four and have equipped their laboratories and libraries and have increased the number and improved the quality of their teachers their enrollment has grown steadily. In the thirteen years the number of pupils in secondary schools in Missouri has been multiplied several times. Ten years ago we appointed an Inspector who spends eight months each year visiting secondary schools and helping them. Of our approved schools 105 are in Missouri.

Summer Session.

In 1890, the University was closed during the entire summer. A few courses were offered in Mathematics and in Science, but the work was unorganized and the attendance small. In

1896, a Summer Session was organized. This department has steadily grown in efficiency, and its influence upon the secondary schools has been great. Since 1896 nearly 2500 students, mostly teachers, have been enrolled for summer work.

Positions Created.

In the last thirteen years the University has created at least the following positions: Dean of the Academic Department, Dean of the Teachers College, Junior Dean of the School of Engineering, Greek (Instructor, Assistant), Elocution (Professor), Classical Archaeology and History of Art (Professor), Romance Languages (Professor, Assistant Professor, Instructor), Germanic Languages (Professor, Assistant Professor, Instructor), Mathematics (Assistant Professor, Instructor, 3 Assistants in lieu of two Assistant Professors), Mechanics (Professor), Philosophy (Professor), Experimental Psychology (Professor, Assistant), History (Professor, Assistant Professor, Instructor, Assistant), English (Assistant Professor, 3 Instructors), Political Economy (Professor, Instructor), Political Science and Public Law (Professor), History and Principles of Education (Professor), Sociology (Professor), Law (additional Professor), Physics (Assistant Professor, 2 Instructors, and 1 Professor and an Assistant in the School of Mines), Chemistry (Assistant Professor, 4 Instructors,

in lieu of an Assistant), Agricultural Chemistry (Professor), Zoology (Professor, Assistant Professor, Assistant), Botany (Professor, Instructor, 2 Assistants), Entomology (Professor, Assistant), Horticulture (Instructor, 2 Assistants), Animal Husbandry (Professor, Assistant Professor), Agronomy (Professor), Dairy Husbandry (Assistant Professor), Veterinary Surgery (Professor), Physical Training (Professor, 3 Instructors, 2 Assistants), Mechanical Engineering (Professor, Instructor), Electrical Engineering, (Professor, Instructor), Civil Engineering (one more Assistant Professor), Mining Engineering (Professor), Metallurgy (Professor), Shop-work (4 Instructors), Mechanical Drawing (3 Instructors), Freehand Drawing (Instructor), Vocal Music (Instructor), Physiology (Professor, Assistant), Physiological Chemistry (Assistant Professor), Anatomy (Professor, Instructor, Assistant), Pathology and Bacteriology (Professor, Instructor, Assistant), Eye and Ear (Professor), Obstetrics and Gynecology (Professor), Internal-Medicine (Assistant Professor), Head Nurse and Assistants and 2 Internes in Hospital; Inspector of High Schools, Landscape Architect, Superintendent of Buildings and Grounds, Adviser of Women, Assistant Secretary of the University, Registrar, Alumni Recorder, Publisher, Mechanician, Head Librarian and Staff of Cataloguers, about 15 Fellows and Student Assistants. In some cases the chair (e. g., Pedagogy) had been established, but was in 1890 yoked to another chair. In some cases chairs have been abolished and in their places two chairs have been established. For example, in place of a chair of Modern and Semitic Languages, with a Professor and an Assistant Professor, the Chair of Germanic Languages and that of Romance Languages have been established. In place of a chair of Biology, with a Professor and an Assistant, a chair of Botany and one of Zoology have been created.

Universities Represented. Our Professors, Assistant Professors, and Instructors, not including those to be appointed next spring, have attended, as undergraduates or as graduates, the following colleges and universities. In many instances the same man has attended two or more universities.

Harvard, 19; Yale, 3; Columbia, 8; Johns Hopkins, 11; Virginia, 5; North Carolina, 1; Georgia, 1; Vermont, 1; Michigan, 5; Wisconsin, 2; California, 2; Stanford, 2; Indiana, 1; Kansas, 1; Nebraska, 1; Missouri, 26; Illinois, 1; Dartmouth, 2; Oberlin, 1; Chicago, 10; Pennsylvania, 1; Minnesota, 1; Mississippi, 1; Clark, 2; Cornell, 12; Boston, 1; Bryn Mawr, 1; Williams, 1; Purdue, 2; Lehigh, 1; DePauw, 2; Ohio, 3; Dalhousie, 1; Manitoba, 1; Toronto, 2; McGill, 3; West Point, 1; Cambridge (Eng.), 1; Heidelberg, 5; Ecole des Beaux Arts, 1; Sorbonne, 1; Ecole Normale Superieure, 1; Paris 5; Berlin, 10; Halle, 2; Zurich, 1; Munich, 3; Prague, 1; Classical School at Athens, 2; Classical School at Rome, 1; Strassburg, 3; Leipzig, 8; Freiburg, 1; Vienna, 1; Goettingen, 3; London, 1. Assistants, mostly graduates of the University of Missouri, are not enumerated, although they are generally of much promise.

The inequality in the representation of American universities is due to the emphasis that some give to research, and to the fact that some are not well conscious of western institutions, and partly to accident. No local, political, or sectarian test is applied in the employment of teachers here.

Courses of Study. Thirteen years ago the course of study in Law was two years long—sixteen months. The course in Medicine was of the same length. The course in Law is now three years long, and that in Medicine four, each consisting of nine months. In the Academic Department the course was four years long, but twenty hours a week of lectures were required, and there was little recognition of laboratory work. The course was nearly a hard and fast curriculum. Now fifteen hours a week are required and the student is prohibited from taking more than sixteen. All the work is elective, but the student is restricted from scattering his energies over too many subjects or concentrating them upon too few. Only one Bachelor's degree (A. B.) is given.

In the School of Mines in 1890 a little Metallurgy was taught in connection with Chemistry; but there was no attempt to teach Mining Engineering and there was no separate laboratory of Metallurgy. The course of study has been extended from three years to four, a chair of Mining Engineering has been established, and another of Metallurgy, a building for shops has been erected, and other improvements have been made too numerous to mention.

	31 Dec., 1890.	31 Dec., 1903.
Statistical Summary.		
Seminary fund (endowment)....	\$540,000	\$1,240,000
From U. S. Government (yearly).....	\$29,150	\$38,438
Annual income (for all purposes).....	\$122,255	\$479,835
Income, less fees, capitalized at 5 per cent	\$2,220,100	\$9,301,695
Buildings, books, and equipment.	\$360,000	\$1,600,000
Acres of unsold land	57,256	47,427
Students enrolled (actual numbers, 1903-1904).....	510	1649
Students enrolled (under present entrance requirements)	300	1649
Professors, Assistant Professors, and Instructors	38	100
Approved secondary schools (actual numbers).....	23	133
Approved sec'dary schools(under present requirements)	6	133

	31 Dec., 1890.	31 Dec., 1903.
Requirements for Entrance.		
College†.....	El. school course.....	High school diploma
Law Department	El. school course.....	High school diploma
Engineering†...	El. school course	High school diploma
Medicine.....	El. school course.....	High school diploma
Department of Education†	El. school course	High school diploma
School of Mines.....	El. school course.....	High school diploma
College of Agriculture	El. school course	High school diploma
Graduate Department..	(not then created).....	Bachelor's degree.

†(In Preparatory Department.)

Missouri.

Missouri contains 69,415 square miles—nearly 3,000 more than New England. The population is 3,106,665. The assessed valuation of property (about one-third of the real value) is \$1,200,000,000. While the development of its resources has scarcely begun, it is the fifth state in the Union in population and also in wealth and the seventh in manufactures. For agriculture and for mining it is justly famous. The large area, population, and wealth of the state and its imperfect development give great opportunity to the University. Its geographical position and political history make Missouri at once a Western, a Northern, and a Southern state. This also is of advantage educationally.

Conclusion.

The statistics printed above are strictly accurate, but they do not tell the whole story. There never has been a time since 1841 when the University lacked a number of teachers of marked skill and ability; nor has there ever been a time when a good education was not obtainable here by the able and the strenuous. When opportunities are few, men grasp them eagerly, but neglect them, when they become abundant. The difference between what the *best* students get here now and what they got in former years is not nearly so great as the statistics would indicate. Preparatory departments are unfortunate, but the instruction given in ours was of excellent quality. Courses in Law and Medicine, two years long, and without demand for previous preparation, are unfortunate; but numbers of able lawyers and skillful physicians are to be found among our alumni and many brought a good education as preparation. So also for Engineering, Agriculture, and Mining. The recent advancement of the University is due largely to the labors of men that in the past sowed abundantly, but reaped sparingly. All honor to them!

While the opportunities in the last thirteen years have been great, the obstacles here have been formidable. Situated in a small town reached only by branch railroads, crippled at first by a preparatory department and the lack of secondary schools, burned in 1892, and hindered constantly by many things which impede progress, the University has had to compete in its own state with thirteen schools of medicine, three of law, one of engineering, two universities, and many colleges. What has been achieved justifies hope. We seem to have reached ground from which in the next thirteen years the University may make great progress. May He who has shielded it in many a time of peril guide it into the highest usefulness to men!

R. H. JESSE.

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BULLETIN OF THE UNIVERSITY OF MISSOURI

VOL. VI.

NOVEMBER, 1905.

NO. 11

OBLIGATIONS AND OPPORTUNITIES OF THE CHURCHES at THE UNIVERSITY OF MISSOURI.

If we go back a few years in the history of education in our country, we shall reach a time when the majority of our youth attended church colleges in some of which religious training was given considerable emphasis. Less than ten years ago six private institutions of the East—Harvard, Columbia, Yale, Princeton, Pennsylvania and Brown—enrolled more students than the six largest state universities in the Mississippi Valley. But the remarkable growth of state universities, especially in the Middle West, has caused a very noteworthy change to take place in the comparative enrollment.

Last session according to a table compiled by Dr. Henry S. Prichett, President of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, and published in the Atlantic Monthly for September, the enrollment of the six largest private institutions of the East—Harvard, Columbia, Yale, Pennsylvania, Princeton and Brown—was eighteen thousand four hundred and ninety-eight (18,498). The six largest state universities—Michigan, Minnesota, Illinois, California, Wisconsin and Nebraska—enrolled in the same session twenty thousand eight hundred and eighty (20,880), an excess in enrollment of two thousand three hundred and eighty-two (2,382) over that of the above mentioned private institutions. Many of the state universities have just begun to grow, and they are increasing in enrollment by the hundreds from year to

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year. In 1895, Illinois had an enrollment of eight hundred and seven (807) and Missouri of seven hundred and fifty-three (753). Last session the enrollment at Illinois was more than thirty-five hundred (3,500) and the enrollment at Missouri will be over twenty-one hundred (2,100) in the current session. But for an outbreak of typhoid fever at the opening in September, the enrollment of the latter would be much larger.

A census of the students enrolled in state universities shows that they come from families that are church adherents. In the current session eighteen hundred and ninety-four students (1,894) have matriculated in the University of Missouri. Of this number, sixteen hundred and ninety-four are enrolled at Columbia. The church affiliations of these are as follows:

DENOMINATION	MEMBERS	CHURCH PREFERRED	TOTAL
Methodist	264	130	394
Christian	225	108	333
Presbyterian	186	81	267
Baptist	171	70	241
Episcopal	64	22	86
Catholic	49	5	54
Congregational	33	14	47
Lutheran	12	3	15
Jewish	9	4	13
Evangelical	9	1	10
Latter Day Saints	3	1	4
Universalist	3	2	5
Christian Science	1	1	2
United Presbyterian	1	—	1
Reformed	1	—	1
Zion	—	1	1
Unitarian	—	6	6
Salvation Army	—	1	1
Quaker	—	1	1
Reformed	1	—	1
Peoples	1	—	1
Those expressing themselves as having no preference	211		

It appears from the above table that one thousand and thirty-two students (1,032) are church members and four hundred and fifty-one (451) prefer certain churches. Only two hundred and eleven (211) of the entire number are wholly indifferent in regard to the matter of church affiliation. To state the same fact in somewhat more graphic

fashion, the percentage of church members is 60.9, of those having church preference 26.6, while the percentage of those without any church affiliation is only 12.5. Combining the first two classes under the head of church adherents, we have 87.5 per cent of the total enrollment with church affiliation. That is, of the sixteen hundred and ninety-four students, fourteen hundred and eighty-three are church adherents. These young men and young women may without any exaggeration be called the flower of our state. They come from all ranks of society and are the children of persons following nearly all the pursuits to which men devote themselves. They are preparing themselves to be teachers, farmers, doctors, lawyers, engineers, preachers, merchants, editors, mechanics, nurses, etc. From their ranks will unquestionably come many of the future leaders in our state and nation, men and women who will mould public opinion and direct its movements. Statistics show that the man of culture has always been an important factor in society. There never was a time when he was such an important factor as he is in these early days of the twentieth century.

While the University of Missouri cannot provide formal religious instruction for its students, it is using every agency available for religious training in a state university. In choosing men to fill the various professorships, there is no religious test, but the first requisite is such a high moral character as to make them suitable teachers for our youth. The Young Men's Christian Association and the Young Women's Christian Association have the hearty support of the University authorities and they are doing a splendid work in systematic Bible study and in other lines of religious work. Noted ministers are invited from time to time to preach to the students. In the current session, sermons have been given by Dr. J. W. Lee, pastor of St. John's Church, St. Louis; Rt. Reverend John J. Glennon, Archbishop of St. Louis, and Dr. E. R. Hendrix, Bishop of the M. E. Church South. A number of other well-known ministers will preach to the students during the session.

The source of aid that is most important of all is the enthusiastic co-operation of the various churches. This source of help in the religious training of its students the University does not have in full measure. The result is that large numbers of young men and young women who are to be the future leaders in our state are left almost en-

tirely to the care of the local churches in the matter of formal religious instruction. These local churches are not able to give them the attention that they deserve, for they are overcrowded with their own duties. Does not a weighty obligation rest upon the various denominations to make special provision for the formal religious training of their adherents in the University, and also for those who are not church adherents, as far as they can be reached? However this question may be answered no one will deny that the churches have here a great opportunity which they are either only partially using or wholly neglecting. No such opportunity has been offered in modern times to win the future leaders in politics, in education, in business and in society. By establishing Bible colleges, church houses, Bible chairs, and college pastorates the churches could promote the moral and religious life of large numbers of young men and young women who will in the future be enrolled as students in the University. No one can measure the tremendous influence for good that may be exerted upon young people through constant contact and association with a resident pastor or head of a dormitory whose character and ideals would inspire them to the highest type of life, quite apart from the formal religious instruction that might be given. Such work is being done in neighboring states. The church of the Disciples maintains Bible chairs at Michigan and Kansas. The Presbyterian church has recently established a church house and placed a college pastor at Kansas and decided to put a college pastor at Illinois. The Episcopal church has established a guild house for boys and a church house for girls at Illinois. Some of the denominations are beginning to feel the obligations and appreciate the opportunity offered at Missouri. One denomination has already established a Bible College adjacent to our campus. Another has within the last month appointed a committee to investigate the advisability of making some special provision for the care of its adherents enrolled here. Others are seriously considering the whole matter. A mighty uplift to the religious life of the University community will come when all the denominations extend to the University authorities their enthusiastic co-operation.

J. C. JONES,
Acting President.

November 15, 1905.

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BULLETIN OF THE UNIVERSITY OF MISSOURI

VOL. VI.

DECEMBER, 1905.

NO. 12

ANNOUNCEMENT OF THE SECOND SEMESTER.

January 30 to June 6, 1906

The work of the second semester begins on January 30th, 1906. At that time many new courses are taken up in the various departments, and new students may enter and find abundant opportunities for work in these courses and also in the courses continued from the first semester. Below will be found a brief account of some of the work offered in the various departments.

Academic Department. In this department courses are offered in Anatomy, Astronomy, Botany, Chemistry, Classical Archaeology and History of Art, Economics, Education, Elocution, English, Freehand Drawing, Geology and Mineralogy, Germanic Languages, Greek, History, Latin, Mathematics, Philosophy, Experimental Psychology, Physical Training, Physics, Physiology, Political Science and Public Law, Romance Languages, Sociology, and Zoology. In nearly all of these there are subjects that begin with the second semester. In addition many of the continuous courses are so arranged that students may take up the work of the second semester without any serious handicap. This is especially true of the work in Astronomy, Botany, Chemistry, History of Art, Economics, Education, English, Geology, History, Philosophy, Psychology, Political Science and Public Law. All courses are elective. For the A. B. degree the student must complete enough work to entitle him to a credit of one hundred and twenty (120) hours.

Missouri Teachers College. In the Teachers College practically all of the courses are arranged so that students begin work about as well in the second semester as in the first. This is true especially of the professional work proper where only the graduate courses extend throughout the year. The following professional courses begin at the opening of the

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second semester: History of Education, Educational Psychology, Methods in Elementary Schools, Principles of Education, High School Problems, School Supervision. The following courses that are not strictly professional but important for teachers are offered by the Teachers College in the second semester: History of Rome, Nature Study, Evolution of Cultivated Plants, Physical Geography, Meteorology, Manual Training, and Teachers Courses in English, History, Latin, Mathematics and Science.

Besides, it is often possible for the teacher of experience to begin with a class of less mature students who have been at work for a half year, and carry the work successfully to the end of the year. In this way students entering in the middle of the year may find work in Freehand Drawing, Manual Training, Music, and many academic studies.

Medical Department. The regular course offered by the Medical department requires four years for its completion. The first two years are spent in laboratory work in the fundamental sciences upon which the clinical work is based. These sciences include Physics, Chemistry, Zoology, Anatomy, Histology, Physiology, Pharmacology, Bacteriology and Pathology. These branches are in charge of specialists who give their entire time to teaching and research. The Medical laboratories occupy four buildings including the new Medical laboratory building recently completed at a cost of \$40,000. Nearly all of the work of the Medical department is required work and is laid out to be followed continuously from the beginning of the session; but students who have had Anatomy, Physics, or Chemistry of the freshmen year may enter upon at least part of the work at the beginning of the second semester.

School of Mines and Metallurgy, Rolla, Missouri. The Missouri School of Mines and Metallurgy provides instruction in four regular courses leading to degrees, and in several special courses. The regular courses extending through four years are as follows: Mining Engineering, Civil Engineering, Chemistry and Metallurgy, General Science. In addition to these courses, a number of shorter courses are offered in Chemistry, Assaying, Surveying, and Electricity. For particulars in regard to these courses, address the Director.

Law Department. The Law Department opens its second semester with the other departments of the University, on January 30th, 1906. In the first year class, Torts, Bailments and Carriers, Agency, and Personal Property are begun. In the junior class, Private Corporations, Equity, and Real Property, begun in the first semester, are continued, and In-

surance, Code Procedure, and Sales are taken up for the first time. In the senior class, Evidence and the Practice Court work, begun in the first semester, are continued, and Public International Law, Extraordinary Legal Remedies, Partnership, and Municipal Corporations are taken up for the first time.

Students who have read law under some practicing attorney or have in other ways acquainted themselves with the subjects taught in the first semester of the first year class may enter the first year class at the beginning of the second semester.

For the purpose of the State Board examination and for the benefit of the members of the senior class who intend to take that examination in June, the faculty proposes to give this class a review of all subjects of the first and second years upon which they will be examined by the State Board of Law Examiners.

Students entering the School of Agriculture at **College of Agri-** the beginning of the second semester will have the **culture and** opportunity to select the following subjects in the **Mechanic Arts.** course:

Field Crops.—The history, culture, care, harvesting and storage of the common farm crops.

Agricultural Engineering.—The selection and laying out of farms, the construction of farm buildings, the selection, care and management of farm implements.

Livestock Judging.—This course is a continuation of the work given in the first semester of the freshman year.

Beef, Pork and Mutton Production.—A study of the practical methods in the management of meat-producing animals.

Elements of Dairying.—Lectures and practical exercises on the manufacture of butter, handling of milk, testing for butterfat, and like subjects.

Dairy Farming.—This course includes the selection, breeding, building up of dairy herds, and the management of dairy farms.

Small Fruits and Vegetable Gardening.—This course covers the entire range of small fruit and vegetable production both under glass and in the open field.

Landscape Gardening.—This instruction includes the principles of ornamentation of public and private grounds.

Shopwork, including both wood work and forging.

In addition to these required courses, the student will have the opportunity to select such subjects offered to the students in the Short Winter Courses in Plant Production, Animal Husbandry and Dairying, as may be best suited to their requirements.

The School of Engineering.

The School of Engineering aims to give the student a broad technical education with special reference to the requirements of the several fields of engineering practice. Five courses of instruction are offered: (1) Civil Engineering, (2) Electrical Engineering, (3) Mechanical Engineering, (4) Chemical Engineering, (5) Sanitary Engineering. The work required in these courses is laid out to be followed continuously from the beginning of the session, but students who have already had the mathematics (Trigonometry) and drawing (Mechanical Drawing) required in the first semester of the Freshman year may without difficulty enter upon the work at the beginning of the second semester. Shopwork is also desirable but not absolutely necessary.

The Missouri State Military School.

Instruction in Military Science and Tactics is given by a regular army officer detailed by the Federal Government. Students may enter this department at the beginning of the second semester. Credit is given in the Academic Department for work in Military Science and Tactics on the scale of one hour's credit for three hours' work, the total credit not to exceed four hours.

Tuition Free. Tuition is free in all departments. All students are required to pay a small fee for the use of the library, five dollars in all departments, except Law and Medicine, in which the charge is ten dollars. Where a student takes a course requiring laboratory work he must make a small deposit covering the cost of materials used.

Expenses. Tuition and fees in some universities are greater than the entire expenses at the University of Missouri. Students who board in the dormitories spend from \$150 to \$200 a year; those in private families from \$225 to \$300. This includes expenditures for board, room, laundry, books, library fee and charges for laboratory material used.

Summer Session. The Summer Session will open June 8 and continue eight weeks. A large number of courses will be offered by the Academic Department and by the Teachers College. A special bulletin giving detailed information will be sent on request.

Dec. 15, 1905.

J. C. JONES,
Acting President.

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BULLETIN
OF THE

UNIVERSITY OF MISSOURI

VOL. VII.

JANUARY, 1906.

NO. 1

PURPOSE OF THE SUMMER SESSION.

The aim of the Summer Session is to place the valuable equipment of the University at the service of persons who cannot attend during the regular sessions. It is primarily for the teachers of the state, but others are admitted who are qualified to pursue the subjects taught. Superintendents, principals, high school teachers, elementary and rural school teachers, and regular students of the University can all find courses adapted to their needs.

LENGTH OF SUMMER SESSION.

The session opens on June 9 and closes on August 10. It continues approximately two months, and represents in time one-half of one semester.

TERMS OF ADMISSION.

There will be no formal examinations for admission. Students will be admitted to such courses as they are prepared for. Those students who desire credit toward a University degree must meet the entrance requirements or enter under the rules as special students.

CREDIT FOR COURSES IN SUMMER SESSION.

All courses offered are given credit toward the degree of Bachelor of Science from the Teachers College; most of them also count toward the degree of Bachelor of Arts.

ACCEPTANCE OF GRADES BY STATE AND COUNTY SUPERINTENDENTS.

A law enacted by the Forty-first General Assembly provides for the acceptance of grades made in the Summer Session, as follows:

"Grades made in the summer terms of the state educational institutions and in such other summer schools as may be approved by the State Board of Education shall be accepted by the State Superintendent and County Boards in lieu of examination in the subjects or parts of subjects outlined by the State Board." (Section 9666.)

LABORATORY AND LIBRARY FACILITIES.

The University of Missouri has over thirty well equipped laboratories for practical instruction in the sciences.

The libraries contain about 70,000 bound volumes and several thousand pamphlets. In addition, the library of the State Historical Society, located in Academic Hall, contains about 25,000 volumes.

PRACTICE AND MODEL SCHOOLS.

The schools of the Teachers College are open for observation and practice to teachers who attend the Summer Session.

The Practice School offers instruction in high school subjects, as stated below, and affords an opportunity to observe high school teaching, to take part in it under the guidance of the Supervisor, or to review high school subjects.

The Model School covers the work of the primary grades. The teaching is done by an expert primary teacher, and students of the Summer Session are encouraged to visit the school as frequently as possible. Superintendents and primary teachers alike profit by their observation of this work.

LECTURES AND CONCERTS.

At 10 A. M. each day of the session, students and teachers assemble for a period of thirty minutes. On certain days religious exercises are held and on other days lectures are delivered on educational and other topics of general interest. Excellent music is provided at the daily assemblies, and occasional musical concerts are given.

At the close of the Summer Session for 1906 a Chautauqua will be held in Columbia for ten days, which will afford an opportunity to hear many prominent lectures and much good music.

EXPENSES.

The fee for admission is \$5.00 for the entire session. Each student who takes laboratory work is required to make a deposit of \$5.00 with the Secretary of the University to cover laboratory fee of \$2.50, and damages to or loss of University property.

Board and room cost from \$3.50 to \$5.00 per week, but, by organizing themselves into a club, students often reduce the expense of living considerably.

RAILROAD RATES.

The railroads of the state grant a rate of one and a third fare to students of the Summer Session, on the certificate plan.

FACULTY AND COURSES OF INSTRUCTION.

Thirty-five of the best teachers of the University offer sixty-five courses as follows:

Agriculture: Soils and Plant studies; Principles of Animal Breeding.

Botany: General Botany; The Ecology and Distribution of Plants.

Chemistry: General Inorganic Chemistry; Quantitative or Qualitative Analysis.

Civil Government: Civil Government in the United States.

Economics: Introduction to Economics; Economic History.

Education: History of Education; Grade and Rural Teaching; Primary and Kindergarten Teaching; School Supervision; Missouri School System; Principles of Education; High School Problems.

Elocution: Elements of Vocal Culture and Expression; Interpretative Work.

English: Composition and Rhetoric; History of the English Language; History of English and American Literature; Shakespeare; Victorian Poets; American Literature.

Freehand Drawing: Representation; Design; Teaching of Art.

French: Elementary French; Advanced French.

German: Beginners' Course in German; German Reading; Conversation and Composition; The Naturalistic Drama (Hauptmann and others); Essentials of Phonetics and Historical Grammar.

History: Mediaeval and Modern History; English History and Government; American History and Government; History of Missouri; Economic History (see also Economics).

Horticulture: Cultivated Plants; Evolution of Cultivated Plants.

Latin: Vergil; Latin Composition; Roman Public and Private Life.

Manual Training: Manual Training for Elementary School Teachers; Manual Training for High School Teachers.

Mathematics: Trigonometry; Analytic Geometry; College Algebra; Differential Calculus; Integral Calculus.

Music: Public School Music; Harmony, Voice Culture and Interpretation.

Nature Study: Nature Study for Elementary School Teachers.

Philosophy: Logic; Practical Ethics.

Physical Geography: Physical Geography; Physiography.

Physics: General Physics (Mechanics, Heat and Sound); General Physics (Light, Magnetism, and Electricity); Engineering Physics (Mechanics, Light and Sound); Advanced Physics.

Physiology: Elementary Physiology; Advanced Physiology.

Psychology: Introduction to Psychology.

Zoology: General Zoology; Vertebrate Embryology.

In addition to the above the following courses are offered in the Practice School, under the direction of University instructors:

English: English Grammar; English Composition; English Literature.

Latin: Beginners' Course in Latin; Caesar; Cicero.

History: Ancient History.

Mathematics: Beginning Algebra; Advanced Algebra; Plane Geometry; Solid Geometry.

Science: Elementary Physics.

For full particulars and descriptive catalogue of courses write

Albert Ross Hill,

Director of Summer Session,

University of Missouri,

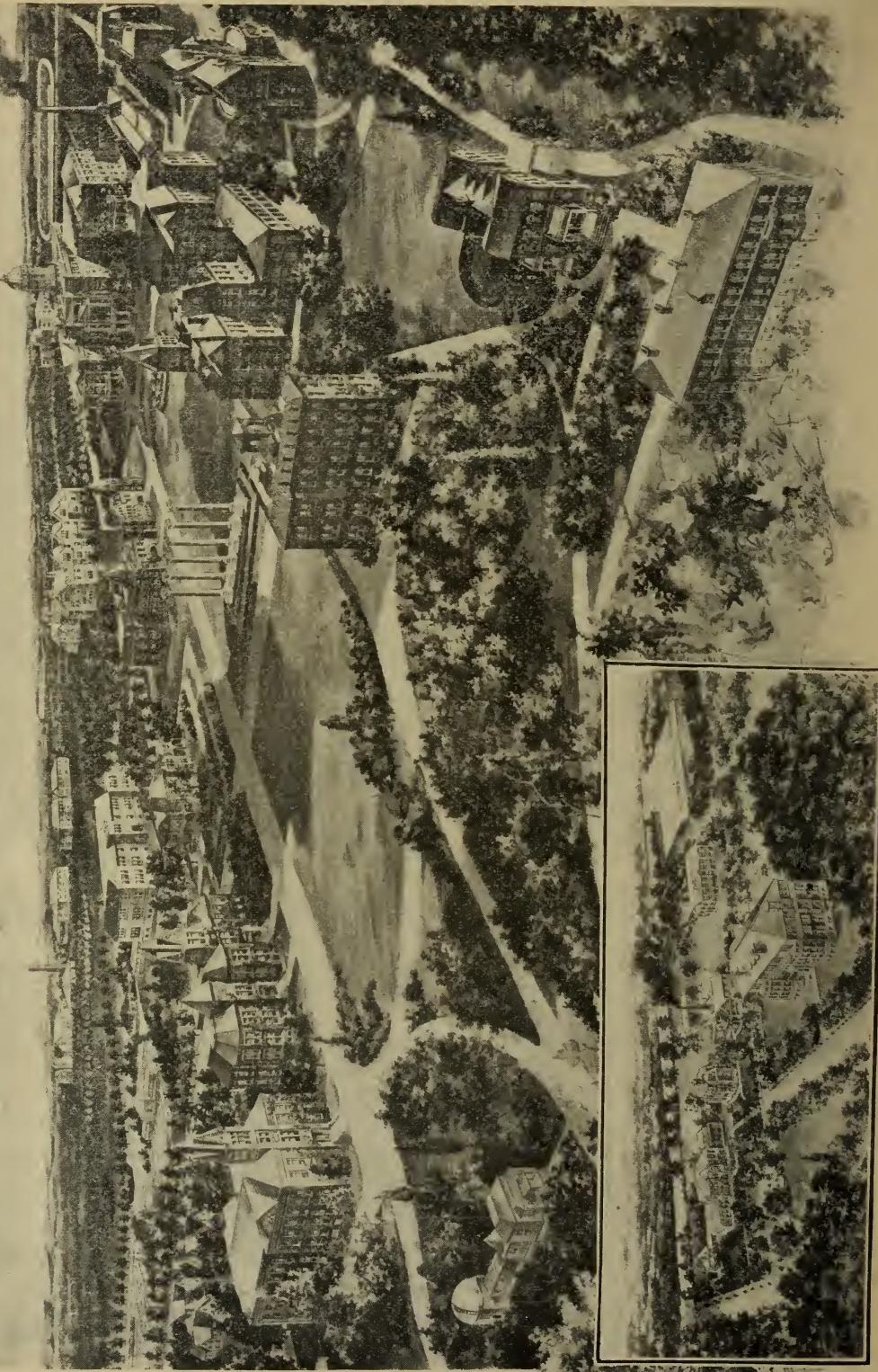
Columbia, Missouri.

30 January, 1906.

On October 21, 1901, the enrollment of the University of Missouri first reached 1000; on the 29th of January, this year, the total enrollment was 2009. Forty-five States and eighteen foreign countries are represented by students.

The value of the University buildings, grounds, and other equipment is \$2,000,000; the annual income from \$400,000 to \$430,000.

Theodore Roosevelt, President of the United States, has promised to attend the commencement exercises of the University of Missouri in June, 1907, and receive the honorary degree of LL. D.



BIRD'S-EYE VIEW OF THE UNIVERSITY OF MISSOURI, COLUMBIA AND ROLLA

(School of Mines and)

BULLETIN
OF THE
UNIVERSITY OF MISSOURI

VOL. VII.

JULY, 1906

NO. 7

GENERAL ANNOUNCEMENT.

History. The University of Missouri is the oldest state university west of the Mississippi river. Its legal existence dates from February 11, 1839, and its courses of instruction began April 14, 1841. Since that date it has been in continuous operation except for a few months during the Civil War.

Location. All Departments of the University (except the School of Mines, at Rolla) are located in Columbia, a beautiful city of 8,000 inhabitants, situated in the most picturesque part of Missouri, midway between St. Louis and Kansas City, and reached by the Wabash, and the Missouri, Kansas & Texas, railroads.

Resources and Equipment. The income of the whole University from all sources for the year 1905 was about \$510,000. There are thirty buildings, twenty-three occupied by the departments at Columbia and seven by the School of Mines, at Rolla. The buildings, grounds, books, and other equipment are valued at about \$2,000,000. In the libraries at Columbia, including the general and special libraries of the University and the collections of the State Historical Society, there are at present about 126,000 volumes and pamphlets. More than \$200,000 have been expended to improve the facilities for laboratory work in the last three years. There are Museums of Archaeology, Art, Zoology, Geology, and Agriculture, many laboratories of Science and Technology, rooms

for Drawing and Designing, and several Shops. At the School of Mines also there are several Laboratories, Drawing rooms, and Shops.

Faculties. The faculties contain 178 teachers and officers.

Expenses: Tuition is free in all departments. Students are required to pay for the use of the library, five

Tuition Free. dollars in all departments, except Law and Medicine, in which the charge is ten dollars. If a student takes a course requiring laboratory work, he must make a small deposit covering the cost of materials used. With economy, the total expenses of a student may be kept below \$200 for a session of nine months.

Enrollment. During the last session 2,072 students were enrolled. In addition to these, 89 were enrolled in the University Extension Centre at Kansas City, making a total of 2,161 students who received instruction. The number in attendance has been more than doubled since 21 October, 1901, when it first reached 1,000. Forty-five states and eighteen foreign countries were represented among our students last year.

Religious Influences. The Young Men's and the Young Women's Christian Association have each a zealous chapter in the University. Nearly four hundred students were engaged in Bible study last session under the leadership of these Associations. Almost all religious denominations are represented at Columbia by preachers and church edifices.

Athletics. A new \$70,000 gymnasium has just been constructed. Work in physical training and athletics is thoroughly organized. The students have teams for football, baseball, basket-ball, track athletics, and lawn tennis. There are excellent golf links, tracks, tennis courts, and several athletic fields.

Debating. Literary societies and debating clubs abound for training in writing, public speaking, and debating.

Members of these organizations annually engage in debates with the representatives of other universities, and have won twelve of the twenty-two contests. The instruction in Elocution is admirable.

Admission. The equivalent of the work done in a good high school that maintains a four years' course is required for admission as a regular student to any undergraduate department, excepting Medicine, in which more is demanded (See p. 6); but any mature person may be enrolled as a "special student" and permitted to elect such studies as he is prepared for. Special students, however, cannot receive any degree until they have satisfied fully the requirements for entrance.

THE DEPARTMENTS.

The University of Missouri includes eight departments or colleges. These, in the order of their establishment, are as follows:

- 1839. Academic Department, or College of Liberal Arts.
- 1867. Missouri Teachers' College, founded as a Normal Department.
- 1870. College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts:
 - (a) 1870, College of Agriculture,
 - (b) 1877, School of Engineering,
 - (c) 1888, Agricultural Experiment Station.
- 1870. Missouri School of Mines (at Rolla).
- 1872. Department of Law.
- 1873. Department of Medicine.
- 1890. Missouri State Military School.
- 1896. Graduate Department.

Academic Department. The Academic Department is a College of Liberal Arts in which instruction is offered in the following subjects: Anatomy and Histology, Astronomy, Botany, Chemistry, Classical Archaeology and the History of Art, Economics, Education, Elocution, English, Free-hand Drawing, Geology and Mineralogy, Germanic Languages, Greek, History, Latin, Mathematics, Philosophy, Experimental Psychology, Physical Training, Physics, Physiology, Political Science and Public Law, Romance Languages, Sociology, and Zoology. All the courses are elective; each student selects, within certain limitations, his own course.

The degree of Bachelor of Arts (A. B.) is the only undergraduate degree conferred by the Academic Department. In general it requires four years to complete the 120 hours required for this degree, although some students by doing work in the Summer Session considerably shorten the time.

**Missouri
Teachers
College.**

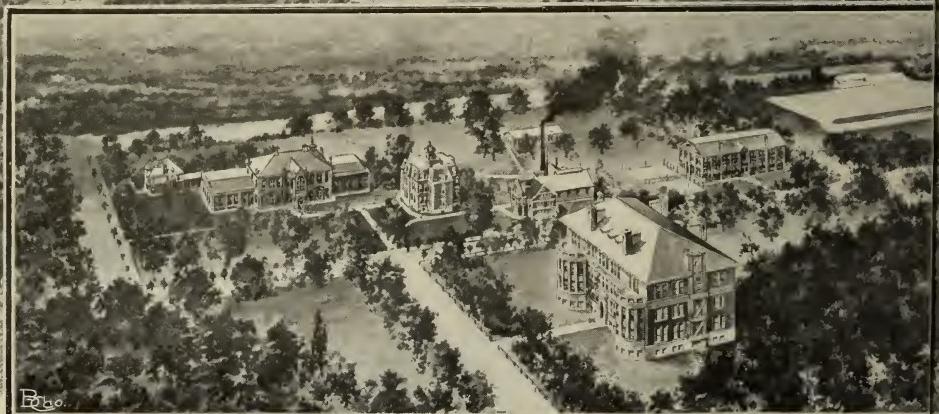
This Department is a college for the professional training of teachers. It offers a four years' course leading to the degree of Bachelor of Science (in Education), graduate courses leading to the degrees of Master of Arts and Doctor of Philosophy, as well as several special professional courses leading to various forms of teachers' certificates.

In the course leading to the Bachelor's degree, the work of the first two years is almost entirely academic and general in character, while in the last two years the work is about equally divided between the study of some special subjects which the student expects to teach and professional courses in History of Education, Theory and Practice of Teaching and the like, combined with practice teaching in the Training School. A professional course for one year is offered for the benefit of college graduates in the A. B. course who have not had opportunity to study educational problems or to secure practice in teaching under competent supervision. This course leads to a Life Certificate to teach in the public high schools of Missouri. A two years' course is also offered for the benefit of persons qualified to enter the Teachers College who wish to prepare themselves especially for teaching in elementary schools.

**College of
Agriculture.**

In the College of Agriculture thirty men devote their entire time to investigation and instruction. The equipment is quite complete. In addition to the buildings for Chemistry, Botany, Zoology, Physics, and other general subjects, the following buildings are used exclusively for technical instruction in agriculture; Agricultural Hall, Horticultural Hall, Dairy Hall, a Cattle Barn, a Live Stock and Veterinary Building, a Dairy Barn, Cattle Feeding Shed, Sheep Barn, and Carpenter and Blacksmithing Shops. The laboratories, located for the most part in the buildings just mentioned, comprise the following: laboratory for Testing Soils and Farm Crops, Live Stock judging room, Plant Propagating room, Entomological laboratory, Creamery room, Cheese room, Dairy Bacteriology room, laboratory for testing Dairy Products, laboratory of Veterinary Science, and laboratory of Agricultural Chemistry.

The subjects of instruction are Agronomy, Agricultural Chemistry, Agricultural Engineering, Animal Husbandry, Botany, Chemistry, English, Entomology, Geology, Horticulture, Meteorology, Physics, and Zoology. Five courses are offered:



School of Mines and Metallurgy, Rolla

**BIRD'S-EYE VIEW OF THE
COLUMBIA**

Cattle Feeding Experiments

Live Stock Judging
Power House

Dairy

Gymnasium
Read Hall
Horticulture



In locating buildings begin first row, right margin

UNIVERSITY OF MISSOURI

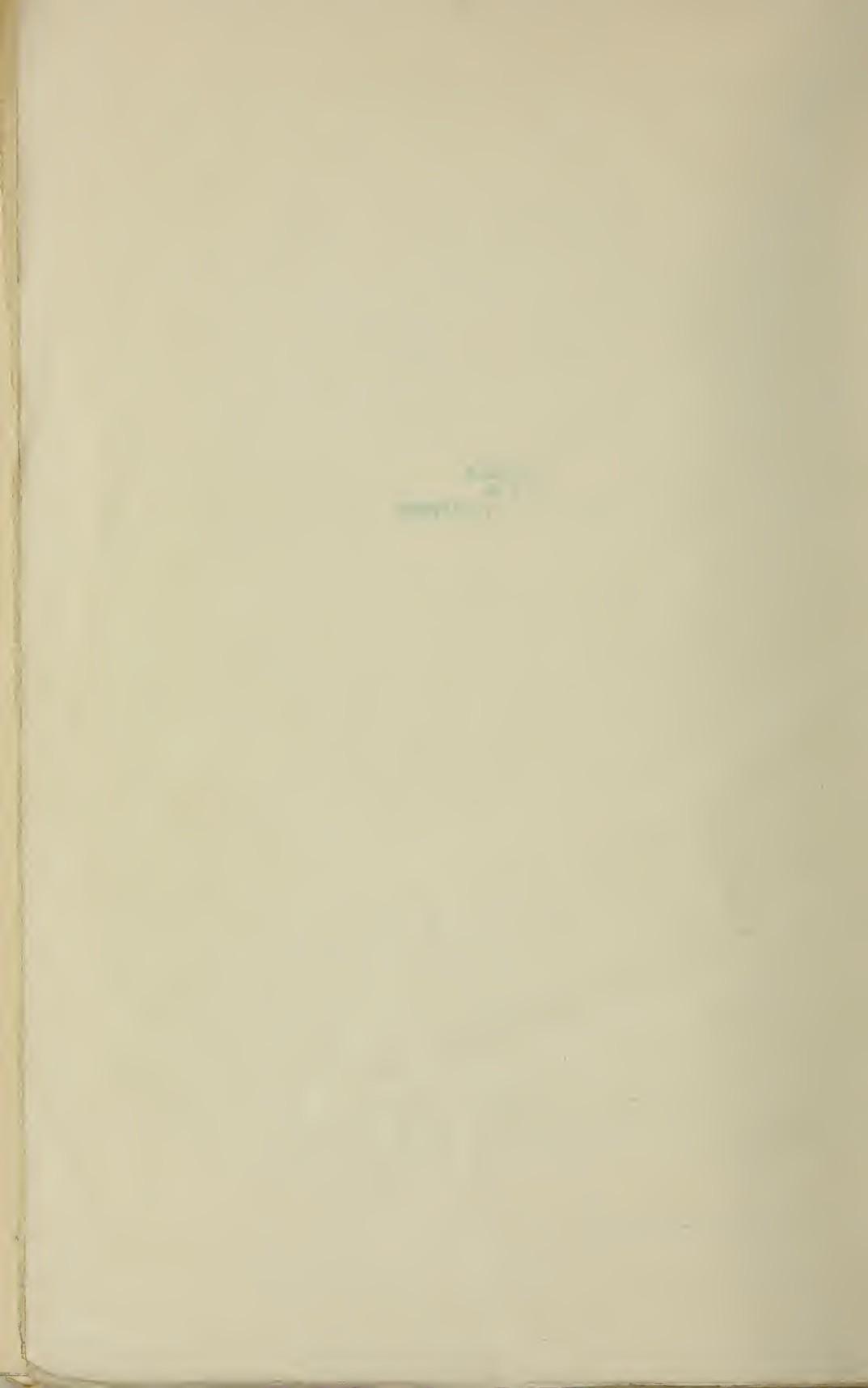
AND ROLLA

Ecology
President's House
Chemistry
Law

Rollins Field
Academic Hall
The Columns
Observatory

Power House
Mechanic Arts
Engineering
Agricultural Hall

Benton Hall
Lathrop Hall
Parker Memorial Hospital
Medical Laboratory



1. A four-years college course in Agriculture;
2. An eight weeks winter course in Agriculture (beginning the first week in January each year);
3. An eight weeks winter course in Animal Husbandry (beginning the first week in January each year);
4. An eight weeks winter course in Dairying (beginning the first week in January each year);
5. Summer courses in Agriculture and Horticulture, primarily for teachers.

**Experiment
Station.**

The special function of the Experiment Station is to conduct original research in the various branches of Agriculture. At this time investigations are in progress relating to the maintenance of soil fertility, the renovation of worn out soil, the most efficacious rotation of crops, the adaptability of new plants to Missouri's soil and climate, the most economical methods of beef and pork production, dairying and dairy feeding, animal diseases—their origin and prevention or cure—animal and plant breeding, the propagation, selection, breeding, and improvement of fruits and vegetables, tests of varieties of orchard and small fruits, insect pests, and fungous diseases.

**The School of
Engineering.**

At Columbia, the School of Engineering offers courses in Civil, Electrical, Mechanical, Chemical, and Sanitary Engineering. These courses are planned to give broad fundamental training, thorough instruction in studies common to Engineering courses, and special technical work in each of the respective branches.

The number of teachers has been materially increased, in answer to a great increase in enrollment.

Students have access to the General Library, besides which there is a good technical library and reading room in the Engineering building.

In addition to the laboratories of Physics and Chemistry, the Astronomical Observatory, the Shops, and Drawing Rooms, there are new and well equipped Engineering laboratories. For Civil Engineering there are numerous Surveying instruments and a Testing Laboratory for making standard tests upon materials. The Electrical Laboratories include instruments for electrical measurements of precision, numerous types and sizes of direct and alternating current

generators and motors, measuring instruments and accessories, apparatus for high voltage experiments, for standardization, etc. The Mechanical Laboratories contain steam, gas, and oil engines, pumps, injectors, air-compressors, fans, turbines, etc., together with apparatus for testing them and for standardizing instruments.

Law Department. Upon the reorganization of the law Department in 1903, and the extension of the course to three years, the system of original investigation, known as the "Case Method," was introduced. It has been found to be highly satisfactory. Under this method, instead of using an ordinary text-book as the basis of instruction, the student is sent directly to the original sources of the law and is taught by systematic study and comparison of the decided cases to deduce and formulate for himself the various rules involved, and to discover the underlying principle or conception upon which they are based, and in this way to determine their true scope and limitations. In addition to the instructional value of such investigation, the student has the advantage of constant practice in applying methods of legal reasoning to the solution of the same concrete problems with which he will have to deal as a practicing attorney.

The course of instruction leading to the degree of Bachelor of Laws covers three years of nine months each.

Medical Department. The regular course offered by the Medical Department requires four years for its completion. The first two years are spent in laboratory work in the fundamental sciences upon which the clinical work is based. These sciences include Physics, Chemistry, Zoology, Anatomy, Histology, Physiology, Physiological Chemistry, Pharmacology, Bacteriology, and Pathology. In the third year the student is introduced into clinical work by means of lectures, clinics, and work in the clinical laboratories of Medicine and Surgery. In the fourth year the entire time of the student is given to clinical lectures and demonstrations, ward visits, and dispensary work. The Medical Laboratories are lodged in four buildings including the new Medical Laboratory, recently completed at a cost of \$40,000. The Parker Memorial Hospital and Busch Clinical Amphitheatre are very near to the Medical Building. This Hospital is owned and controlled by the University for teaching purposes. It has a capacity of 42 beds. The

wards are open at all times for bedside instruction of the third and fourth year students, who, for this purpose are divided into small groups of from one to four persons.

For admission to the Medical Department, in addition to the usual approved High School course, one year's college work is required. By taking an additional year's work in the Academic Department, the student may complete the combined course, securing the A. B. degree at the end of the fourth, and the M. D., at the end of the sixth, year.

**Missouri
State Military
School.**

Instruction in Military Tactics is given by a regular army officer detailed by the Federal Government. The cadets are appointed by the Senators and Representatives of the General Assembly of Missouri. All appointments are for a term of two years. Cadets are matriculated in the Academic Department and in the College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts, free from tuition and other fees. Moreover, each of them is furnished with a good substantial uniform.

**Graduate
Department.**

Graduate instruction is offered in the Academic Department, Teachers College, School of Agriculture, and School of Engineering. The graduate work of the Academic Department is under the direction and control of the Graduate Conference of that Department. The graduate work of the other Departments is under the direction of their respective Faculties.

Since the organization of the Graduate Department in 1896, this University has been devoting particular attention to the development of its graduate work. The enlargement of the Faculty and the extensive additions which have been made to the libraries and laboratories have made it possible to offer a wide range of research and other graduate courses.

The courses of study open to graduate students and other information may be found in the "Announcement of the Graduate Department."

For this "Announcement" and for further information respecting the graduate work of the Academic Department address the Chairman of the Graduate Conference; for other departments address the respective Deans.

School of
Mines and
Metallurgy,
Rolla, Missouri.

The Missouri School of Mines and Metallurgy provides instruction in four regular courses leading to degrees, and in several special courses. The regular courses, each extending through four years, are as follows:

Mining Engineering,
Civil Engineering,
Chemistry and Metallurgy,
General Science.

The first is a general course in Mining Engineering, having in view all the operations in mining from the prospecting for the ore to the delivery of the finished product on the market. The second is a course in Engineering as applied especially to railways, highways, and municipal work. The third contemplates especially processes in Mining and Metallurgy, subsequent to the delivery of the ore above ground. It fits a man for positions in concentrating plants and smelters and various branches of Industrial Chemistry. Certain options are offered according as the candidate may wish to specialize in the direction of Metallurgy or of Analytical Chemistry. The fourth course is largely elective and provides for a liberal education in general Science.

In addition to the four regular courses leading to degrees as described above, a number of shorter courses also are offered. They are: Chemistry and Assaying, Mining, Surveying, and Electricity. They have been planned for the benefit of those who for various legitimate reasons are unable to take the regular four-years courses.

For further information address "Director, School of Mines, Rolla, Missouri."

Conclusion. Entrance examinations at Columbia are held 10, 11, 12 September, and all departments open 11 September. At Rolla entrance examinations are held 15 and 17 September and instruction begins 18 September. A catalogue of the entire University, or special bulletins of the various departments, may be had by addressing Merrill Otis, University Publisher, Columbia, Missouri. For particulars concerning any department, address the Dean of that Department. All communications concerning credits for entrance should be sent to the Committee on Entrance, Columbia, Missouri.